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APPENDIX.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN

OF THU

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To the Honorable

The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The physician and superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, in obedience to what he conceives to be a duty incident to his station, and for the purpose of gratifying the curiosity, public and private, which may naturally be supposed to be entertained respecting so interesting an institution as that under his charge, respectfully submits to your honorable body the following report:

The statistics of the institution, embracing the number of inmates, their deaths, nature and cause of their insanity, the portions of the State whence they came, their occupations, &c., with other matters proper to be known, will be found in the tabular statements hereto appended. In the report made to your honorable body two years ago, the construction and extent of the building, and the uses to which its different apartments had been put, were pointed out; and it was then shown that the whole of the building was not more than adequate for the accommodation of the forty-nine patients then within its walls. The number has since at times exceeded sixty, and at present consists of about that number; but there has been no increase of the means of affording them accommodation, and I therefore need scarcely remark that the patients, more especially the male portion of them,

are most inconveniently and injuriously crowded together. The nnmber of male inmates at this time is forty-six, whilst there are in that wing of the building, set apart for their use, but twenty-one rooms. Hence the necessity of putting more than one in a room, and the impossibility of so classifying and arranging them as that each may receive the treatment best adapted to his case, and be thrown only into such associations as are not likely to prove prejudicial. The undersigned cannot too earnestly call the attention of your honorable body to the remarks made in his former report, relative to the importance of a classification of the patients. To those remarks, and to the many able and satisfactory authorities which he there adduced, extracted from the reports of similar institutions elsewhere, he can only add that further experience and reflection have confirmed and strengthened him in the views then entertained on the subject; and he does not hesitate to say, that where the means of such classification are wanting to a Lunatic Asylum, it is deprived of much of its power to accomplish its destined object.

Attention was also called in my former report, to the scanty number of attendants to which the amount appropriated restricts the institution. The means at the disposal of the institution only enable it to employ two male atttendants and one female. It must be obvious to any one that such a number is wholly inadequate to the proper discharge of the duties devolving upon them, and that they cannot reasonably be held responsible for the safety and proper attendance of so large a number of men and women, many of whom are raving maniacs, requiring constant and unremitting attention. Experience elsewhere, has demonstrated the necessity of having one attendant for every four or five patients; whilst in particular cases, where a propensity to suicide exists, it has been found necessary to have one attendant for each inmate so disposed. In this institution, one case of suicide has occurred, and another was attempted and nearly succeeded, since my last report, the chances of which (though they might not certainly have been prevented) would have been much diminished by a more numerous attendance.*

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*The suicide here mentioned was accomplished by the patient tearing up his bed clothes, and making of it a rope, which he attached to one of the bars drawn across a transom window (having first violently removed the transom) and he thus succeeded in effecting his own destruction by hanging. The case attempted, but which did not succeed, was that of a man who endeavored to destroy himself by striking his head against the wall of his apartment. It is proper to remark that all conceivable means of self destruction are carefully removed from the rooms of the maniacs, more especially of those who have evinced a disposition to commit violence; but in the case of the suicide mentioned, no such disposition had ever been manifested; and in the case of the attempt, which had so nearly proved success-

I beg leave also to reiterate the observations made in my former report, in relation to the use of cells, for the confinement of furious maniacs. Those belonging to this institution being under ground, and not susceptible of ventilation, are wholly unfit for the habitation of human beings; and even supposing them to be of value as places of temporary confinement; they are nevertheless utterly useless for any remedial purpose.

The undersigned, in his former report, recommended the purchase of sixty or seventy acres of land for the use of the institution in addition to that already attached to it. Since writing that report he has become satisfied, for reasons which he will here detail, that the interests of the State, and more especially of the unfortunate class of persons under consideration, would be better subserved, by a removal of the institution to some other site, the purchase of a considerable body of land, and the erection thereon of buildings better adapted to the objects in view. Those reasons are briefly as follows:

First.—It is a fact admitted and recognized by all modern writers on the subject, that there is no more certain means of cure, in a great number of cases of insanity, than by employing the patient in the healthy and invigorating exercise of agricultural labor. Labor, indeed, of any kind, is attended with beneficial effects, and seldom fails to relieve the mind from those corroding cares, real or imaginary, under which it suffers: but no merely mechanical employment has been yet found of so salutary influence as the cheerful and exhilarating labors of the field. Whether this be owing to the physical effects of the open air, or to the moral influences derived from a contemplation of the works of nature, we need not now enquire.

Secondly.—On the score of economy, there can be no doubt that a great saving of expense would be effected by adopting the course recommended.

Indeed the subscriber feels that he hazards but little in saying, that were a suitable locality acquired, and proper buildings constructed, the State would no longer be called upon at every session of the Legislature, for those appropriations of money, which it is unpleasant to ask, and apparently more so to hear. This saving would be accomplished by employing the patients in the cultivation of the soil, by which all the provisions required could be produced, so far as they are the growth of our climate; and such as are grown elsewhere, could be procured with the means derived from boarders.

As at present situated, the institution has not the ability to practice even ordinary economy—there is no smoke house, no store house, no corncrib, and consequently every thing has to be bought from day to day in small quantities, and under all the

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ful, the party was so confined in the use of his hands by mittens as to render self-destruction by any other means than that resorted to, impossible.

disadvantages attending such a course of proceeding. In this connexion it may be proper to remark, that some thirteen acres of ground were rented for the use of the institution the present year; on which have been grown, about fifty barrels of corn, probably four hundred bushels of potatoes, five or six tons of hay, besides fodder, and vegetables of different kinds in great abundance. It is therefore not merely conjecture that if a farm were provided for the purpose, a plentiful supply of provisions could be grown upon it, by the labor of the inmates.

Thirdly.—But the main inducement, as the undersigned conceives, to the adoption of the course here recommended, will be found in taking a comprehensive view of the objects which the founders of this and similar institutions have had in contemplation, of the means and resources which can properly be made available for such purposes, and of the just pride, philanthropy, and sympathy with suffering, which struggle to express themselves through the medium of public munificence. There is probably no higher or purer source of gratification, than that of a member, however humble, of any community who can take a stranger by the hand, point out to him in detail, a number of great charitable foundations, and say, in tones of heart-felt exultation, such are the means we have provided for the alleviation of suffering; such are the testimonies of our sympathy with the unfortunate of our kind.

But apart from all mawkish sentiment, as but too many will be disposed to deem any thing which does not strictly fall under the head of dollars and cents:—the fact still stands prominently forward that we have in the State of Tennessee a great number of afflicted beings, probably not less than a thousand, of whom not only our constituted authorities, but the voice of the civilized world have said it is our duty to take cognizance, and to provide for their wants and their sufferings.

What is the nature of the provision now made, and how does it comport with the wealth, the resources, and the munificent spirit of our people? Instead of providing an asylum for *all*, where their maladies may be healed, and their sufferings assuaged; comfortable accommodations can scarcely be afforded to one in twenty of the fit subjects, and the balance by a most partial fate, are driven from our doors, to seek elsewhere that charity which we are unable to bestow, or by the expenditure of their means to enhance the wealth, and the reputation of some more favored and better endowed institution. It is deemed proper also to remark in this connexion, that the States South and West of us, are without any institution of the character of ours; that ours is and for a long time may continue to be, the nearest and most convenient for persons residing in those States; and we are justified in assuming, not only from the nature of things, but from actual experience of the numbers received, and the applications made from those States, that, if any adequate provision were made, a rich source of income would be derived from them.

Fourthly.—Again, and with reference alone to economy, the removal here recommended ought to be made on account of the great expenditure now incurred in the single items of fuel and water. During a considerable portion of the year, we have not water even to drink, to say nothing of the large quantity wanted for culinary and other purposes; whilst for fuel, the outlays at all times, but more especially in winter, are constant and heavy. Both of these sources of expenditure might, it is conceived, by adopting the suggestions here made, be nearly or altogether obviated.

The undersigned does not feel it incumbent upon him to make any suggestion as to the locality which ought to be selected, in case a removal should be determined upon, and perhaps he should be restrained by feelings of delicacy from saying any thing on the subject; there are, nevertheless, some considerations so intimately connected with the welfare of the institution, why its location should be in the neighborhood of some large town or city, that he cannot forbear glancing at them. Some of the more prominent of them are;—the easy procurement of those articles, whether of necessity, or of comfort, which are with difficulty obtained in remote and isolated situations; the vending of those handicraft productions, which under proper management, and with the proper appliances, could be produced, and the production of which would be beneficial both to the institution and the patient:—The facility of access to friends and visitors; the obtaining of medical advice in cases of importance and where much solicitude is felt by friends; and last, but probably more important than all, the means which would thus be afforded to the legislature, and its committees to make those visits, and maintain that supervision, upon which the good conduct of the institution must always in a great measure depend.

The undersigned has the satisfaction of being able to state, that the Commissioners appointed by the legislature at the last session, are in concurrence with him in those views, and that the resolutions then passed, would have been carried into effect, and a site purchased, if it had not been requisite first to dispose of the property now on hand, which was found impracticable.

But in case a deaf ear be turned to all these suggestions and arguments, the undersigned then begs leave to recur to the catalogue of wants given in his former report, to wit: thirty-two more rooms in the two wings of the building, cisterns, sheds, store rooms, dining rooms, ground in front, and land for cultivation, together with other minor matters which can be better detailed in conference with a committee appointed for the purpose. And he does not hesitate to say, that upon the adoption of the whole or the principle part of these suggestions, depend the usefulness and the character of the institution.

In his former report the undersigned gave a detailed account of his mode of treatment, management, and the daily routine of

business in the establishment. He now begs leave to refer to that report, and to state that he has since found no reason for changing his course of treatment in any material respect.

The undersigned cannot refrain from again urging upon the consideration of your honorable body, the employment of a Chaplain to the institution. Not only does the almost uniform practice of having such an office attached to the establishments of the kind show that experience has proven its efficacy; but the undersigned can say as the result of his own observation, that the influence exerted by the performance of religious duties upon most if not all descriptions of patients, is of a soothing and salutary character. The patients seldom fail to evince a lively interest in the subject of such religious duties, await with anxiety the time of their recurrence, and seldom fail to be in preparation for timely attendance upon them. In short the regular and judicious ministrations of a clergyman may be safely regarded as one of the best means of moral treatment.

The undersigned also feels it his duty, in as emphatic a manner as he can, to call attention to the utter absence of all means in the institution of indulging the patients in any healthy and innocent amusements and recreation. Confinement here may be set down as little better than solitary. The patient is secluded from the world, debarred access to every thing calculated to remind him that life still has its pleasures, and society its allurements, and in fact, the dull and monotonous existence led within our walls, is calculated rather to canker and craze the sane mind, than to restore to sanity that which was already sunk under its trials. To remedy these defects the undersigned deems it indispensable that some means and appliances of amusement should be furnished, and he will strenuously urge such as can be procured at a very small expense. He more especially recommends the erection of a bowling alley, of a ball alley, from both which, he does not hesitate to say much profit and pleasure would be derived by the patients; and he believes they would likewise be benefited by placing in their reach the means of indulgence in music, and also in games of amusements, such as chess, draughts, &c. Intimately connected with these views, is the question of the propriety of furnishing and fitting up the rooms, both those of the patients, and those called public or sitting rooms in such a manner that the patients, or such of them as are convalescent, or less violently affected with derangement, may have more cheerful and pleasant intercourse with each other, be able to receive visits, exchange the courtesies of life, and in short be able to feel a becoming self-respect, and to conduct themselves as gentlemen and ladies. As a part of the same plan for ameliorating the condition of the patients, the subscriber cannot too earnestly recommend the propriety of having furnished for the use of the patients, a number of the leading newspapers and a cheap but well selected library. Many of them read with much

avidity whatever comes in their way; but their taste meets with but scanty gratification, there being but three newspapers* taken in the institution, the proprietors of which have kindly sent them for the use of the establishment.

The undersigned most earnestly calls attention to the following extract from his former report, page 21, &c., and more especially to the suggestions in reference to the transmission, along with each patient, of a written history of his case, and to those in reference to a change of the law, as respects the admission of criminals in to the instituttion.

"A good supply of *clothing* should always be sent with the patient. Each man should be provided with, at least two new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest, and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, a pair of gloves or mittens, two pair of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes, together with comfortable outside garments. Each woman, in addition to the same quantity of under-garments, shoes and stockings, should have a flannel petticoat and two good dresses, a cloak or other outside garment. When a patient is received with an insufficiency of proper clothing he is supplied from our store-room. It is very desirable that extra and better garments should be sent with those accustomed to them, so that when they become better, and when they walk out, attend religious worship, &c., their self-respect may be preserved. This is important and should not be neglected. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be forwarded—it will be carefully preserved, and used only when deemed useful for the purposes mentioned.

"A written history of the case should in every instance be transmitted, and, when convenient, it is to be desired that some person, well acquainted with the patient, should accompany him or her, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned. Among the particulars which we wish to learn respecting the patient are the following: Name, residence, age, place of birth, occupation, married or single, how long insane, probable cause of the disease, if any previous attacks, if other members of the family have been insane, if he is disposed to suicide, disposed to eat or sleep, to make noise, to break things, to destroy clothing, what diseases he has been subject to, what peculiarities of mind, temper or habits previous to insanity, what remedial treatment has been adopted since the attack, present state of health, &c. Every thing likely to throw any light upon the cause of the disease, or to guide us in the cure and treatment of the case, should be ascertained and communicated to us. If the patient has any favorite pursuit, or is particularly fond of certain amusements, of music, of reading, attending religious meetings, &c., these should be mentioned.

"It is very desirable that the act of 1840, chap. 120, sec. 7, be

*Nashville Banner, Union and South Western Christian Advocate.

amended, so that the County Court shall be required to transmit, with the patient, a written history of the case, giving the above particulars, or so many as it may be in their power to arrive at.

"The attention of the General Assembly is particularly directed to the act of 1840, ch. 120, sec. 8, as we conceive that it was not intended or expected that insane persons, charged with or acquitted of criminal offences or grievous violations of the law, should associate with the harmless, orderly and well disposed.—An appropriation will be required for their support, and additional room for their custody.'"

Though not properly a subject for the consideration of the legislature, the subscriber cannot forbear the attempt to impress upon the friends of the insane, every where, the propriety and necessity of early treatment, since all experience proves, that few cases of insanity are incurable, if taken in time, whilst comparatively few can be cured. if suffered to gain strength by time and neglect. The first decided indications of mental alienation, should arouse friends to prompt action: for they may rest assured that lost time in cases of this kind will be regained, if at all, only with much difficulty and a great accumulation of expense.

The undersigned would remark, that some patients improve rapidly after coming into the institution, and continue to do so, up to a point just short of entire sanity, when they become stationary, and no longer derive any apparent benefit from a residence here. In such cases the undersigned has generally restored them to their friends, after which in most cases their recovery has been completed, though in some, they have relapsed into utter insanity. As a general rule, they are applied for by their friends, and taken away too soon; but there have also been instances in which they were permitted to remain too long; and it may be regarded as a matter requiring the exercise of a sound discretion, and much experience and observation, to determine when the time for discharging a patient has arrived.

The undersigned deems it proper to remark, that during the last two years, the health of the establishment has been good, and there has been no fever, contagious or epidemic disease within its walls.

There are or have been within the last two years, patients from all the Senatorial Districts, except two, to wit: the 1st and 7th.

The subscriber takes pleasure in saying, that considering the means and facilities of the institution, he regards the last two years of its administration as having been prosperous, inasmuch as the cures effected would advantageously compare, in point of number, with those of the most complete and best provided establishments of the kind elsewhere. And even where cures, owing to the fixed character of the malady, have not been effected, he still can say, that the institution has been of great service to the afflicted and their friends, by furnishing the means of bodily comfort, food and raiment to the one, and by relieving the

other from the careless annoyances, cares, responsibilities and humiliations, which cases of insanity always entail upon the domestic circle.

The only improvements made in the institution since the last report, consists of some furnaces, a cylinder and pipes for warming the rooms of the patients, and some repairs necessary for the preservation of the building.

Some of the more able bodied of the patients were employed last spring in doing some fencing in the immediate vicinity of the Asylum, for which seventy or eighty dollars were received; part of which was laid out for rent of ground, and the balance paid into the Treasury.

In conclusion, the subscriber begs leave to tender his thanks to the Board of Trustees, for their zealous and efficient co-operation in whatever tended to the good of the institution, and for their courteous and polite deportment whenever business was to be transacted; to the attendants and officers of the institution, for their industry, fidelity and zeal, in the performance of their duties, and more especially to Mr. David R. Daniel, the Agent; whose services have been invaluable; and lastly, to the Superintendents and Physicians, attached to similar institutions elsewhere, for the valuable reports and communications from time to time received from them.

JOHN S. McNAIRY,
Superintendant and Physician.

October 1, 1847.

STATEMENT, No. 1.

At the beginning of the last term, the number of patients in the Asylum was,

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted during two years: 1st - -	32	17	49
2d - -	36	15	51
	68	32	100
Of this number, there has been discharged, restored - - - -	13	7	
Taken away by friends, much improved -	5	3	
Dead - - - - -	4	2	
Remaining, much improved - -	7	2	
Unimproved - - - -	37	18	
Eloped when greatly improved, one since restored - - - - -	2		
	68	32	100

Three or four of those patients noticed in the foregoing statement as having been *discharged cured*, are yet within the institution, awaiting their removal at the hands of their friends.

STATEMENT, No. 2.

Number of Patients from each Senatorial District and County, and from the other States, and how supported.	Men.	Women.	Supported by State.	Supported by Friends.
Dist. No. 2. Hawkins county	1			1
" 3. Sevier and Cocke	3		2	1
" 4. Grainger	1		1	
" 5. Knox	4		2	2
" 6. Morgan and Anderson	2		1	1
" 8. Marion and Hamilton		2	2	
" 9. Fentress, White & Jackson	2	1	2	1
" 10. Warren and Cannon	1	2	2	1
" 11. Lincoln	1	1	2	
" 12. Bedford	2	1	2	1
" 13. Williamson and Rutherford	9	4	2	11
" 14. Wilson	2	2	2	2
" 15. Sumner and Smith	2	1	2	1
" 16. Davidson	6	8	2	12
" 17. Maury	2	1	2	2
" 18. Robertson and Montgomery	3	2	2	3
" 19. Dickson, Stewart and Humphreys	4		2	2
" 20. Hickman, Lawrence & Wayne	2	1	2	1
" 21. Obion and Weakley	1	1	2	
" 22. Carroll	1		1	
" 23. Haywood and Madison,	5		2	3
" 24. McNairy, Henderson & Perry	4		2	2
" 25. Fayette and Shelby	3	1	2	2
Kentucky.—Trigg and Christian	1	2		3
Alabama.—Green, Lawrence & Franklin	3	1		4
Mississippi.—Madison and Yallabosha	1	1		2
Louisiana.—Orleans Parish	1			1
Arkansas.—Hempstead	1			1
	68	32	40	60

STATEMENT, No. 3.

	Age when insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 1	23		27		34		March 31, 1840
8	36		43		50		June 15, 1840
14	26		30		37		August 11, 1840
24		28		46		52	Feb'y 10, 1841
25		*		34		40	Feb'y 13, 1841
40			33		38		Jan'y 12, 1842
44	24		29		34		Feb'y 10, 1842
52	41		46		51		June 18, 1842
54	21		28		33		July 17, 1842
56				45		50	August 6, 1842
57				38		43	August 11, 1842
58		24		34		39	August 15, 1842
61			34		39		Dec'r 31, 1842
63				23		27	Jan'y 16, 1843
68	30		32		36		May 7, 1843
79		35		47		51	Oct'r 25, 1843
80		26		37		41	Nov'r 3, 1843
81	56		71		75		Nov'r 8, 1843
86	9		16		20		Nov'r 27, 1843
87		37		38		42	Dec'r 9, 1843
93	21		24		27		Jan'y 18, 1844
94	53		55		58		March 11, 1844
96	23		24		27		March 12, 1844
97	22		23		26		April 6, 1844
98	26		30		33		April 8, 1844
99	14		22		25		April 11, 1844
100		31		35		38	May 3, 1844
106	19		23		26		July 13, 1844
107		*		*		*	July 24, 1844
108	29		30		33		Sept'r 6, 1844
110		37		40		43	Sept'r 13, 1844
111		15		19		22	Sept'r 23, 1844
112	17		36		39		Sept'r 24, 1844
116	40		55		58		Nov'r 23, 1844
119	17		29		31		Jan'y 29, 1845
120	36		40		42		Feb'y 28, 1845
121	34		35		37		March 14, 1845
122		24		28		30	March 20, 1845
123	32		35		37		April 12, 1845
124	30		39		41		April 23, 1845

STATEMENT, No. 3.—*Continued.*

	Age when Insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 125	17		18		20		May 27, 1845
127		37		42		44	April 8, 1845
128	19		20		22		July 18, 1845
129	45		55		57		July 29, 1845
131	14		18		20		August 28, 1845
132		40		41		43	Sept'r 1, 1845
133		34		38		40	Sept'r 11, 1845
134	32		38		40		Sept'r 20, 1845
135	15		19		21		Oct'r 13, 1845
136	33		35		37		Nov'r 1, 1845
137		27		31		33	Nov'r 15, 1845
138	42		45		47		Dec'r 12, 1845
139	21		23		25		Jan'y 3, 1846
140	36		42		44		Jan'y 5, 1846
141		6		16		18	Jan'y 9, 1846
142	20		30		32		Jan'y 16, 1846
143		33		35		37	Jan'y 20, 1846
144	36		38		40		March 10, 1846
145		44		47		49	Feb'y 27, 1846
146	28		30		32		April 12, 1846
147	38		40		42		April 27, 1846
148	34		35		36		May 7, 1846
149		20		28		29	May 4, 1846
150	56		57		58		May 12, 1846
151		49		50		51	June 9, 1846
152		63		64		65	June 11, 1846
153		26		30		31	June 15, 1846
154	18		19		20		August 3, 1846
155	18		20		21		August 5, 1846
156	16		18		19		Oct'r 16, 1846
157	25		27		28		Nov'r 19, 1846
158		29		33		34	Nov'r 22, 1846
159		28		30		31	Dec'r 4, 1846
160		44		48		49	Dec'r 23, 1846
161	19		26		27		Jan'y 21, 1847
162	21		22		23		Feb'y 7, 1847
163	19		22		23		March 4, 1847
164	35		43		44		March 4, 1847
165	39		40		41		March 25, 1847
166	23		27		28		March 29, 1847

STATEMENT, No. 3.—*Continued.*

	Age when Insanity commenced.		Age when admitted into the Asylum.		Age at this date.		Date of admission into the Asylum.
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
No. 167		26		27		27	April 9, 1847
168	11		38		38		April 15, 1847
169	38		55		55		April 17. 1847
170	20		30		30		April 22, 1847
171	15		20		25		April 25, 1847
172		44		55		55	May 11, 1847
173	22		26		26		May 19, 1847
174		42		43		43	May 19, 1847
175	22		23		23		June 26, 1847
176		29		36		36	June 26, 1847
177	18		23		22		July 22, 1847
178	45		49		49		July 30, 1847
179	32		50		50		Sept'r 5, 1847
180	14		14		14		Sept'r 7, 1847
181	17		21		21		Sept'r 6, 1847
182	20		28		28		Sept'r 7, 1847
183	21		21		21		Sept'r 16, 1847
184	30		40		40		Sept'r 24, 1847
185	22		22		22		Sept'r 28, 1847
186	26		38		38		Sept'r 29, 1847

OCCUPATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Farmers	37		
Students of Medicine	1		
House-wives		30	
Schoolmasters	2		
Hatters	1		
Schoolmistress		1	
Clergymen	2		
College Students	7		
Washerwomen		1	
Laborers	1		
Saddler	1		
Carpenters	2		
Lawyers	3		
Boot and Shoe-maker	1		
Physician	1		
Printers	2		
Gin Maker	1		
Grocery Keeper	1		
Merchants	3		
Tinner	1		
Blacksmith	1		
	68	32	100

DEATHS.

1 From Jaundice, Nov. 27, 1846; supported by State.
1 From Suicide, Oct. 26, 1845; supported by Friends.
1 From Abscess of Lungs, April 19, '46; supported by Friends.
1 Dropsy, Oct. 18, 1846; supported by Friends.
1 Marasmus, Dec. 28, 1846; supported by State.

MEN.			WOMEN.		
Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Married.	Single.	Widows.
16	46	6	19	7	6

SUPPOSED CAUSES.

	Men,	Women.
Not known - - - - -	17	4
Intemperance - - - - -	10	
Family afflictions - - - -	1	5
Jealousy - - - - - -	-	3
Excessive study - - - - -	3	
Infidelity of wife - - - -	2	
Ill health - - - - -	4	8
Abuse of husband - - - -		4
Religious anxiety - - - -		1
Epilepsy - - - - - -	3	1
Disappointed love - - - -	3	2
Masterbation - - - - -	6	
Sedentary life - - - - -	2	
Religious fanaticism - - - -	6	1
Doubtful - - - - - -	1	
Religious and political excitement - -	2	
Blows on head - - - - -	2	
Puerperal mania - - - -		1
Hereditary - - - - -	3	2
Loss of property - - - -	1	
Irregular decay of faculties from old age -	1	
Exposure to excessive heat - - -	1	
Total - - - -	68	32

REPORT

OF THE

BUILDING COMMISSIONERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the State Capitol, state, that since their report to the last General Assembly, the work under their charge has progressed with as much rapidity as the limited means under their control would permit.

They refer to the report of the Architect herewith submitted, for full details of the work done, and his estimate of its value, the out door force employed in quarrying, cutting and setting stone, &c. &c.

The whole amount of money received by the Commissioners for the prosecution of the work since its commencement is $41,-271 60 cents.

The whole amount expended to 4th inst., $40,681 31 cents, leaving a balance to their credit on that day in the Bank of Tennessee $592, 29 cents.

A full statement of these receipts and expenditures, is appended to this report. The vouchers and receipts for payments are in the custody of their Secretary, Mr. Edward G. Steel, and subject to the inspection of the General Assembly or any Committee of that body.

The State has been most fortunate in its selection of quarries, not only on account of their convenience of situation which is a great saving in transportation, but because they continue to yield, now that they have been opened, a building material of so satisfactory a character, not surpassed in durability and beauty, by granite or marble.

The Building has been planned, and thus far executed with a strict regard to stability and taste, while nothing has been sacrificed to useless ornament.

The Commissioners cannot but congratulate themselves and the State on their choice of an Architect, combining as he does,

experience, judgment and taste, which eminently qualify him to conduct such a work.

To Mr. James Birth, the Superintendant of the Stone department in the prison, the State is much indebted for the highly accurate and satisfactory manner in which the prison work has has been executed by the convicts under his charge.

Whatever may be said of the past policy of the State in its limited appropriations to this object, it occurs to the Commissioners that there are considerations which should induce an abandonment of this policy, by making such appropriations as will secure the early completion of the work.

Now that the quarries have been opened; a good McAdamised road constructed from them to the prison; an architect and all necessary superintendents appointed; an efficient and well drilled working force organized within the prison, and a body of stone cutters collected together from the neighboring towns—in fact, a system established for carrying on the work; it can can be conducted with much greater advantage than heretofore.

The present policy will prolong the work through an indefinite series of years. and it may well be doubted whether the State will be acting wisely or justly, in confining so large a number of the convicts to one branch of business or one mechanical calling. One object of prison labor is to furnish the convict with a trade, by which he can earn an honest livelihood after his enlargement.

So limited is the demand for the business of Stone cutting in this new country, that it may well be feared, that out of so large a number sent forth from the prison walls, all will not be able to obtain employment. It is desirable then. as the Commissioners think, that a sufficient amount of out door labor in conjunction with that of the convicts, should be employed to finish the work within a reasonable time.

Should the state of the Public Treasury not admit of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars per annum for the next two years, the same object might be accomplished, by the issuance of short bonds of the State, to fall due within the next ten years, say twenty thousand dollars each year.—If these bonds should be made to bear an interest of six per cent. payable semi-annually, and a law should be passed authorizing guardians and others having trust funds, to make investments in them, they could be readily cashed at par within the State, and the principal and interest be thus kept at home. Such bonds might be issued by the Governor, only as fast as in his opinion they might be needed in the progress of the work.

No money has been received from the prison by the Commissioners under the 1st section of the act of 29th Jan., 1846, entitled "an act to better organize the State prison &c."

The deeds for the two lots of ground in front of the Capitol purchased by the Commissioners under the law of the last General Assembly, have been duly executed, registered and deposi-

ted in the office of the Secretary of State. By the terms of the contract made with the owners of these lots, and as reported by the Commissioners to the last General Assembly, interest on the purchase money, was agreed to be paid from the date of the purchase, which was conditional, to the time of its ratification by the General Assembly.—The contract was fully ratified and confirmed by an act passed 5th Jan. 1846, entitled, "an act to authorize the Commissioners of the State Capitol to continue and complete the construction of the State House &c." Under this law the Comptroller declined to pay any amount beyond the principal of the purchase money (say $8500) and the Commissioners had either to let the purchase fail altogether, or to appropriate the sum of $409 53 cents. for interest accrued on the purchase money as above stated, out of money in their hands for the construction of the buildidg. They. without hesitation, adopted the latter alternative. If the construction placed upon the above act by the Comptroller was correct, as not authorizing him to pay beyond the sum of $8500, then there was no law for the payment of this interest by the Commissioners, and some action of the General Assembly may be required to legalize such payment.

You will learn from the report of the Architect, that there are two sets of hands employed in quarrying rock, the one consisting of negroes hired under the direction of the Commissioners, the other of convicts from the prison, under the keeper and his deputies. It would seem to be bad economy to have these two sets of hands employed on the same object, with the expense of separate overseers, tools, cooking departments &c., when the same labor might be performed by increasing the number of convicts, at but little additional expense of guards and superintendents.—As this kind of labor requires the smallest amount of mechanical skill, the convicts with short terms of service might be very appropriately employed in this way, and the expense of hiring be dispensed with. When the Commissioners first determined to employ an out door force of stone cutters, application was made to Mr. McIntosh, the keeper to increase the number employed in the quarries in order to supply this out door force, as well as that within the prison, with the raw material.—A compliance with this request was declined, for the reason that the 8th section of the act of 29th Jan. 1846, entitled, "an act to better organize the State prison &c.," required "that the convicts shall be worked within the walls of the prison under the existing police regulations."—Whether the General Assembly really intended in this section such a prohibition as would prevent the State from quarrying its own rock with convict labor, or whether it was not rather intended to prevent the undertaking of work for individuals outside the prison, in town and country, are questions which need not here be inquired into; the Commissioners however, would suggest the repeal or modification of this law, so as to leave no doubt on the subject, and to authorize the em-

ployment of at least thirty of the convicts at the quarries, should such a number be required to supply the stone cutters.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. BASS, Chr'm.
JOS. T. ELLISTON,
SAML. D. MORGAN,
MORGAN W. BROWN,
JAMES WOODS,
ALLEN A. HALL.

Nashville, October 19, 1847.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Commissioners for building the State Capitol:

GENTLEMEN:

It is now twenty-seven months since the corner stone of this building was laid upon a rocky eminence, 197 feet above the low water mark of the Cumberland River, and situated nearly in the centre of the Corporate limits of the city of Nashville.

The building occupies a space or area of three quarters of an acre on the very summit of the hill, its dimensions being 240 feet in length by 130 feet in width.

Upwards of 3600 perches of rock excavation has been made and the stone laid in the fonndation walls of the crypt, together with 5000 supl. ft. of chisselled blue rock in the piers and buttresses necessary for the support of the various arches and vaults throughout the area of the building. All of which material has been qnarried out on the sitde.

The arches have been laid in hydraulic cement and their spandrils built up with solid masonry to the height of the floor line of the basement story.

The cut stone ashler of the sub-basement and the various steps rising between the piers of the porticos, on all the fronts, are laid and completed.

Five courses of the basement story, rusticated and tooled on

the outside and finished with rubbed stone on all the interior walls, which, together with the cut stone of the sub-basement and piers, make upwards of 13 feet in elevation above the rough stone foundations all around the building.

The gang of men allowed us by the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to work in quarrying rock, was found to be inadequate to supply the stone cutters with material enough to employ them and keep the setters going at the building, and early in May last an additional force of from 20 to 30 negroes were hired, and placed at the quarries under the charge of an overseer.

Early in June last, 24 stone cutters were employed in order to facilitate the progress of the cut work:—Sheds were built at the Quarries for their accommodation, and with a view of saving labor in the loading, unloading, and hauling in and out of the Penitentiary.

Since last May the negro force have quarried nearly 7000 cubic feet of rock, and now the quarries are in such a state that all the stone cutters, both in and out of the Penitentiary, are kept supplied, and by the 1st of December next a similar quantity will be quarried so as to keep the cutters at work during the whole of the coming winter.

The following is an estimate of the work and its value, if executed by measurement up to the present day, viz:—

Rock excavation, the building up of the foundation walls, piers, buttresses, &c.	14,000
The brick arches, centreing plank, joist for platforms, hoisting machinery, rigging, &c.	6,500
Cut rock Aahler, wrought by the cutters at the quarries, together with the setting of the same at the building and including that from the Penitentiary	12,600
Turnpike round the building, sand, lime, cast iron water pipes, wheeling plank, stationery, Architect's salary, &c.	8,000
	$41,100

The cut stone work done at the Penitentiary equals 49,000 superficial ft. of Ashler, *which is estimated at what it would cost in any of the Eastern cities*, including a large Ionic capital, as a specimen of those that are intended to crown the columns of the porticos, and which was carved in the Penitentiary under the care and supervision of Mr. James Birth, the superintendant of stone cutters, $49,620, which makes the value of the building, by Penitentiary and other workmanship, in its present stage, including the finished cut stone in the Prison and that unset at the CapitolHill, $90,720, which amount would be the actual cost of the work now done, if it were altogether executed by good stone cutters hired for the purpose.

The progress which has been made in the building so far, may

seem to have been slow, but when the magnitude and permanent character of its workmanship is taken into consideration,—the walls being faced with heavy blocks of stone on all sides, together with the great amount of labor in blasting out the rocks to form the crypt, and the massive foundations of the structure, you are well aware, that with the means we have had, no time has been lost in its advancement so far. The limited amount of our funds has prevented us from employing an adequate number of hands upon so large a work. If a liberal appropriation be made by the Legislature, such as would enable us to engage an adequate number of hands, say in all, 150 stone cutters, inclusive of those now at work in the Penitentiary, the building could easily be completed in the course of the next 3 years.

Respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant,

W. STRICKLAND, Arch't.

To Messrs. Bass, Morgan, Elliston, Woods, Brown, and Hall, Building Commissioners.

Nashville, October 4th, 1847.

STATEMENT

OF

MONIES RECEIVED AND DISBURSED

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS.

Statement of Moneys Received and Disbursed by the Commis-

1845.		
Jan'y 3	To cash received of Treasurer - -	$3,000 00
June 16	" " for lumber sold on Capitol hill - -	11 10
July 15	" " for pailings - -	7 00
Aug. 6	" " for kitchen - -	8 00
Aug. 28	" " for palings - -	1 25
Aug. 28	" " of Treasurer - -	5,000 00
	Carried forward -	$8,027 35

sioners for Superintending the Erection of the State Capitol.

1845.		
Mar. 27	By Cash paid J. Cosby, for drawing of Raleigh State House -	200 00
April 1	Postage on sundry letters	2 00
May 31	A. M. Lea, for survey of Capitol Hill - -	60 00
June 2	John Tindall, for bill of plank - - -	40 74
5	W. A. Johnson, for bill of Cedar - - -	25 50
12	L. E. Temple, for selling old houses at auction -	5 00
18	W. Strickland, Expenses to Nashville and salary to June 17 - -	383 66
26	W. Coleman, for hire of boy 2½ days - -	83
26	Edw. G. Steel, for salary as Secretary one year -	50 00
July 3	W. A. Corbitt, for building two lime houses -	25 00
4	For coins to deposite in Corner Stone - -	19 40
5	J. H. Harris, for bill of boards - - -	6 86
5	J H Harris, for bill of scantling - -	40 52
5	John A Graves, for repairing overseer's house -	12 50
8	J W Stout, for rent of office - - -	10 00
10	A G Payne & Co., paid them on account -	300 00
16	Nat Hadley, for work on Hill - - -	7 19
17	P. Kinney, for bill of rope -	23 40
19	Stone wasons for work to date - - -	125 37
21	Tindall & Hughes, for sand and gravel - -	76 00
25	Stone masons for work to date - - -	81 37
30	W Freeman & Co., for two frames for drawings -	36 00
Aug. 1	Stone masons for work to date - - -	120 50
	Carried forward -	$1,647 35

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis.

1845. Aug. 15	Brought forward -	$8,027 35
	Carried forward -	$8,027 35

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1845.	Brought forward -	$1;647 35
Aug. 5	By cash paid W B Lewis, for 16 bbls. Cement - - -	65 00
8	Stone masons for work to date - - -	113 00
9	Tindall & Hughes, for sand and hauling - -	60 00
11	A G Payne & Co., paid on account - - -	400 00
15	Stone masons for work to date - - -	89 67
16	H W Taylor for square and rule - - -	3 00
16	John Tindall for sand -	46 00
22	Stone masons for work to date - - -	160 68
23	John Tindall for sand -	37 00
25	B F Foster for lime -	24 00
25	R A Burton for lime -	69 60
28	W Strickland for one month's salary - -	208 33
29	Aaron Wright for lime -	10 83
29	Stone masons for work to date - - -	146 25
30	John Tindall for sand -	39 00
30	Jos Alley for sand - -	81 00
30	John L Hughes for sand -	80 00
Sept. 1	F O Hurt & Co for lime -	33 12
4	A A Adams for patterns for pipe &c - - -	6 00
4	A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	400 00
5	J H Harris for boards -	7 00
5	Stone masons for work to date - - -	128 60
6	Jos Alley for sand - -	20 00
6	John Tindall for sand -	44 00
8	Jas Hughes for sand -	94 00
11	W Bosworth & Co for Rope - - -	25 48
12	Stone masons for work to date - - -	128 45
13	J L Hughes for sand -	237 50
13	John Tindall for sand -	17 00
18	W Castleman for spars -	5 50
	Carried forward,	$2,780 31

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1845.	Brought forward -	$8,027 35
Nov. 8	To cash received from Treasurer -	1,000 00
1846.		
Jan. 4.	" " amount Barnard's note	54 25
	" " amount Cowardin's "	100 00
	Carried forward -	$9,241 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1845.		
	Brought forward,	$2,780 31
Sept. 18	By cash paid W Freeman & Co for frames for drawings -	38 00
19	Stone masons for work to date - - -	142 30
23	W Bosworth & Co for rope	51 70
24	W Strickland for 2 month's Salary - - -	416 67
25	Jas C Owen for lime -	155 50
26	B F Foster for lime and spars - - -	75 00
Sept. 26	Stone masons for work to date - - -	177 95
26	Cameron & Fall for hand-bills for 4th of July -	12 00
27	A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	500 00
29	Morgan, Gardner & Co for Bagging - -	5 40
30	W Payne for plank &c -	145 94
30	J Hughes for sand - -	40 00
Oct. 2	Gowdey & Peabody for re-pairing theodolite -	2 00
3	R Stewart for rope and blocks - - -	14 37
3	Johnson & Smith for blocks	5 00
3	Stone masons for work to date - - -	134 65
4	Calerder & Prichard for powder &c - -	139 67
4	J L Hughes for sand -	37 00
6	Jos Alley for sand - -	56 00
8	Jas Hughes for sand -	15 00
10	B Castleman for spars -	5 00
10	Stone masons for work to date - - -	127 00
15	W Bosworth & Co for rope &c - - -	138 78
17	Willo Williams for lime -	176 87
17	Stone masons for work to date - - -	176 65
18	J H Harris for plank -	17 90
20	A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	500 00
	Carried forward,	$3,566 15

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1845.	Brought forward -	$9,241 60
	Carried forward -	$9,241 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1845		Brought forward,	$3,566 15
Oct. 24	By cash paid	Stone masons for work to date - - -	189 10
30		C Connor for paints -	6 25
30		B Castleman for spars -	12 00
31		Stone masons for work to date - - -	195 10
Nov. 1		A G Payne & Co for wages of S Gee - -	150 00
1		Yeatman & Armstead for bill of cement - -	3 25
6		A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	500 00
7		Stone masons for work to date - - -	166 85
13		W Bosworth & Co for rope	69 93
14		Stone masons for work to date - - -	141 75
21		Stone masons for work to date - - -	156 55
28		Stone masons for work to date - - -	161 20
29		Jno Tindall for sand -	24 00
Dec. 5		Stone masons for work to date - - -	119 00
6		Stone masons for work to date - - -	7 60
11		S Gee for wages - -	39 00
19		Vannoy & Turbeville for carpenter's work -	336 67
20		N S Anderson & Co for iron pipe - -	165 10
22		Jno H Harris for plank -	143 40
22		Bill for engraving drawing of Capitol - -	137 72
1846			
Jan. 6		A G Paine & Co paid on account - - -	500 00
6		Willc Williams for lime -	112 00
7		C M Holt for brick -	277 90
9		Sam'l Watkins for building chimneys - -	36 00
12		J C Owen for lime - -	120 62
12		Jno Sigler for bricks and blasting - - -	8 00
		Carried forward,	$7,595 14

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1846. Jan. 4	Brought forward -	$9,241 60
	Carried forward -	9,421 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1841.		Brought forward -	$7,595 14
Jan. 23	By cash paid	Fogg & Craighead for interest on $5000 note -	409 53
Feb. 4		W Strickland for salary to 17th Dec 1845 - -	625 00
Mar. 10		McNairy & Hamilton for paints &c - - -	58 54
11		Gowdey & Peabody for target - - -	4 00
12		M Young for iron work -	24 31
20		Fred Smith for wages as watchman - -	75 00
20		R Stewart for oil for blocks	1 75
20		Stone masons for wages to date - - -	166 65
27		Stone masons for wages to date - - -	152 05
April 1		Wm Payne for plank -	182 06
3		Thos Shelton for carving -	68 50
3		Stone masons for work to date - - -	127 20
10		Stone masons for work to date - - -	187 45
17		Stone masons for work to date - - -	179 85
18		Pilcher & Porterfield for rope - - -	20 34
20		W F Bang & Co for advertising - - -	3 00
22		W Strickland for salary to 17th inst - -	833 33
24		Stone masons for work to date - - -	166 15
25		A G Payne for plank -	326 51
30		J M Hughes for plak -	24 50
May 1		A G Payne & Co for plank -	113 00
1		do paid on account -	500 00
1		Stone masons for work to date - - -	220 10
8		Stone masons for work to date - - -	226 25
11		R Stewart for rope -	56 93
12		A G Payne for lumber -	339 35
15		Stone masons for work to date - - -	159 45
		Carried forward -	12,701 74

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1846.		Brought forward -	9,241 60
April 13	To cash received	from Henry Howard,	
June 24	"	rent of cabin -	6 00
	" "	from Treasurer -	1,600 00
		Carried forward -	25,247 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1846.		Brought forward -	$12,701 74
May 18	By cash paid	P S Duval for engraving -	24 25
18		W Freeman & Co for frames - - -	9 50
22		Stone masons for work to date - - -	191 85
23		Hughes & Moss for plank -	12 85
25		T W Gilmam do -	8 05
29		Stone masons for work to date - - -	237 95
June 3		J B Langford & Co for cement - - -	13 75
5		Stone masons for work to date - - -	206 95
5		Vannoy & Turbeville for carpenter's work -	67 20
9		W Bosworth & Co for rope	20 25
11		Nashville Whig office for advertising - -	9 50
12		Stone masons for work to date - - -	221 85
12		Vannoy & Turbeville for carpenter's work - -	49 20
13		J B Langford for cement -	55 00
13		Jno Tindall for sand -	31 50
17		M Vannoy for carpenter's work - - -	39 09
17		Edw G Steel for salary as Secretary - -	50 00
18		Stone masons for work to date - - - -	127 45
20		A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	500 00
20		J B Langford & Co for cement - - -	30 25
26		Stone masons for work to date. - - -	180 35
27		Nashville Union for advertising - - -	17 50
30		W Strickland for 2 month's salary - - -	416 67
July 3		Stone masons for work to date - - -	132 00
6		J B Langford & Co for cement - - -	49 50
		Carried forward -	15,413 80

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1846. June 24	Brought forward -	$25,247 60
	Carried forward -	$25,247 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the Strte Capitol.

1846.			
		Brought forward -	$15,413 80
July 10	By cash paid masons for work to date -		116 65
10	Pilcher & Porterfield for rope - - -		39 00
17	Stone masons for work to date - - -		101 50
20	A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -		500 00
24	Stone masons for work to date - - -		103 10
24	M Vannoy for carpenter's work - - -		92 50
25	C M Holt for bricks -		571 50
25	J Hughes for sand - -		50 00
29	Tindall & Hughes do -		97 00
31	J B Langford & Co for cement - - -		77 00
31	Stone masons for work to date - - -		155 00
31	M Vannoy for carpenter's work - - -		221 25
Aug. 6	W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -		208 33
7	Stone masons for work to date - - -		125 25
8	W & H B Shaw for lime -		39 06
11	Jos Alley for sand - -		50 00
12	J B Langford & Co for cement - - -		91 75
14	Stone masons for work to date - - -		164 50
22	Stone masons for work to date - - -		111 75
24	John Shelby for brick -		65 28
27	James C Owen for lime -		180 00
28	Stone masons for work to date - - -		95 25
Sept. 4	Stone masons for work to date - - -		124 50
5	Pilcher & Porterfield for rope - - -		44 00
7	W James for registering deeds - - -		2 00
9	W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -		208 33
		Carried forward -	19,044 30

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1846. June 24	Brought forward -	$25,247 60
	Carried forward -	$25,247 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1846.		Brought forward -	$19,044 30
Sept. 10	By cash paid	Stone masons for work to date - - -	96 05
11		A L Samuel for carpenter's work - - -	44 87
18		Stone mason's for work to date - - -	45 40
22		A G Payne & Co paid on account - - -	2,000 00
25		Stone masons for work to date - - -	36 75
28		A G Payne & Co for balance of account -	555 57
Oct. 2		James Johnson for tools -	6 00
2		Stone masons for work to date - - -	34 50
3		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
9		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
17		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
23		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
28		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
30		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
Nov. 5		J B Langford & Co for cement - - -	7 25
6		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
12		C M Holt for bricks -	466 93
13		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
20		Stone mason's for work to date - - -	33 00
21		G Shryock for drawings -	150 00
21		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
24		Corporation of Nashville for bill of pipe - -	560 28
27		Stone masons for work to date - - -	33 00
		Carried forward -	23,894 59

Statement of Moneys Received and Disbursed by the Commis-

1846.	Brought forward -	$25,447 60
Oct. 27	To cash received from W Strickland for sale of old junk -	3 80
Nov. 9	" " from W Strickland for sale of old junk -	3 00
1847.		
Jan'y 1	" " from Henry Howard for rent of cabin -	18 00
	Carried forward -	$25,271 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1847		Brought forward,	$23,894 59
Jan. 15	By cash paid	Stone masons for work to date	24 25
15		W Strickland for 1 month's salary	208 33
15		J W Walker & Edward's for rope	53 04
15		F O Hurt for plastering	10 00
15		Fanning & Embry for mule	90 00
15		J C Owen for lime	38 75
15		Stone masons for work to date	83 25
15		Stone masons for work to date	33 00
15		Stone masons for work to date	44 50
15		Stone masons for work to date	33 00
15		Stone masons for work to date	47 80
15		F Smith for wages as watchman	44 00
15		Stone masons for w o date	33 00
16		Vannoy & Turbeville for carpenter's work	12 45
20		F W Simpson for jack screws	30 00
22		Calender & Prichard, for powder &c	42 60
22		Stone masons for work to date	20 00
22		Jas Irwin for spirit level	2 50
26		Yeatman & Armstead for cement	52 00
26		W Strickland for 1 month's salary	208 33
27		A G Payne for work on Hill	246 75
29		Stone masons for work to date	34 85
29		W F Bang & Co for advertising	12 00
		Carried forward,	25,298 99

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1847. Jan. 1	Brought forward -	$25,261 60
	Carried forward -	25,271 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the Sate Capitol.

1847.			
		Brought forward -	$25,298 99
Feb. 5	By cash paid	Stone masons for work to date - - -	22 00
5		F Smith for provisions for hands - - -	39 59
11		Nashville Whig for advertising - - -	4 00
12		Stone masons for work to date - - -	26 00
19		Stone masons for work to date - - -	26 00
24		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
26		Stone masons for work to date - - -	34 00
26		F Smith for provisions for hands - - -	18 34
Mar. 5		Stone masons for work to date - - -	38 20
12		Stone masons for work to date - - -	49 95
13		W Payne for timber -	141 48
19		Stone masons for work to date - - -	40 00
20		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
20		Ament & Ellis for altering jack screws - -	5 00
26		Stone masons for work to date - - -	50 10
27		W Berth, for cutting stone -	250 00
April 2		Stone masons for work to date - - -	50 05
9		F Smith, for provisions for hands - - -	29 87
10		Stone masons for work to date - - -	54 25
16		Mrs P H Watkins on account hire of Felix -	25 00
16		Stone masons for work to date - - -	25 50
20		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - -	208 33
22		Stewart & Davis for rope -	92 35
		Carried forward,	26,980 79

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1847.	Brought forward -	$25,271 60
June 26	To cash received from Treasurer -	16,000 00
	Carried forward -	41,271 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1847.		
	Brought forward,	$26,980 79
April 23	By cash paid Stone masons for work to date - - -	57 35
24	J W Walker & Edwards for rope - - -	19 25
30	Stone masons for work to date - - -	79 35
30	F Smith for provisions for hands - - -	16 80
May 7	Stonequarriers for work to date - - -	67 20
7	Stone masons for work to date - - -	43 75
8	Pilcher & Porterfield for rope - - -	18 25
12	McNairy & Hamilton for paints &c - -	19 00
14	Stone masons for work to date - - -	39 00
14	Stone quarriers for work to date - - -	57 60
17	W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
21	Stone masons for work to date - - -	54 75
21	Stone quarriers for work to date - - -	35 00
21	D Young for Oak boards -	37 50
27	Payne & Hughes for lumber - - -	154 20
28	Stone quarriers and masons for work to date -	81 50
28	Stone masons for work to date - - -	66 00
28	F Smith for provisions for hands - - -	62 11
June 4	Stone masons for work to date - - -	39 00
4	Stone masons and quariers for work to date -	123 50
5	Union office for advertising	5 00
11	Stone quarriers and masons for work to date -	80 05
11	Stone masons for work to date - - -	49 25
	Carried forward -	28,335 59

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1847. June 26	Brought forward -	$41,271 60
	Carried forward -	41,271 60

sioners for Superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1847		Brought forward,	
June 18	By cash paid	Stone masons for work to date - - -	$28,335 59
18		Stone quarriers for work to date - - -	39 00
18		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	91 15
22		G W G Payne for tin and tin ware - - -	208 33
22		Edw G Steel for salary as Secretary - -	90 80
25		Quarriers and cutters for work to date - -	50 00
25		Stone masons for work to date - - -	162 75
25		N S Anderson & Co for bell	54 00
July 2		Quarriers and cutters for work to date - -	8 75
2		Stone masons for work to date - - -	233 25
2		Provision for hands -	92 00
2		J F Raterman for molasses	102 65
2		Stewart & Davis for bill of rope - - -	17 72
3		J C Owen for stone and lime - - -	3 60
7		D Young for boards for quarry - - -	41 87
9		Stone masons for work done - - -	11 25
9		Cutters and quarriers for work done - -	64 00
9		Stewart & Davis for grind-stones - - -	318 75
9		Dr W D Dorris for medical services to boy - -	10 62
16		Stone masons for work done - - -	11 00
16		Cutters and quarriers for work done - -	67 35
16		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	209 75
23		Stone masons for work to date - - -	208 33
			51 00
		Carried forward,	2,780 310
			30,454 45

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1847. June 26	Brought forward -	$41,271 60
	Carried forward -	41,271 60

sioners for superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1847.			
		Brought forward -	$30,454 45
July 23	By cash paid	Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	257 15
30		Stone masons for work to date - - -	78 00
30		Provisions for hands -	108 69
30		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	366 67
30		Anderson & Clark for am't of account - -	203 39
Aug. 7		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	298 25
7		Stone masons for work to date - - -	77 00
13		Masons for work to date -	189 50
13		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	293 55
14		James W Boyd for lime -	34 00
14		J Hahn for spars and ex on Pittsburgh check -	48 48
18		W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - - -	208 33
20		Stone masons for work to date - - -	64 00
20		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	299 75
21		Payne & Hughes for cedar	44 50
21		R Stewart for Manilla rope	29 65
27		Stone masons for work to date - - -	56 50
27		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	313 60
Sept. 3		Stone masons for work to date - - -	96 50
3		Provisions for hands to date - - -	114 85
3		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	339 30
10		Stone masons for work to date - - -	80 00
10		Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	365 80
15		J Hughes for hauling sand	25 00
17		Stone masons for work to date - - -	51 00
		Carried forward -	34,397 71

Statement of monies received and disbursed by the Commis-

1847.	Brought forward -	$41,271 60
Oct. 3	To balance of cash on hand -	592 29

sioners for Superintending the erection of the State Capitol.

1847	Brought forward,	$34,397 71
Sept. 17	Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	330 20
18	W Strickland for 1 month's salary - - -	208 33
24	Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	337 65
24	Stone masons for work to date - - -	64 00
25	Freight on 2 bbls sand from Memphis - -	2 00
28	Holt & Birkly for brick -	16 49
30	John Shelby for brick -	336 00
Oct. 1	Stone masons for work to date - - -	92 00
1	Cutters and quarriers for work to date - -	471 85
1	Provisions for hands -	135 10
4	Balance on hand - -	592 29
	Carried forward,	41,271 60

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4, 1847.

EDW. G. STEEL, *Sec'y.*

REPORT

OF THE

BANK OF TENNESSEE,

RELATIVE TO ITS

CONDITION AND GENERAL FINANCES.

BANK OF TENNESSEE, Oct. 1, 1847.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—

In compliance with the provisions of the 11th section of the Charter of the Bank of Tennessee, requiring the President and Directors of the Principal Bank to furnish the General Assembly, within the first week of every regular session, statements showing the condition of the institution, the following table exhibiting the information so required to be furnished in regard to the condition of the Principal Bank and Branches on the 1st July, 1847, is respectfully submitted.

Statement of the Condition of the Principal Bank and Branches.

MEANS.

Discounted Notes	1,771,168 78
Domestic Bills	942,957 40
Bills and Notes in suit	606,512 24
State Bonds discounted	333,890 00
Common School Bonds	90,793 60
Expense account	22,970 45
Real Estate	200,605 07
Interest on State Bonds	1,051,012 00
Due from Banks	649,002 51
Appropriation to Improvement of Rivers	163,269 54
Ocoee School Fund	10,313 50
Notes of State and City Banks	249,537 48
Gold and Silver	684,042 17
Total.	$6,776,254 74

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, - - - -	3,186,421 65
Treasurer of Tennessee - - - -	106,341 60
Discount on State Bonds - - - -	50,816 55
Internal Improvement Fund - - -	11,703 32
Sinking or Contingent Fund - - -	287,672 36
Dividend account - - - -	556,726 70
Exchange account - - - -	68,338 25
Discounts received - - - -	66,062 72
Interest account - - - -	27,080 71
Damages - - - -	3,779 48
Internal Improvement Dividend - - -	5,256 00
Profit and Loss account - - - -	62,281 73
Common School Land districts - - -	130,685 82
Due to Banks - - - -	338,770 18
Circulation - - - -	1,556,282 00
Certificates of Deposite - - - -	888 00
Individual Depositors - - - -	317,147 67
Total.	$6,776,254 74

The foregoing statement furnishes a general view of the condition of the Bank and Branches on the 1st of July, 1847.—That period is adopted because it is the close of the Bank year, and because all the statements from the branches required by the charter to be made on the 1st of October, for the purpose of a quarterly publication, have not yet been received. As soon as these branch statements are received the usual quarterly publication will be made, showing the condition of the bank and branches on the 1st of October, 1847. To make the information more complete, tables will be found appended to this report, showing separately the condition of the Principal Bank and the several branches on the 1st of July, 1847, and also the condition of the Principal Bank on the 1st of October, 1847.

To furnish your honorable body with every possible facility in arriving at a full and satisfactory knowledge of the real condition of the Bank, it is deemed proper to accompany each item of the foregoing statement with such an explanation as will readily exhibit its true character.

Explanation of the Bank Statement.

Discounted Notes, $1,771,168 78.—The amount of all the notes under discount at the Principal Bank and Branches; and as far as we can judge at this time it constitutes a fund which may be relied on as good and available.

Domestic Bills, $942,957 40.—The amount of bills of Exchange running to maturity and unpaid—and regarded as good

and available means. This item has increased within the last two years from $343,422 32 to its present amount. Within the same period, the amount of discounted Notes has diminished from $1,919,252 07 to $1,771,168 78.

Bills and Notes in suit, $606,512 24.—This embraces the suspended debt and bills and notes in suit. Under this head is embraced the bad and doubtful debts, and in order to ascertain the loss at the Principal bank and at each of the branches, a rigid examination was recently ordered, which resulted as follows:

	Bad.	Doubtful.
At the Principal Bank	41,716	18,273
Athens Branch	51,668	37,252
Rogersville Branch	23,000	7,000
Sparta "	12,054	6,545
Shelbyville "	16,366	1,877
Columbia "	14,578	
Clarksville "	44,127	12,555
Trenton "	4,461	10,316
Sommerville "	4,703	9,975

State Bonds discounted, $333,890.—The amount of State Bonds purchased by the Bank and held as part of its means. By reference to the item "Discount on State Bonds" in the foregoing table, it will be seen that they have been bought at a discount of $50,816 55. For the two last years all the bonds have been purchased, which have been offered at favorable rates, and when the state of our available funds authorised the investment. The amount purchased in the last two years including $26,000, passed to the Comptroller of the Treasury, was $97,140. If the Legislature shall deem it proper to reduce the State debt by this amount by ordering these bonds to be cancelled, it will make it necessary to reduce the capital stock by the same amount, and no good reason can be perceived why this should not be done.

Common School Bonds, $90,973 60.—These are bonds or notes taken at the sales of Common School lands, under the act of 1844, ch. 104, and placed in the Bank for the benefit of the school districts in which the lands are situated. As they become due and are paid, the money received passes to the credit of "School Land districts," and interest is paid on the money so received, to the districts.

Expense account, $22,970 45.—This is the expense of the entire institution for one year ending July 1, 1847—it is about the average annual expense since 1840.

Real Estate, $200,605 07.—The amount of the Real Estate including the several Banking Houses owned by the Bank. The banking houses cost $113,355 74—their present cash value would be greatly below this sum, but as they are

generally fitted only for the purposes for which they were built, it is difficult to place a reliable cash value upon them. The cash value of the remaining portion of the real estate would also fall much below its cost, but there is a prospect that that portion on which there would seem to be the greatest loss (to wit, that owned by the Athens branch,) may improve so much in value as to command the price originally paid for it.

Interest on State Bonds, $1,051,012.—The total amount of interest on State Bonds paid by the Bank since its commencement.

Due from Banks, $649,002 51.—The amount due to the Bank of Tennessee from all other banks, and is an available fund.

Appropriation to Improvement of Rivers, $163,269 54.—The amount paid by the Bank for the improvement of rivers in East Tennessee and the Western District under the act of 1842, ch. 77; which appropriated $200,000 to that object. This appropriation was made out of the capital of the bank, but as the whole amount has not yet been called for, the capital stock has not been reduced, as will be necessary when the entire appropriation has been paid.

Ocoee School Fund, $10,313 50.—This amount has been refunded to purchasers, of Ocoee lands, in pursuance of the act of 1844, ch. 93. It is charged upon the capital stock and must be deducted in ascertaining the actual capital of the Bank.

Notes of State and City Banks, $249,537 48.—This was the amount of notes of State and City Banks on hand on the 1st July, 1847, exclusive of the notes of the Principal Bank.

Gold and Silver, $684,042 17.—The amount of specie in the principal bank and branches on the 1st July, 1847.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, $3,186,421 65.—The Capital Stock is made up as follows:

State Bonds bearing 6 per ct. interest, -		1,000,00 00
School fund - - - -		250,431 45
do " Warren county - -		3,097 98
do " Ocoee Lands - -		601,779 52
do " U. S. Lands - -		11,703 32
Surplus Revenue - - -		1,353,209 55
		3,220,221 82
Deduct am't of E. W. Dale's defalcation,		33,800 17
		$3,186,421 65

This is the nominal capital, but to ascertain the true capital, the amount appropriated to the improvement of

rivers and also the amount refunded to purchasers of Ocoee lands shoud be deducted, making the real capital $2,976,-108 15.

Treasurer of Tennessee, $106,341 60.—The amount on deposit by the Treasurer of the State on the 1st July, 1847.

Discount on State Bonds, $50,816 55.—The amount of discount on the State Bonds purchased by the Bank, and is contingent profits. If the Bonds are ordered to be cancelled, this item goes into the profits of the Bank, but will remain in suspense until the bonds are disposed of.

Internal Improvement Fund, $11,703, 32.—This is one half the amount received by the State from the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands according to an act of Congress; and appropriated to the Internal Improvement Fund by the act of 1842, ch. 180 of our Legislature. The other half was appropriated to the Common School Fund by the same act.

Sinking or Contingent Fund, $287,672 36.—This fund has been made up from the interest on the surplus revenue whilst it remained in the Union and Planters Banks; of interest on School funds of different kinds paid into the bank; of dividends on stock owned by the Common School Fund in other Corporations; of the amount paid by the Treasurer of the State, in pursuance of the act of 1844, ch. 164, and until the passage of the act of 1844, ch. 209, of the dividends on the stock owned by the State in Internal Improvement companies. The contingent fund is appropriated by the 20th sec of the Bank charter to the payment of interest on State Bonds, and has been exhausted in such payments.

Dividend Account, $556,726 70.—This is the excess of profits after paying the amount appropriated to Common Schools and Academies.—$118,000 is annually set apart for Education purposes out of the profits—and the residue of the profits are passed to the Dividend account. This item has been exhausted in paying interest on State Bonds.

Exchange Account, $68,338 25.—This is the profits received in Exchange for one year by the Principal Bank, and by the branches for six months.

Discounts received, $66,062 72.—The amount of profits in discounts on notes received by the Principal Bank for one year, and by the branches for six months.

Interest Account, $27,080 71.—Amount of profits in interest on debts over due, received by the Principal Bank for one year, and by the branches for six months.

Damages, $3,779 48.—Profits in damages on protested Bills as above.

Internal Improvement dividend, $5,256.—Amount of Internal Improvement dividends paid into the Bank prior to the act of 1844, ch. 209, and usually counted as part of the contingent fund.

Profit and Loss account, $62,281 73.—The nett profits of the Branches from July 1, 1846 to January 1, 1847.

Common School Land Districts, $130,685 82.—The amount of sales of lands belonging to Common School districts under the act of 1844, ch. 104. Of this amount $90,973 60 is in Bonds or Notes not due—the residue is in cash and on the cash the Bank is paying interest to the School districts to which the lands belonged respectively, in pursuance of the act aforesaid.

Due to Banks, $338,770 18.—The amount due to all other Banks and Branches.

Circulation, $1,556 282.—The entire amount of the notes of the Principal Bank and Branches in circulation.

Certificates of Deposite, $888.—The amount of deposites, for which certificates have been issued.

Individual Depositors, $317,147 67.—The amount of individual deposites in the Principal Bank and Branches.

It is believed that the foregoing table and explanation will not only enable your honorable body to understand without difficulty the actual condition of the Bank, but that they furnish satisfactory grounds for the continuance of that public confidence which has heretofore been reposed in the solvency, safety and strength of the institution. It will be observed that the loss of the institution from bad debts during the nine years of its existence has been $222,573; and it is but an act of justice to remark, that this loss occurred almost entirely at an early period of its operations. When it is remembered that within the last nine years, the country has passed through the severest commercial revulsion that has marked its history, it is no matter of surprise, that an institution with branches covering the whole State, and holding transactions with so many thousands of persons, and to the amount of millions every year, should sustain such a loss—it is rather to be wondered at, that under all the circumstances the loss has not been much greater. On the whole, it is believed to be a fair subject for congratulation, that after nine years the means of the Bank are found to be amply sufficient to enable it to meet promptly all of its immediate liabilities, and to protect nearly all of its Capital Stock—especially when it is borne in mind, that during its existence, it has made and realized clear profits amounting to nearly two millions of dollars, which have been paid over promptly for the benefit of the State.

In order that your honorable body may have a clear and intelligible view of the operations of the bank, as shown at the close of each year since its commencement, as well as of its present actual condition, the following table is respectfully submitted:

A TABLE,

Showing the annual dividends of the Bank; the contingent fund each year; the total of dividends and contingent fund each year; the annual interest paid on State bonds; the annual distribution to schools and academies; the annual expense account, and the deficiency of profits to meet liabilities:

Year ending,	Annual dividends.	Contingent fund.	Total contingent fund and dividends.	Interest paid on State bonds.	Paid to schools and academies.	Total paid in interest and to schools.	Annual expense account.	Deficiency.
July 1, 1839	$129,319 76	$99,810 49	$229,130 25	$45,035 62	$118,000 00	$163,035 62	$42,266 68	
" 1840	139,436 02	53.009 71	242 445 73	92,443 39	118.000 00	210,443 39	30,331 82	
" 1841	209,650 97	19,806 39	229,457 36	98,752 04	118.000 00	216,752 04	21,901 09	
" 1842	191,305 81	15,542 20	205.848 01	121,207 14	118.000 00	239.207 14	25,062 20	
" 1843	175,035 61	5 802 81	180,838 42	137.788 96	118,000 00	255,788 96	23,288 17	
" 1844	*243,578 48	4,036 24	247,614 72	134,934 91	118,000 00	252,934 91	24,808 59	
" 1845	149 152 06	14.440 10	163,592 10	123,820 97	118,000 00	241,820 97	21,647 89	76,589 97
" 1846	*213,247 99	18,756 89	232,004 88	143,316 10	118,000 00	261,316 10	24,137 53	108,867 60
" 1847	204,113 45	*61,223 53	265.336 98	153,712 87	118,000 00	271,712 87	22,970 45	115,243 49
	1,704,840 15	292,928 36	1,997,768 51	1,051,012 00	1,062,000 00	2,113,012 00	236,413 42	

* It is proper to remark, that of the dividend on the 1st July, 1844, the sum of $44,610 42 was reserved profits that had accumulated from time to time at the branches; and of the dividend on the 1st of July, 1846, the sum of $33,800 17 was profits reserved at the Columbia branch; and of the contingent fund on the first July, 1847, the sum of $51,160 99 was received from the Treasurer of the State, in pursuance of the act of 1844, ch. 209.

From this table your honorable body will be able to understand at one view the results of the transactions of the Bank at the close of each year of its existence, as well as the general result of its operations during the nine years since its establishment. It will be found that the entire profits of the Bank, including the Contingent fund, amounted on the 1st of July. 1847, to $1,997,-768 51—whilst the payments on account of Interest on the State Bonds and Education amounted to $2,113,012—the difference which was $115,243 49 constituted the actual and entire deficiency of profits to meet its liabilities on that day. By reference to a communication addressed by the undersigned on the 26th of January, 1846, to the Senate, in answer to a call from that honorable body, it will be discovered that this result differs somewhat widely from the estimate then submitted. In that communication, it was estimated that the profits of the Bank for the year ending July 1, 1846 and 1847, including the Contingent fund, would be about $185,009 each year, or $370,000 for the two years—and that the liability of the Bank for each of those years, would be about $265,000—and that the deficiency on the 1st of July, 1846, would be about $156,589 97; and on the 1st of July, 1847, about $236,589 79. From the foregoing table you will find that the profits including Contingent fund for the year 1846 and 1847, amounted to 497,341 dollars and 86 cents, instead of 370,000 dollars as had been estimated, making a difference of 127,341 dollars and 86 cents. This difference is accounted for from the fact, that the reserved profits at Columbia, amounting to 33,800 dollars and 17 cents, were called in as directed by a resolution of the last Legislature, and the payment by the Treasurer of 51,860 dollars and 99 cents in pursuance of the act of 1844. ch. 209, and the fact that the actual profits of the Bank were larger than the estimate by 41,680 dollars and 70 cents.—The result is, that the deficiency on the 1st of July, 1846, was 108,867 dollars and 60 cents, and on the 1st of July, 1847, was 115,243 dollars and 49 cents instead of 236,589 dollars and 97 cents as was estimated for the latter period; and it is to be remarked, that this amount is subject to a deduction of 50,816 dollars and 55 cents, the discount on State Bonds purchased, which will be actual profits in the event that the Legislature shall order the bonds to be cancelled—this deduction will make the entire actual deficiency 64,426 dollars and 94 cents on the 1st of July, 1847.

The foregoing table will also furnish to your honorable body the information necessary to enable you to form reliable estimates as to the future operations of the Institution. It will be observed that the entire nett profits of the Bank, exclusive of the amount received from the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of July to $1,945,907 52. This will show an annual average profit of $216,211 94. If this be assumed as the future annual profit, (and it must be admitted to be a high estimate,) it is easy to ascertain the probable annual deficiency hereafter, by deducting

this amount from $270,000, which is about the amount required to be paid annually by the Bank; making the probable deficiency hereafter annually about $53,789. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that this deficiency will be almost unavoidable as long as the present payments are required to be made by the Bank—to meet them the Institution must make a nett profit annually on its actual capital of more than NINE PER CENT. Since the commencement of the Bank its annual average profits have been a little over SEVEN PER CENT, and it is not probable that they will be materially increased hereafter.

It is proper, however, to remark that this deficiency would probably be reduced to about $25,000 a year if the Internal Improvement dividends were restored to the Bank as part of its Contingent fund, as was originally contemplated by the 20th section of its charter. Whatever the deficiency may be, it will be remembered it is to be made up by the Treasury under the provisions of the act of 1844, ch. 209.

It will become an important inquiry with your honorable body whether any, and if any, what means can be devised to avoid the consequences of this continuing deficiency. It is not made the duty of the undersigned to submit any suggestion or recommendation on this interesting subject, but he hopes that its importance will constitute an apology for a brief reference to the several propositions which are known to have been heretofore made by others. Without assuming the right to recommend any one of these several suggestions, he begs leave respectfully to explain the practical results which would follow their adoption:

It has been earnestly insisted by some, that the Legislature ought not to be expected to adopt any measure to avoid a deficiency, until the liabilities of the individual stockholders in the Internal Improvement Companies, under the 20th section of the Bank Charter, have been fully tested and enforced. To settle the question arising under this section, the Executive of the State has caused a suit to be instituted against one of the Companies, which will come to a trial in a few weeks. Under this state of the controversy it is not deemed prudent to enter into any discussion of its merits, but simply to remark, that it is not probable that a decision either way will relieve your honorable body from the necessity of investigating other propositions for providing against future deficiency.

From the statements already submitted it will be apparent, that to enable the Bank to make the payments now required it is indispensable, either that its profits should be largely increased, or its liabilities greatly diminished. It is possible that line of policy could be adopted, which would increase to some extent the profits of the Institution, but it is not believed that any one indulges the hope that under any system of prudent management the profits can be sufficiently increased to meet the liabilities. The only practicable remedy, therefore, must look to a diminution of the liabilities of the Bank. These consist of the

annual distribution of $118,000, for the benefit of Schools and Academies, and of the payment of an annual interest of about $150,000 on State Bonds.

It is certainly practicable for the Legislature to declare that a part or the whole of the interest on the State debt shall be paid by the Treasury, instead of by the Bank, and in that way to diminish the burdens imposed on the latter. This suggestion necessarily involves a material increase of the rate of taxation, and is liable to further objections growing out of the fact, that the largest portion of the interest is payable in the Eastern cities, and at no fixed periods of time. These circumstances point so strongly to the Bank as the more eligible fiscal agent, that it is not deemed necessary to pursue this suggestion further.

The next suggestion deemed worthy of your consideration is, that which proposes to reduce the annual distribution of $100,000 for Common Schools, to the amount of profits actually made by the Bank upon that portion of its capital which belongs to Common Schools. If this proposition was adopted, the amount annually distributed to Schools and Academies would be about $78,000; this would relieve the Bank of about $40,000, of its annual liabilities, and would reduce the deficiency to about $15,000, an amount which could be covered by the annual Internal Improvement dividends. Whilst it is conceded that this proposition would afford effectual relief to the Bank, it will be seen that it encounters the formidable objection, that so large a reduction of the annual appropriation to Common School education would greatly cripple and embarrass the beneficial operations of the system, already too limited in its usefulness. Under the weight of this objection, the proposition met a decided rejection at a former session of the Legislature. Whether it is destined to meet with a more favorable consideration at the present session, must be determined alone by your honorable body.

The third suggestion to which it is deemed important to direct your attention contemplates the creation of a sinking fund to be employed in the gradual reduction of the State debt by the purchase of Internal Improvement Bonds. It proposes to raise an annual fund of $100,000—one half to be furnished by the State Treasury, and the other half by suspending for five years the distribution to Common Schools, and thereby enabling the Bank to furnish an annual surplus profit sufficient to make up the proposed amount of $100,000. At the end of five years it is proposed to restore the Common School distribution and to set apart in addition for distribution the dividends on Internal Improvement stocks. It is further suggested that if the fund furnished by the Treasury should be continued for nine years longer, the whole of the Internal Improvement Bonds would be purchased up, and cancelled, thereby enabling the Bank to increase still further the distribution to Common Schools.

It will be observed that this proposition looks to two grand objects—the reduction of our State debt, and the ultimate increase

of the distribution for common school purposes. To attain these ends, however, the friends of the present system of common schools are called upon to forego for a short period the benefits derived from the existing provision, under the assurance that at the end of five years the fund for annual distribution will be increased largely and at the end of fourteen years that it will be in the power of the Legislature to increase the fund to nearly double its present amount. To secure these results, it is further required that the Treasury shall contribute annually the sum of $50,000. Whether this can be done without an increase of the present rates of taxation your honorable body will easily ascertain through the officers having charge of the financial concerns of the State.

Having stated the proposition, and alluded briefly to the important obects intended to be accomplished, as well as the means by which the results are to be produced, it remains only for the undersigned to explain the practical operation of the suggestion. The results anticipated are based upon two assumptions—first, that the profits of the Bank hereafter will be as large as they have been heretofore—and second, that the Internal Improvement Bonds will not command a higer price hereafter than they command at present. Relying upon these assumptions as entirely reasonable, and taking it for granted that the State Bonds already purchased by the Bank will be ordered to be cancelled, it is easily demonstrable that a sinking fund of 100,000 dollars—to commence with and annually increased by the addition of the increased profits of the Bank produced by the cancelling of bonds, would at the end of five years purchase up nearly 700,000 dollars, of Internal Improvement bonds—which added to the amount now owned by the Bank would reduce the State debt more than one million of dollars, and would reduce the burdens of the Bank 50,000 dollars annually. This being accomplished, it will be seen at once the distribution of 100,000 dollars to Common Schools may be resumed, and the Bank will be able to meet all its liabilities. Converting the sum of 500,000 dollars withheld from Common Schools into Common School fund, it will be entirely competent for the Legislature to provide for the interest on this new School fund by setting apart the Internal Improvement dividends for annual distribution to Common Schools. In this way at the end of five years the Common School fund would be increased 500,000 dollars, and the annual distribution to Common Schools would be increased to about 125,000. It is equally true that a continuance of the process of purchasing State Bonds with the sinking fund furnished by the Treasury and their immediate cancellation would enable the State in nine more years to cancel about 700,000 dollars of Internal Improvement Bonds.—This would so far reduce the burdens of the Bank that its annual surplus profits would then be about 50,000. This fund could be added to the annual Common School distribution, making 175,000 dollars; or it could be held as a contingent fund to repair the

losses of the bank from bad debts, or it could be used as a sinking fund to pay off the remaining State bonds as might be deemed most wise by the General Assembly.

Upon the assumption before referred to, the practical results here indicated may be relied on with reasonable confidence; but whether these assumptions are sufficiently reasonable to be made the basis of so important a suggestion, or whether the results contemplated are of sufficient consequence to justify an adoption of the proposition, must be determined by your honorable body, after that mature deliberation which will be bestowed on a subject so interesting.

The last suggestion to which your attention is directed is, that which proposes "the gradual liquidation and final close of the concerns of the Bank." The intrinsic importance of this proposition, as well as the very high and respectable source from whence it emanated, must insure for it your most respectful consideration. It was made by my immediate predecessor in his Report to the last General Assembly, and the practical results of its adoption were so fully and clearly set forth in that document, that the undersigned is relieved from the labor of doing more than to refer your honorable body to the report alluded to, for the information necessary to enable you to decide upon the merits of the suggestion.

In submitting to your honorable body this brief review of the several propositions enumerated, the undersigned desires to be understood as disclaiming any intention to interfere with the legitimate duties and rights of any department of the Government —and as desiring only to contribute all in his power towards relieving and sustaining an institution, in which are embarked such valuable interests.

Having exhibited to your honorable body the general condition of the Institution, on the 1st July, 1847, and also its condition at the close of each year of its operations, it may be useful next to show the results at the Principal Bank and each of the Branches for the two last years. With this view, the following statement exhibiting the nett profits at the Principal Bank and the several Branches, for the years ending July 1, 1846, and July 1, 1847, exclusive of the Contingent Fund, is respectfully submitted.

A STATEMENT

Of the net profits of the Principal Bank and each Branch for the years ending July 1, 1846, and July 1, 1847.

	From July 1st, 1846, to July 1st, 1847.	From July 1st, 1845, to July 1st, 1846.
Net profits at Principal Bank -	$84,733 98	$55,759 25
" Branch at Athens	9,113 26	12,690 91
" " Rogersville	14,020 02	14,375 94
" " Trenton	22,816 67	18,135 67
" " Somerville	19,345 53	20,899 99
" " Columbia	7,265 65	*44,254 20
" " Shelbyville	21,906 41	20,153 79
" " Clarksville	8,102 75	12,001 25
" " Sparta	16,809 18	15,038 19
Total -	204,113 45	213,247 99

* This asset includes reserved profits $33,800 17.

It will be observed that the profits of the Branches at Athens, Clarksville and Columbia are smaller than at the other Branches. This result necessarily followed, from the fact, that these three Branches have been in process of gradual liquidation for about eighteen months. By reference to statements appended to this Report your honorable body will be able to see the progress made in carrying out the act of the last session, directing these Branches to be discontinued and wound up. It will be seen that at the close of the three years, allowed for winding them up, it will be practicable to transfer all the unsettled business of the Branches at Clarksville and Columbia to the Principal Bank—but it is not probable that the affairs of the Athens Branch will be so far settled as to authorise a similar transfer of its unsettled business. There were insuperable obstacles to a rapid withdrawal of the assets of the Athens Branch, which did not exist as to the others, and which will probably render it necessary to extend the time for its final liquidation. In appointing the agents to superintend the winding up of these branches, the same gentlemen were selected who had been for several years connected with the Branches as Cashiers, viz: Thomas W. Barksdale, at Clarksville; F. G. Roche, at Columbia, V. M. Campbell, at Athens. In consequence of the peculiar situation of the business of the Athens branch it was found necessary to connect with Mr. Campbell, in the Agency, a legal gentleman to take special charge of the suspended debt. This part of the Agency was entrusted to H. H. Stevens, Esq., whose report will be found

appended to this communication, and to which your honorable body is referred for full information. It gives the undersigned pleasure to say, that all of these agents have acted with fidelity and vigilance in the discharge of their respective duties.

The undersigned cannot leave this part of his subject without remarking, that after having visited the three branches now in a state of liquidation, and examined into their situation, he is bound to say that the errors which resulted in the heavy losses at two of them, were committed many years since, and at a time when similar losses were sustained by other Banks. He can see nothing in the localities of either of the three branches, or in the character of the population around them, to create the opinion that they are unfit places for banking transactions. On the contrary, he is satisfied from the wealth of the surrounding counties, the intelligence, integrity and industrious habits of the citizens, together with the increasing commercial interests at and around each of the localities, that branches might be safely and profitably located at these points. The losses heretofore sustained would have occurred at any other points under the same mismanagement—and it is as easy to secure prudent and competent managers at these points as at any others in the State.

These remarks are made in justice to the very large and respectable portion of our fellow-citizens interested inthe branches referred to. It will be seen that the losses at Athens and Clarksville fall below the amounts heretofore reported, whilst the losses at Columbia, exclusive of the defalcation of a late Cashier, is less than has occurred at some of the other branches.

In regard to the other branches it will be observed that they are in a healthful and prosperous condition, and it is but a simple act of justice to remark, that the several boards and officers have been prompt and vigilant in discharging their duties, and in rendering to the principal Bank every aid in their power. It is proper further to remark, that the five branches in active operation have made net profits from July, 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847, at the rate of nearly 8 per cent, whilst the principal Bank has made nearly 7 per cent.

The undersigned was directed by a resolution of the last Legislature to make a sale of the stock owned by the State in the Union Bank, to provide the means of paying the first instalment of $125,000 on the bonds issued to take half a million of dollars of stock in that Bank. He regrets to be compelled to report, that after repeated efforts he has been unable to make a sale upon the terms prescribed in the resolution. He was further directed, that if such sale could not be made, he should negociate for an extension of the time of payment of these bonds with the United States Government by whom the bonds are holden. After failing to effect a sale as directed, he applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to know if such an extension of time could be procured. He was answered that these bonds constitute an Indian trust fund, which, under existing laws, cannot be vested

again in any other than United States securities. It will, therefore, become necessary for your honorable body to make some other provision for the payment of this instalment, which becomes due in March, 1848.

The undersigned is not aware of any such defects in the charter of the Bank affecting its organization or its policy, as will require any action on the part of your honorable body. He does not believe that the interests of the institution would be advanced by any diminution in any of the salaries of the officers—whilst he feels compelled to remark, that the heavy duties and responsibilities imposed on the Teller of the Bank would indicate an addition to his salary—he now receives $1200 and ought to receive $1500. It gives him pleasure to bear willing testimony to the promptness and fidelity with which the Directors of the Principal Bank have co-operated in the management of the institution, whilst they have had constant occasion to approve the accuracy, skill and fidelity with which the officers in the Bank have uniformly attended to their several duties. In conclusion, it will afford the officers pleasure at all times to communicate any additional information which may be deemed useful by any of your honoroble body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, *President.*

(A)

STATE OF THE PRINCIPAL BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes, - - -	$529,610 18	
Domestic Bills, - - -	632,047 27	
Bills and Notes in suit, - -	133,233 96	
Protested Bills, - - -	51,903 33	
State Bonds discounted, - -	282,390 00	
		1,629,184 74
Branch Bank note account, -		2,162,352 00
Expense account, - - -	2,669 10	
Real Estate, - - -	23,831 19	
		26,500 29
Interest on State Bonds, - -	521,950 00	
" " Internal Improvement Bonds, - -	561,876 80	
		1,083,826 80
Due from Banks, - - -		103,557 63
Appropriation to improvement of Rivers, - - -	54,266 87	
Ocoee School Fund, - -	10,480 37	
		64,747 24
Cash on hand, viz:		
Notes payable at Nashville, -	461,200 00	
" " " Branches, -		
" of State and City Banks, -	79,797 00	
Gold and Silver, - - -	114,997 03	
		655,934 03
		5,726,102 73

(A)

TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock,		1,314,420 82
Bank Note account,		2,908,152 00
Treasurer of Tennesse,		166,274 26
Suspense account on State Bonds,		40,366 99
Internal Improvement Fund,		11,703 32
Sinking or Contingent Fund,	293,877 50	
Dividend account,	642,840 15	
Exchange account,	14,875 59	
Discounts received,	9,983 88	
Interest account,	3.982 02	
Damages,	1,186 36	
Internal Improvement dividend,	5,256 00	
		972.001 50
Due to Banks,		167,592 63
745,800		
461,200		
Circulation, $284,600		
Certificates of deposite,	190 00	
Individual depositors,	145,401 21	
		145,591 21
		5,726,102 73

(B)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -		204,202 00
Domestic Bills, - - -		37,938 16
Bills and Notes in suit, - -		50,732 37
Suspended Debt, - - -		
Protest Account, - - -		557 00
Real Estate, - - -		18,533 73
Expense Account, - - -		2,732 87
Due from Banks, viz: - - -		49,466 91
State Bonds, discounted, - - -		23,500 00
Appropriation to Rivers, - - -		12,416 01
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	299,978 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: - -	13,797 00	
		313,775 00
Gold, - - - -	2,775 41	
Silver, - - - -	145,240 95	
		148,016 36
		$861,870 41

(B)

TENNESSEE, AT SOMERVILLE, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock,		254,208 00
Bank Note Account,		521,800 00
Public Officers, viz:		
Discounts Received,		6,765 20
Interest account,		1,595 87
Exchange account,		2,304 20
Damages,		1,209 25
Profit and Loss account,		
Due to Banks, viz:		12,326 98
Suspense account,		8,000 81
Individual Depositors,		53,660 10
		861,870 41

(Signed.)
JAMES PETITT, Cashier.

(C)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -		67,578 09
Domestic Bills, - - -		
Bills and Notes in suit, - -		36,408 28
Suspended Debt, - - -		
Real Estate, - - -		24,468 48
Expense Account, - - -		979 60
Due from Banks, viz: - -		86,733 72
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	12,521 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: -	1,908 00	
		14,429 00
Gold, - - - -		3 25
Silver, - - - -		
		239,314 74

(C)

TENNESSEE, AT COLUMBIA, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock, - - - -		190,130 83
Bank Note Account, - - -		46,000 00
Public Officers, viz: - - -		
Discounts Received, - - -		
Interest account, - - - -		1,074 97
Exchange account, - - - -		1,319 47
Damages, - - - - -		
Profit and Loss account - -		
Due to Banks, viz: - -		
Individual Depositors, - -		789 47
		239,314 74

Signed,

F. G. ROCHE, Cashier.

APPENDIX

(D)

STATEMENT OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -		134,132 44
Domestic Bills, - - - -		95,442 08
Suspended Debt, - - - -		37,362 85
Common School Bonds, - -		68,175 34
Real Estate, - - -		14,448 67
Expense Account, - - - -		1,800 94
Due from Banks, - - - -		42,388 27
Appropriation to Rivers, - -		9,717 32
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	197,183 00	
Notes of other Banks, - -	16,598 00	
		213,781 00
Gold, - - - -	62,532 02	
Silver, - - - -	73,304 54	
		135,836 56
		753,420 60

(D)

TENNESSEE, AT SHELBYVILLE, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock,		223,931 00
Bank Note Account,		390,830 00
Common School Land Districts,		96,693 66
Discounts Received,		4,552 09
Interest Account,		1,126 28
Exchange Account,		7,546 91
Damages,		542 97
Profit and Loss Account,		142 10
Due to Banks,		918 22
Individual Depositors,		27,137 37
		752,420 60

Signed,

WM. S. JETT, Cashier.

(E)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -	152,177 38	
Domestic Bills, - - -	32,264 25	
Bills and Notes in suit, - -		
Suspended Debt, - - -	139,749 65	
Common School Bonds, - -	20,314 75	
Real Estate, - - -	52,905 00	
Expense Account, - - -	984 92	
Due from Banks, viz: - -	4,446 25	
Appropriation to Rivers, - -	15,322 40	
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	11,666 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: -	1,394 00	
Gold, - - - -	32,512 89	
Silver,		
		$463,747 49

(E)

TENNESSEE, AT ATHENS. July 1, 1847.

Cr.

Capital Stock, - - -	249,149 21	
Bank Note Account, - -	150,082 00	
Common School Land Districts, -	33,992 16	
Public Officers, viz:		
Treasurer of Tennessee, - -	2,815 49	
Trustee of McMinn co., - -	222 17	
Discounts received, - - -	2,979 02	
Interest account, - - -	118 33	
Exchange account, - - -	1,862 69	
Damages, - - - -	229 50	
Profit and Loss account,		
Due to Banks, viz: - -	20,759 26	
Individual Depositors, - -	1,537 66	
		$463,747 49

Signed,
V. M. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

(F)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -		190,571 00
Domestic bills - - -		67,435 04
Bills and notes in suit - -		60,259 01
Suspended debt		
Protest account - - -		36 74
Real estate - - -		15,094 15
Expense account - - -		1,276 45
Due from Banks - - -		16,058 60
Appropriation to rivers - -		14 930 31
Cash - - - -		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	174,241 00	
Notes of other Banks - -	57,542 06	
		231,783 06
Gold - - - - -	23,785 89	
Silver - - - -	37,061 66	
		60,847 55
		658,291 91

(F)

TENNESSEE, AT ROGERSVILLE, July 1st, 1847.

Cr.

Capital stock - - -	254,208 00	
Bank note account - -	340,400 00	
Public officers, viz:		
Treasurer of Tennessee - -	4,266 72	
Discounts received - -	7,120 93	
Interest account - - -	824 45	
Exchange account - -	266 42	
Damages - - - -	123 88	
Profit and loss account - -	2 70	
Due to banks - - -	32,093 13	
Suspense account - - -	1,591 25	
Certificates of deposite - -	888 00	
Individual depositors - -	16,506 43	
		$658,291 91

Signed,

HIRAM FAIN, Cashier.

(G)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - -		275,858 18
Domestic bills - - -		11,000 00
Bills and notes in suit - -		33,832 90
Suspended debt - - -		2,456 78
Common school land bonds -		2,483 51
Real estate - - -		12,586 46
Expense account - - -		1,036 91
Due from banks - - -		28,764 13
Appropriation to rivers - -		9,717 32
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	40,531 00	
Notes of other banks - -	4,468 00	
		44,999 00
Gold and silver - - -		120,317 00
		543,052 19

(H)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - -		138,875 00
Domestic bills - - -		102,460 62
Bills and notes in suit - -		43,813 07
State bonds discounted, - -		22,000 00
Real estate - - -		25,000 11
Expense account - - -		1,426 03
Due from Banks - - -		90,536 51
Appropriation to rivers - -		29,614 25
Cash - - - -		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	82,848 00	
Notes of other Banks - -	3,917 42	
		86,765 42
Gold - - - -	195 00	
Silver - - - -	36,505 78	
		36,700 78
		577,191 79

(G)

TENNESSEE AT SPARTA, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital stock	227,028 98	
Bank note account	300,700 00	
Public officers		
Discounts received	8,109 75	
Interest account	1,161 88	
Exchange account	193 52	
Damages		
Profit and loss account		
Due to Banks	353 58	
Individual depositors	5,504 48	
		543,052 19

Signed, W. M. YOUNG, Cashier.

(H)

TENNESSEE, AT TRENTON, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital stock	254,208 00	
Bank note account,	280,800 00	
Protest account	580 68	
Discounts received	3,638 58	
Interest account	1,992 40	
Exchange account	3,921 66	
Damages	374 57	
Due to Banks	13,634 67	
Individual depositors	18,041 23	
		577,191 79

Signed, JNO. A. TALIAFERRO, Cashier.

(I)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -		50,280 23
Domestic Bills, - - -		61,359 35
Suspended Debt, - - -		72,213 58
Real Estate, - - -		22,507 28
Expense Account, - - -		61,300 76
Due from Banks, viz: - -		1,016 77
Appropriation to Rivers, - -		8,560 74
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	6,455 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: -	2,652 00	
		9,107 00
Silver, - - - -		12,059 42
		298,405 13

(J)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - -		219,004 39
Domestic bills - - -		6,920 14
Bills and notes in suit - -		142,712 60
Suspended debt		
Common school land bonds -		15,971 75
Real estate - - -		48,219 00
Expense account - -		235 86
Due from banks - - -		5,938 13
Appropriation to rivers - -		12,192 76
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	116,803 00	
Notes of other banks - -	3,874 00	
		120,677 00
Gold and silver - - -		67,142 29
		638,778 07

(I)

TENNESSEE, AT CLARKSVILLE, July 1st, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital stock - - -	223,931 00	
Bank note account - -	61,203 00	
Discount received - -	1,404 00	
Interest account - - -	762 06	
Exchange account - -	2,989 65	
Damages - - - -	170 34	
Individual depositors - -	7,945 08	
		298,405 13

Signed, THOS. W. BARKSDALE, Cashier.

(J)

TENNESSEE, AT ATHENS, July 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock, - - -		249,149 21
Bank Note Account, - -		309,100 00
Public Officers, viz: - -		
Treasurer of Tennessee - -		38 46
Trustee of McMinn county -		249 35
Discounts received, - -	912 28	
Interest account, - - -	126 54	
Exchange account, - -	8 57	
		1,047 39
Damages, - - - -		
Profit and Loss account, - -		
Due to Banks, viz: - -		54,701 41
Common School Land Districts -		18,253 60
Individual Depositors, - - -		6,238 65
		638,778 07

Signed, V. M. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

(K)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -		107,331 88
Domestic Bills, - - - -		31,300 32
Bills and Notes in suit, - -		138,845 61
Common School Bonds, - -		26,559 75
Real Estate, - - -		52,905 00
Expense Account, - - -		328 49
Due from Banks, viz: - -		12,922 32
Appropriation to Rivers, - -		15,557 40
Hiwassee railroad stock - -		25,000 00
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	10,356 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: -	5,564 00	
		15,920 00
Gold and Silver, - - -		34,847 87
		461,518 64

(L)

STATE OF THE PRINCIPAL BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -		112,798 48
Domestic bills - - -		81,455 25
Bills and notes in suit - -		19,743 69
Suspended Debt, - - -		64,760 27
Real estate - - -		22,429 47
Expense account - - -		200 08
Due from Banks - - - -		19,985 84
Appropriation to rivers - -		8,560 74
Cash		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	188,123 00	
Notes of other Banks - -	14,241 00	
		202,364 00
Gold and silver - - - -		30,106 00
		561,503 95

(K)

TENNESSEE, AT ATHENS, Oct. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock, - - -	249,149 21	
Bank Note Account, - -	150,082 00	
Common School Land Districts, -	41,586 86	
Public Officers, viz:		
Treasurer of Tennessee, - -	4,122 21	
Trustee of McMinn co., - -	1,360 83	
Discounts received, - -	848 22	
Interest account, - - -	11,723 27	
Exchange account, - -	717 49	
Individual Depositors, - -	4,928 55	
		461,518 64

Signed, V. M. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

(L)

TENNESSEE, AT CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock, - - -	223,931 00	
Bank Note Account, - -	265,700 00	
Public officers, viz:		
Discounts Received, - -	403 56	
Interest Account, - - -	17 18	
Exchange Account, - -	474 57	
Damages, - - - -		
Profit and Loss Account, - -		
Due to Banks, - - -	49,425 50	
Individual Depositors, - -	21,552 14	
		561,503 95

Signed, THOS. W. BARKSDALE, Cashier.

(M)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - -		37,872 39
Domestic bills - - -		99,294 83
Suspended debt - - -		72,689 68
Real estate property taken for debt		7,600 00
Real estate banking house -		14,907 28
Expense Account, - - -		813 25
Due from Banks, viz: - -		33,419 04
Appropriation to Rivers, - -		8,560 74
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	509 00	
Notes of other Banks, - -	2,034 00	
		2,543 00
Gold and Silver, - - -		17,512 15
		295,212 36

(N)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted Notes, - - -	109,416 79	
Domestic Bills, - - -	37,072 80	
Suspended Debt, - - -	43,721 94	
State Bonds, discounted, - -	23,000 00	
Real Estate, - - -	24,468 48	
Expense Account, - - -	487 93	
Due from Banks, - - -	2,612 50	
Appropriation to rivers - -	8,560 74	
Defalcation of E. W. Dale -	33,800 17	
Cash, viz:		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee, -	151,215 00	
Notes of other Banks, viz: -	9,526 00	
Gold and silver - - -	37,247 75	
		481,130 30

(M)

TENNESSEE, AT CLARKSVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital Stock,	223,931 00	
Bank Note account,	59,476 00	
Discounts received,	485 21	
Interest account,	355 38	
Exchange account,	2,790 72	
Damages,	30 00	
Due to Banks,	627 32	
Individual depositors,	7,516 73	
		295,212 36

Signed, TH. W. BARKSDALE, Cashier.

(N)

TENNESSEE, AT COLUMBIA. Oct. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital stock	223,931 00	
Bank note account	202,000 00	
Discount on State bonds	6,060 00	
Discounts received	552 20	
Interest account	871 51	
Exchange account,	29 02	
Profit and loss account	33,800 17	
Due to Banks	3,961 43	
Individual depositors	9,924 97	
		481,130 30

Signed, F. G. ROCHE, Cashier.

(O)

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	53,433 25	
Domestic bills - - - - -	-	
Bills and notes in suit - - -	33,730 77	
Suspended debt - - - - -	-	
Real Estate - - - - -	24,468 48	
Expense account - - - -	673 58	
Due from banks - - -	100,767 98	
Appropriation to rivers - - -	8,714 32	
Cash - - - -		
Notes of the Bank of Tennessee -	14,783 00	
Notes of other Banks - -	585 00	
Gold and Silver - -	1 82	
		237,158 20

(O)

TENNESSEE AT COLUMBIA, Oct. 1, 1847.

		Cr.
Capital stock - - -	190,130 83	
Bank note account - -	46,000 00	
Discounts received - -	400 88	
Interest account - - -	577 86	
Individual depositors - -	48 63	
		237,158 20

Signed, F. G. ROCHE,

REPORT

OF THE

AGENT AT ATHENS.

BRANCH BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Athens, Sept. 25th, 1847.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, President, &c.:

Sir:—As the Legislature is upon the eve of convening, it becomes my duty under your instructions, to report to you my official acts as agent appointed in conjunction with V. M. Campbell, Esq., to settle and wind up the business of this Branch of the Bank of Tennessee. In assuming the duties enjoined upon me by the act of the legislature and the instructions of the parent Institution, I was deeply impressed with the delicacy and importance of the responsibility.

The first and paramount object to be attained, as presented to my mind, was to secure as far as practicable, the funds of the Institution, a large portion of which, loaned to the citizens within this Bank district, was considered in imminent danger of being lost, if not already absolutely and irrecoverably so. In the effort to attain this very desirable object, the principles of philanthropy and benevolence suggested and seemed to sanction and confirm the conviction, that the most just and efficacious measures to be adopted, should be such, at least in the first place, as would be calculated to operate the least oppressively upon the Bank debtors. indiscreet perhaps in many instances, by subjecting themselves to pecuniary embarrassments beyond their ability to remove, yet as citizens and men they seemed entitled to sympathy and forbearance, rather than subject to stringent and coercive measures, and resulting in no great good to the Bank, but certain and distressing ruin to the debtors and their families.

Although the undersigned has not, by the means he has deemed it proper to use, accomplished all that he desired, or as much as may have been expected of him, yet he flatters himself with the belief, sanctioned and sustained by a consciousness of rectitude of intention, and indefatigable effort on his part, that he has secured much that was considered doubtful and lost to the Institution, at the time its affairs were placed under his care and

management, and this too without putting the debtors out of the pale of ultimate recovery from pecuniary ruin.

When the undersigned entered upon the discharge of his duties he found, to wit: on the 10th day of February, 1846, that the notes and bills in suit, amounted to the sum of one hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents. Out of this sum the undersigned has collected or secured by undoubted security, twenty two thousand and nineteen dollars; of the amount collected a portion of it was by purchasing in some real estate worth at least the full amount given for it. In addition to the above mentioned sum of twenty-two thousand and nineteen dollars, the undersigned has, in a train of settlement, with a prospect of certain success, an amount of about twenty thousand dollars and it only requires a short time longer to arrange the details, by which it is confidently believed, these debts can be wholly secured or nearly so. From the best information the undersigned has been able to obtain, the amount of debts absolutely lost at this Branch will not far exceed $51,665, and the amount considered doubtful will not exceed the sum of $37,252, of which amount of $37,252 more than one half is considered good.

In addition to the before mentioned sum of twenty-two thousand and nineteen dollars of debts in suit arranged and secured, the undersigned found that the Hiwassee Rail Road Company was indebted to this Branch of the Bank in February last of principal and interest the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Besides this indebtedness of that company, other institutions and individuals had claims against it to an amount of upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and so desperate were the affairs of that company esteemed then to be by its creditors, that they considered their claims upon it as entire and total losses. Under these circumstances, the Rail Road Company submitted a proposition to its creditors that if they would respectively resume payments of their claims, by accepting a transfer of stock of the company for one half of their claims, the other half should be paid in five per cent bonds of the State at their nominal value. Seeing that the other Banking Institutions and individual creditors of the company were willing to accede to the proposition, I after some hesitation and much deliberation concluded that it was the best possible arrangement that could be made about this debt, simultaneously with those other creditors, in February last accepted the transfer of twenty-five shares of the capital stock of said company to be credited in full, and a like amount of five per cent State Bonds were assigned and delivered over in full satisfaction of said debt and interest of fifty thousand dollars.

Although, the undersigned has been vested with the power of compromising with the Bank debtors, when he should deem it to the interest of the Bank to do so, yet he has not thought fit to

exercise that privilege except in one solitary instance, and in that case the debt has been secured.

It devolved upon the undersigned as part of his official duty, to attend when practicable, to what is termed the indoor operations of the Bank, such as the renewal of notes, &c., yet owing to the well known fact that this Branch Bank district embraces a large number of counties in each of which many of the Bank debtors reside, and for the purpose of securing the debts, had to be separately visited and persuaded amicably, and by the assistance of friends, to place themselves in a condition, by which they could remove the obstructions to their industrial efforts, and ultimately after a short period pay off their indebtedness to the Bank, this department of the business has been confided mostly to the discretion and management of V. M. Campbell, Esq., whose skill and prudence may be judged of and properly appreciated by an inspection of the periodical statements which have been made to the parent Bank and by the personal examination made by yourself of the condition and affairs of this Branch

Very Respectfully,

H. H. STEPHENS,
Agent &c.

THE

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE TENNESSEE INSTITUTION FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,

REV. R. B. McMULLEN,
REV. D. R. McANALLY,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK, Esq.,
CAMPBELL WALLACE, Esq.,
JAMES H. COWAN, Esq.,
REV. TIMOTHY SULLINS. } *Trustees.*

R. B. McMULLEN, *President.*

D. R. McANALLY, *Secretary.*

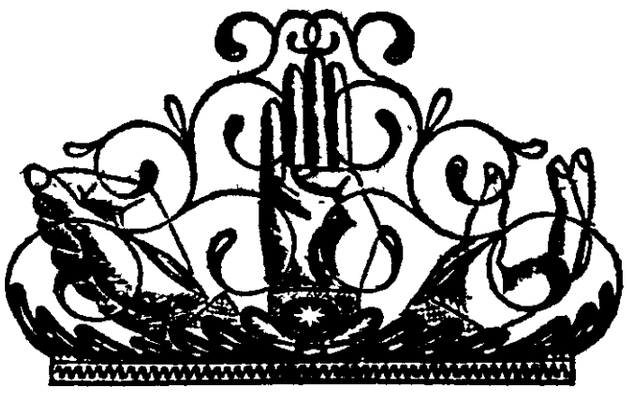
JAMES H. COWAN, *Treasurer.*

Rev. T. McINTIRE, *Principal and Superintendent.*

CHARLES W. MYERS, *Assistant Teacher.*

MRS. M. E. McINTIRE, *Matron.*

WILLIAM J. BAKER, M. D., *Physician.*



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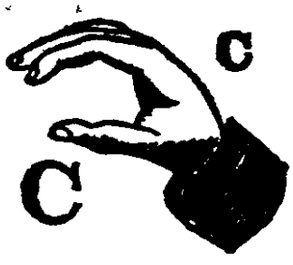
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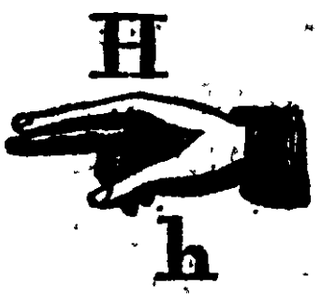
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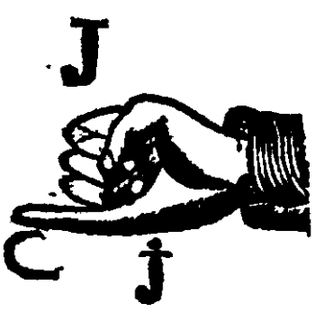
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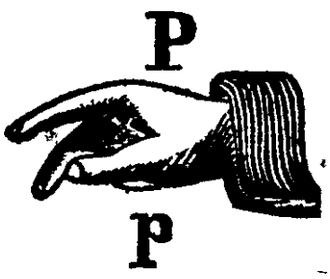
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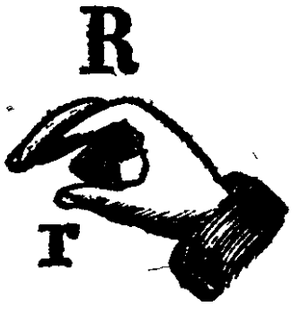
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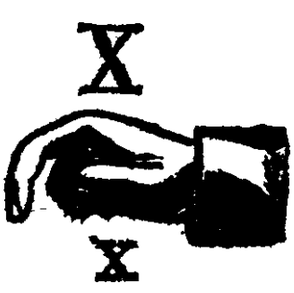
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REPORT

To the State Legislature, Patrons and Friends of the School, at Knoxville, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, the Trustees respectfully present the following Report:

On the reception of an authenticated copy of the new Charter of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School, in which we were named as Trustees, a meeting was held, and the Board organized according to its provisions. Rev. R. B. McMullen was chosen President of the Board, Rev. D. R. McAnally, Secretary, and James H. Cowan, Esq., Treasurer. Rev. Thomas McIntire was re-appointed Principal and Superintendent of the Institution, and Mr. C. W. Myers his assistant Teacher.

For upwards of four months from the date of the last report to the Legislature, the School had been in operation; but the Board, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion, that under the existing circumstances, it was best to suspend operations for a few months. The School was accordingly closed on the sixteenth day of February, 1846, and was not opened again until the first day of the following October. The reasons which impelled the Board to take this course, were a want of sufficient funds to meet the necessary and unavoidable expenses of the Institution, and the impossibility of renting in this vicinity suitable buildings, in which to carry on the School. The Board made every effort in their power to obviate these difficulties, and thereby avoid a suspension of the exercise of the School, but without avail.

It will be remembered, that at the date of the report of the Trustees to the last Legislature of the State, there was a balance against the Institution for furniture, slates, books, &c. of within a fraction of four hundred dollars. An exact representation of this state of the case was made to the General Assembly, then in session, accompanied with an earnest request than an appropriation should be made at as early a day as possible, to relieve the Trustees, and enable them to liquidate this debt. And as the School was then in operation, and entirely destitute of funds, it was also urged that provision should be made for its current expenses. The Institution had been created by the State for a most needy class of her children, and thereby she had in some measure obligated herself to support it. But most unaccountably both the above requests were neglected, and no appropriation was

made to the Institution, until within a few days before the adjournment of that body; and then the amount granted was only a small part of what the estimates called for, and no provision was made for the debt already contracted. The Legislature by the appointment of the Trustees made them responsible for the success of the Institution, yet left them without funds for a period of more than four months, to provide for the current expenses of the School, in addition to a debt of $400. The Board had no interest in the measure more than any other citizens of the State, yet having been brought by their appointment to consider the subject, and having been thus led to see the great necessity and entire feasibility of educating the deaf and dumb, they were willing to make almost any sacrifices, rather than the enterprise should fail. They gave much time and labor to the object, and to keep up the School pledged to a considerable amount their own credit individually and that of their friends. It may easily be believed then, that no expense was incurred, except in those cases in which it was deemed absolutely necessary for the well being of the Institution. Still, after exercising the strictest economy, the Board incurred a debt, which, including the four hundred dollars above specified, amounted to one thousand and six hundred dollars and twenty cents at the time of the suspension of the school. As soon therefore as the money appropriated by the State was paid over, this debt was cancelled. After having thus settled all just claims against the Institution, there remained in the hands of the Board for its support from Feb. 16th, 1846, to Jan. 21st, 1847, only eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents. With this sum it was impossible to meet the reasonable expenses of the school, as small as it then was. The Board, therefore, thought it best to suspend operations, until the Institution could be opened with a fair prospect of its continuance without interruption and without embarrassment.

Another reason which impelled the Board to adopt the course designated, was the impossibility of renting in this vicinity suitable buildings for the School. This difficulty had been anticipated, and every effort made that could be, to provide against it, but without success. At the commencement the magnitude of this obstacle, as it existed, to the success of the enterprise was felt, and a full representation of it made in the report to the Legislature, and that body earnestly urged to take some efficient action on the subject. Plans and estimates for buildings, such as were then thought necessary, were laid before the House of Representatives and the Senate, but nothing was done on the subject. Thus having failed in their application to the State for means to provide the necessary buildings, the Trustees were forced to cease operations, dismiss the teachers, and send the pupils home until other arrangements were made.

As great as these obstacles were in the way of success, the Board by no means meant, by the suspension of the School, to abandon their enterprise. So deeply did they feel the import-

ance of having such an institution in this State, and so sensible were they that their own honor as men and christians, as well as the honor of the State was involved in it, that they were willing to undergo any labor, and make any sacrifices in their power, rather than it should go down. Accordingly they undertook to raise by subscription funds for the purpose of building a house for an Asylum. The effort was first made in Knoxville and the vicinity, and in a short time about fifteen hundred dollars, were secured, besides a beautiful and valuable lot of two acres of ground as a site for the building. W. G. McAdoo, Esq., was then employed as Agent, to visit the adjoining counties. He served the Board in this capacity until the war broke out between this country and Mexico, when he resigned and went to serve in the army. For sometime afterwards the members of the Board attended to this duty as they had opportunity, and increased the amount subscribed from one thousand five hundred to two thousand and two hundred dollars. But owing to their business engagements it was found to be impossible for any of them to leave home for any considerable time to attend to the matter. Therefore Col. J. M. Davis, a resident of this county, and a gentleman of known integrity and business tact, was appointed at a low salary, agent for the Institution, and entered upon the duties of his office the first of last January. He has served the Board up to this time and is still in their employ. How faithfully he has labored is evident from the fact that he has traversed every county in East Tennessee but one or two, and how efficiently, is shown from the amount of subscriptions he has secured. Through his labors thus far above two thousand dollars have been added to the amount previously subscribed. And here let us say, that they would be lacking in duty, as well as do violence to their own feelings, were they not to express in behalf of the deaf and dumb, their heartfelt acknowledgments to Col. Davis in particular, and to their fellow-citizens generally, for the liberal and efficient aid they have rendered the cause. Almost universally the great importance of the object has been highly appreciated, and a deep interest felt in its success. It was only by the means thus placed in the hands of the board that the institution has been saved from extinction.

A detailed account of these subscriptions, and of the manner in which this fund has been expended, may be found in the report of the building committee, which is herewith submitted.

By means of these subscriptions, the board have been enabled to erect a three story brick building, seventy-nine feet long and twenty-five wide, with a good portico extending the whole length of the east front, and finish the whole in a neat and substantial manner. This building is one wing of a general plan of an Asylum which has been designed, and which, when completed, will furnish accommodations for from seventy-five to one hundred pupils and their teachers; a number equal to that of the pupils who may be expected to seek admission to the school.

In this part of the building which has been put up, the board have been very particular not to sacrifice permanent and future good for present convenience; and although the present construction by itself is not very well adapted to the wants of the school, even with a few pupils, yet it has this excellence—it has been so built that additions may be made to it without inconvenience; so that when the whole plan is carried out, it will be well adapted to the end for which it has been designed, and will present as a whole a beautiful appearance.

In addition to the above, a good stable and carriage house, a small shop, and a smoke house, have been built; and there is now being erected for a wash house and for servants' apartments, a substantial two story frame house, thirty-three feet long by eighteen wide, which will cost between three and four hundred dollars. All these buildings were thought to be indispensably necessary for the convenience of those connected with the institution.

The plat of ground for the site for the Asylum consists of two acres, and was generously donated to the trustees for the institution, by Col. Calvin Morgan of this place; and is valued at one thousand and six hundred dollars. This amount was offered for it (unsuccessfully however,) before it was given for this benevolent purpose. It is a very beautiful as well as a most valuable lot; and if the board had been left to select at will, one better adapted to the purpose could not have been found in all this vicinity. Situated, as it is, in the edge of town, the location is near enough to be convenient for attending market, yet far enough away to be free from all those bad influences so often found in towns. It is covered with a natural growth of young and thrifty forest oak, which adds much to the beauty and comfort of the situation. It has been much admired by every one who has visited the place. There is however, one objection to the lot—it is rather too small. It affords no garden plat, crowds the out buildings too near the main building, and affords no lawn on which for the pupils to exercise. The plan of the asylum requires three acres.

With the exception of the interruption above mentioned, the institution has been in successful operation for the past two years, and much good has been accomplished for the pupils connected with it. The principal, Rev. Thos. MacIntire, and his assistant, Mr. C. W. Myers, have labored, and still continue to labor diligently and efficiently for the improvement of those committed to their charge; and it gives us pleasure to testify, that they have given, in the improvement of their pupils, full proof of a high degree of faithfulness and ability in applying the peculiar system of instruction which is used for the Deaf and Dumb. For evidence of this, as well as for information respecting the course of study, the board would respectfully ask the attention of the members of the Legislature to the statements contained in Appendix No. 5, of this report.

When the last report was made to the Legislature, the number of pupils in the institution was nine, since then sixteen new ones have been admitted, making in all twenty-five. They have been under instruction different lengths of time, varying from a few weeks to two years. Of the above number one is supported wholly, and four in part by their friends, and the remaining twenty entirely by the institution. A catalogue of their names, residences, &c., is appended to this report.

The receipts of the institution, aside from the amount subscribed for the building, which is exhibited in the statement of the building committee, have amounted to five thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars and fourteen cents, and the disbursements have been four thousand four hundred and six dollars and twenty-three cents; leaving in the hands of the Treasurer at this date, a balance of eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-one cents. For information respecting the particular manner in which this fund has been disbursed, you are respectfully invited to examine the accompanying balance sheet of the Treasurer.

The balance on hand will be sufficient to defray the current expenses of the Institution the greater part of the first quarter of this session now commenced. But should more pupils be admitted, (and the Board have determined to receive all who may apply,) there will be a considerable deficiency in the funds to be supplied.

The health of the pupils, with few interruptions, has been good. During the last two years but few cases of sickness have occurred in the Asylum, in which medical assistance was called in, and these being slight attacks, soon yielded to judicious treatment. In respect to health, it is believed a more favorable location for the Institution could not have been selected. East Tennessee is the Switzerland of America, and in healthfulness of climate equals that of any other country in the world; and no part of this highly favored section of the State has been more blessed in this respect than Knoxville.

In this connection the Board would take occasion to express, in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb, the acknowledgments due to Wm. J. Baker, M. D., who has, as often as it has been found necessary, given gratuitously, yet faithfully and efficiently, his valuable services to the relief of the pupils in the Institution. And they take much pleasure in saying, that that gentleman still continues his skilful and benevolent attentions.

The Board have taken great pains and have been at considerable trouble and expense, in procuring plans and estimates for buildings, such as are necessary for this Institution. It is thought best to build on such a scale as will afford accommodations for all the pupils, who, upon a fair calculation, may be expected to attend here. Plans have been adopted, which, when completed, will, it is believed, answer, in this respect, the wants of the Deaf and Dumb population of this State for many years. According

to these plans buildings were commenced in the early part of the summer of 1846, and one wing of the main building, together with the out houses above mentioned, have been completed. They have been built wholly by means of the donations of private individuals in East Tennessee. Taking into consideration the comparative poverty of the people in this end of the State, the amount they have subscribed is very liberal indeed. They have given to the object freely, and as a general thing to the extent of their ability; and when the appeal was made to them, they were assured, on the part of the Board that, if they would give to the object, they should not be called on again, but that application would be made to the Legislature for what might be necessary in completing the buildings. The Trustees cannot therefore expect much, if any thing, more from that source, and therefore respectfully apply to your honorable body for aid. This they do with the more confidence, since the people have done so much—and, since they have given such good evidence of a deep interest in the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and of their high appreciation and firm approval of the undertaking, are we not warranted in believing, that the members of the Legislature will give the subject that attention which its importance demands, and that what is really needed for this purpose will be readily granted?

In the building now occupied not more than twenty-five or thirty pupils, together with their teachers, who necessarily reside in the Institution, can possibly be accommodated. And as the present arrangement is only temporary and not complete, as a matter of course much inconvenience must be endured with even that number of pupils. This number is now full; others are expected every day to come; and shall they be sent away? The Principal has now a list of one hundred and forty or fifty names of Deaf and Dumb persons living in this State, most of whom ought to be under instruction; and it is our firm belief that sixty or seventy could be collected together in a short time, without any extraordinary effort on our part. The Board therefore respectfully submit to the consideration of your honorable body the urgent necessity of making an appropriation, during the present session, to provide enlarged accommodations for the School committed to their charge. In the improvements already made, the sum of three thousand four hundred and nine dollars and twenty-nine cents has been expended. The front and main part of the building will cost, according to the lowest estimates made on the plan adopted, not less than ten thousand dollars; and the other wing, similar to the one which has been put up, about three thousand dollars. These estimates are very low, when we consider the size of the house; but judging from past experience, and the low prices of materials and labor here, the Board think they are justified in the expectation that these additions can be put up and finished for thirteen thousand dollars. Yet some may think this a very large amount to expend on this ob-

ject. These estimates are much less than the cost of buildings for such institutions in the several States where they have been erected. Look at Virginia, for example. She gave for this purpose alone thirty thousand dollars. North Carolina at the last session of the Legislature, gave fifteen thousand. Cannot and will not Tennessee do one third or one half as much as Virginia, or as much as North Carolina? It would be doing her injustice to doubt it.

Should the Legislature not deem it advisable to appropriate the above sum all at one time, it can be made payable in two or three annual instalments.

Through a desire to afford to the members of the Legislature all the facilities in our power, for coming to a correct determination on this subject, we have prepared drawings of that part of the building which has been completed, and of those parts which it is contemplated to erect; comprehending complete sketches of the ground plat; of the front and side elevations; of the arrangement of the rooms in the different stories; and of the manner of roofing the house; and now present them for the inspection of the members of the Legislature.

The board conceive it to be their duty also, to submit to the General Assembly a few suggestions respecting the necessity of making enlarged provision for the expense of supporting the instructors, and of defraying the cost of boarding the indigent deaf and dumb, who are sent to the Asylum. Although we cannot satisfactorily explain why it is so, yet it is a well known fact that nine tenths of this class of persons are unable to pay for an education. Of the nine hundred, or about that number, who are now under instruction in the different institutions in the United States, less than one hundred are supported by their friends, as is shown from their published reports. If they are educated at all, the State, as a general thing, must do it. There can be no longer any doubt that they can be educated, and well educated, and thus make useful members of society. Whereas, without this blessing, they are a burden to themselves, their friends, and to the community. And it seems to be the policy of this State, as well as many others, to give to all her children the means of acquiring an education; and it is hoped that the silent but impressive appeal of those who can neither hear nor speak, will not be disregarded. For to be able to read and write is of infinitely more importance to them than to any other class of persons. Without it they are cut off from society and usefulness. When deprived of instruction, their minds are a blank, and their moral natures entirely undeveloped; they are governed by their passions and appetites; so that when they grow up to manhood or womanhood, they almost universally become extremely restless, passionate and unhappy. But give them the advantages of a course of instruction, such as is afforded in the schools established for their benefit, and they are placed nearly on an equality with others. They should not be neglected, because, as is

generally supposed there are but few of them. This is a mistake. They number not less than five hundred in this State, and all these, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen who have been able to go out of the State for instruction, were in the grossest ignorance until this school was established. The government has done something for their relief. A good beginning has been made. Much more ought to be done. The annual appropriation of two thousand and five hundred dollars is entirely inadequate. As a measure of wise economy, as well as of benevolence, the State ought to appropriate more for this purpose. There is now a considerable loss to the institution from not having more funds to enable us to receive a greater number of pupils. For the instruction of ten or a dozen pupils, when they consist of different grades, costs as much as forty or fifty would, when they are well classified. In the use of the peculiar method practised, one teacher can instrust only one class; and he can instruct one of twenty or twenty-five as well as he can one of five or ten. The pupils in the institution have never at any time, for the last two years, been composed of less than two grades. Hence we have been compelled to employ two teachers, although the number has been comparatively small. This has constituted the principal item of expense in keeping up the Asylum. The instruction would cost no more if there were forty or fifty pupils, instead of the number now in attendance. The board affords the instructors a reasonable compensation, compared with the salaries of teachers in this vicinity, but considerably less than is given for such services in similar institutions in other parts of the country. The salary of the principal is nine hundred, and that of the assistant five hundred dollars a year. After paying these salaries there remains annually only one thousand and one hundred dollars for defraying the expenses of boarding indigent pupils, the purchase of furniture, apparatus, books, &c., for the school. And as it is found to be the case universally, that not more than one out of ten is able to meet these expenses, it devolves upon the institution to make provision for them. Would it not then, we would respectfully ask, be good policy as well as a wise economy in the Legislature to make provision by law for the reception and support in the Asylum of forty or fifty pupils. A greater amount of good would then be accomplished at a comparatively less cost. The expense of each individual pupil will be diminished in proportion to the number admitted to the school. In a school of fifty pupils, requiring the services of only two teachers, the annual cost of tuition, boarding, lodging, books, &c., would be, according to our estimates, based on experience, one hundred dollars for each. But for any number less than that, the expense of each pupil is proportionally increased. This will be manifest if we take into consideration the fact, that with fifty pupils tuition will cost only twenty-eight dollars a year for each; while with forty pupils it will cost thirty-five dollars, with thirty pupils forty-six dollars

and two-thirds, and with only twenty pupils seventy dollars a piece. Accordingly, therefore, should the Legislature conclude to make provision for fifty pupils, an appropriation annually of five thousand dollars will be necessary. Should forty be the number of pupils to be provided for, the sum of four thousand two hundred and eighty dollars will be required for their support. Should thirty be the number of pupils determined upon, there will be needed three thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars. Twenty pupils will make necessary a grant of two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

These estimates have been prepared with great care, and are the lowest at which it is possible to sustain the institution. That you may see how extremely low they are, you are invited to examine the following table, showing the number of teachers employed, the number of pupils in attendance, the amount annually disbursed, and the aggregate cost per annum for the support of each pupil in the several deaf and dumb institutions in the United States. The facts here presented are taken from the recently published reports of those institutions, and from letters, on the subject, recently received:

INSTITUTIONS.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Aggregate annual expenditure.	Cost per annum for each pupil.
New York institution -	11	208	$30,867 05	$148 39
American asylum -	10	182	26,481 05	145 50
Pennsylvania institution -	7	115	18,499 47	160 86
Ohio asylum - -	7	103	11,737 30	113 95
Kentucky asylum -	2	37	5,575 74	150 89
Indiana asylum - -	2	50	5,708 44	114 16
Virginia institution -	2			
Illinois institution -	2	19		
N. Carolina institution -	3	25	4,250 00	170 00

The Board can recommend no better plan on which to establish this matter, than that adopted by the several States which have founded and are sustaining institutions similar to this. This plan has proved in every instance, in which it has been tried, to be the very best. Those States, to the number of 16, have made by law full provision for the support of such a number of Deaf and Dumb as they deemed sufficient to meet the necesssities of the poor of this class of persons within their several bounds. In some States, as in Indiana and Illinois, this is done by levying a tax, specifically for this purpose, on all the taxable property in those States. In North Carolina one hundred dollars for each pupil are appropriated by the Legislature, annually, out of the literary fund of the State, and seventy dollars are raised by taxa-

tion by the counties from which the pupils are sent. In Ohio the end is gained by annual appropriations from the State Treasury, according to the estimates of the Board of Trustees. In all the New England and Middle States, the law on this subject is similar to that in Ohio.

Having maturely considered the subject, the Board would recommend, as most likely to meet the necessities of the case in this State, the passage of an act, authorising the payment by the Treasurer of the State of the necessary expense, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each, of the support of two pupils from each Senatorial District in the State, to be selected by the Senator and Representatives of that District for the time being; with the provision, that if any district should fail, for four weeks after the commencement of the regular session of the school, to send the number to which it would be entitled, the Trustees have power to make up the deficiency from any part of the State, regard being always had to priority of application for admission.—This will give fifty as the number of State pupils; and these with the pay pupils, that may be expected to attend, will make fifty-five or sixty. Although we know this is far below the actual number of the needy of this class of persons in Tennessee, of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction, yet, taking into view the limited accommodations at present in the power of the Institution to furnish, and the length of time that would intervene, should the Legislature make an appropriation for that purpose, in completing the buildings designed to be erected; perhaps provision ought not to be made for a larger number at the present session of the Legislature. Any future Legislature, if it should be found necessary, can very easily enlarge the number.

The Board, in the consideration of this suject, have not been unmindful of the fact, that the revenue of the State is in a great degree engrossed by the noble enterprise of building the State House, and by other worthy and necessary objects; therefore, should the above plan for supporting the Asylum be deemed impracticable, they would propose another, as worthy of attention, and one which appears to them to possess many qualities to recommend it for adoption. It is the assessment of a tax of five mills on every hundred dollars of taxable property in the State, specifically for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb living within its borders. This would yield about five thousand dollars annually, which whould be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Institution with fifty pupils. The people are opposed, and rightly too, to taxation in cases of doubtful necessity; but for purposes of education, and especially the education of such unfortunate classes of persons as the deaf and dumb and the blind, they by no means object to be taxed. In Illinois this measure was adopted by a unanimous vote in the Legislature, and there as well as in Indiana, where the plan adopted is the same, the course pursued has met, as we are informed, with the universal approbation of the people. Tennessee, it is believed,

will not be less liberal nor less willing to contribute to the relief of the unfortunate than her sister States. They will not, however, say more on this point, but leave it to the members of the Legislature to decide what is best to be done in the case. They will merely add, that, on this subject as well as on the erection of buildings, they feel it to be their duty to state distinctly, that unless enlarged provision is made beyond that granted by the last act, the usefulness of the Institution will not only be small compared with what it might be, but that the enterprise must prove a failure. It is impossible for them to provide buildings, apparatus, furniture, employ teachers, and board any considerable number of indigent pupils—and nearly all the deaf and dumb are poor—with the amount appropriated by that act.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board,

R. B. McMULLEN, *President.*

Knoxville, October 15th, 1847.

APPENDIX—No. 1.

List of the Pupils received into the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School.

No.	Names.	Residence.	Support.	Causes of Deafness.
1	George William Carter - -	Jefferson county Tenn. -	Father, in part -	Fall.
2	Lurany Carden - - -	Grainger " -	" " -	Congenital.
3	Joseph Acuff - - -	Grainger " -	State - -	Congenital.
4	Mary Elizabeth Shields - -	Grainger " -	State - -	Scarlet Fever.
5	William H. Oliver - - -	Davidson " -	State - -	Unknown.
6	Charles G. Reede - - -	Jefferson " -	State - -	Fever.
7	Hamilton Watson - - -	Grainger " -	State - -	Congenital.
8	Alexander Gray - - -	Hickman " -	State, in part -	Congenital.
9	William Deatherage - -	Roane " -	State - -	Congenital.
10	harles T. Martin - - -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Congenital.
11	Henry B. Martin - - -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Congenital.
12	William Gray - - -	Hickman " -	State - -	Congenital.
13	Daniel Miller - - -	Bradley " -	State - -	Cold.
14	Thomas Jefferson Miller - -	Bradley " -	State - -	Fever.
15	Van Buren Jones - - -	Cocke " -	State - -	Congenital.
16	Alexander James Rankin - -	Jefferson " -	State - -	Scarlet Fever.
17	Wyley Blount Sanders - -	Claiborne " -	State, in part -	Unknown.

18	Catharine E. Morris - - -	Buncombe county, N. C. -	Father - -	Congenital.
19	John Holbert - - -	Knox county, Tennessee -	State - -	Bealing of ears.
20	Lucy Crosslin Blacknall - -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Congenital.
21	William Anderson Blacknall -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Congenital.
22	Polly Ann Woods - - -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Congenital.
23	James H. Woods - - -	Lincoln " -	State - -	Bealing of ears.
24	Madison Ervin Baker - -	White " -	State - -	Scarlet Fever.
25	George Reynolds - - -	Knox " -	State - -	Congenital.

No. 2.

ABSTRACT OF THE

Tennessee Deaf and Lumb School in account

Expenditures from Oct. 1, 1845, to Oct. 1, 1847.

Paid	balance due D. R. McAnally as Treasurer -	399 70
	Salaries of Teachers - - -	2,100 00
	Boarding, washing, fuel, and lights for pupils	1,203 02
	Furniture, beds, bedding and utensils, -	126 04
	Rent of House - - - -	39 58
	Travelling expenses on tour with pupils -	160 78
	Expense of delegates to Nashville - -	30 50
	School books and slates - - -	46 53
	Printing and stationery - - -	20 13
	Postage, - - - - -	3 95
	Stoves - - - - -	89 77
	Stove pipes and tin ware - - -	36 93
	Drafting plan for building - - -	10 00
	Cart and harness - - - -	40 00
	Gutters and spouts to house - - -	66 86
	Cisterns - - - - -	12 00
	Repairs - - - - -	18 77
	Medicines - - - - -	1 67
	Balance on hand - - - -	824 91
		$5,231 14

On comparing this abstract with the Treasurer's book and vouchers, I find the account correct, and, as stated, the sum of $824 91 on hand.

C. WALLACE, *Auditing Committee.*

No. 2.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

with James H. Cowan, Treasurer.

Receipts from Oct. 1, 1845, to Oct. 1, 1847.

1846.		
Feb. 23	By cash of S. McCammon, Sheriff -	650 00
March 4	" do do -	1,026 00
"	" G. W. C. Cox, Clerk -	92 00
Oct. 1	" do do -	731 00
1847.		
Mar. 17	" S. McCammon, Sheriff -	400 00
June 10	" do do -	1,000 00
July 2	" do do -	244 70
Aug. 28	" G. W. C. Cox, Clerk -	855 30
	" Contributions at exhibitions, -	115 00
	" Received from pay pupils -	116 14
		5,231 14
	Balance in Treasury,	$824 91

JAMES H. COWAN, *Treasurer.*

(APPENDIX)—No. 3.

Report of the Building Committee.

The undersigned Building Committee for the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School, report, that the subscriptions taken to this time, amount to - - -		4,249 29
That there has been collected on the same		2,065 27
Leaving a balance uncollected of -		2,184 02
We have had work done amounting to -		3,409 72
Salary allowed Agents - - -	389 00	
Expenses paid by same - - -	107 50	496 50
		3,906 22
We have paid to agents salaries and expenses - - - - -	496 50	
We have destroyed counterfeit money -	5 00	
We have paid for materials & work done,	1,480 27	
We have on hand cash - - -	83 50	2,067 27
Making our present indebtedness -		$1,840 95

It will be seen from the above statement, that when we have collected the full amount of the present subscriptions, and paid off our present debt, there will be a balance of $343 07; and it is proper to remark, that we have now under contract, and going up, an additional building, which will fully absorb that sum.

CAMPBELL WALLACE,
JAMES H. COWAN,
Building Committee.

Knoxville, Oct. 4, 1847.

(APPENDIX)—No. 4.

The annual examination, course of study, &c.

At the close of the last session an examination of the pupils was held in the institution, at which were present the members of the Board of Trustees, together with a large number of citizens and strangers. The exercises continued two days, and all who were in attendance, with entire unanimity, agreed in the expression of the opinion, that the result was highly satisfactory, and showed an eminent degree of skill and industry on the part of the teachers; and of susceptibility of receiving knowledge, and of application on the part of the pupils.

The following programme, which was prepared by the principal and laid before the members of the Board at the examination, and which shows the course of study pursued, and in some measure the manner of instruction practised in the institution, the Board have adopted, and believing it will be as satisfactory as any thing they can prepare on the subject, they now lay it before the members of the Legislature for their inspection.

PROGRAMME.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN:—In order to induce and facilitate a thorough examination of the pupils under my instruction, I present the following *programme;* embracing a condensed statement of the course of study, the number of classes, the standing of each, the grounds gone over by each class, and a few remarks on the text books in use.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study occupies six years, and includes the following branches:

The Alphabet, Manual, written and printed; Natural Pantomime; Language; Reading, both mental and by signs; Writing; Drawing; Geography; History; Arithmetic, both mental and written; Natural History; Bible History; and the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology.

The grounds gone over by each class.

The pupils in the Institution are divided, according to their attainments, into four Classes, which are here designated in the reverse order of their standing, as follows:

IV. CLASS,

Under instruction eight months.

STUDIES.

1. Alphabet, Manual, written and printed.
2. Writing, with both the crayon and pen.

3. Signs, daily exercise in the use of the language of signs, as a means of developing the mind, and to acquire a facility in their use; signs being, in the earlier stages of instruction, the only medium of acquiring a knowledge of written language.

4. "Elementary Lessons, Part 1." The class have gone over and reviewed 102 pages of this book; grounds embracing the use of nouns. adjectives, the article, adjective pronouns, enumeration as high as 30, divisions of time, singular and plural forms of the verb. transitive and intransitive verbs, adverbs, prepositions, the conjunction *and*, present, perfect and future tenses of the verb and the simple forms of interrogation.

5. "Scripture Lessons." The class have gone over and reviewed seven pages of this book; grounds embracing a brief account of the existence and attributes of God, of the soul, of man's accountability, and of a future state of rewards and punishments.

III. CLASS.

Under instruction one year.

STUDIES.

1. Penmanship, daily exercise in this.

2. "Elementary Lessons, Part 1." This class has gone over the whole and reviewed a part of this book; grounds embracing, in addition to the subjects studied by the fourth class, the declension and use of pronouns, the active and passive forms of the verb, the inflection of regular and irregular verbs, auxiliary verbs, the use of adverbs, enumeration, various forms of interrogation, and a variety of short reading lessons.

3. Composition, consisting in writing from model sentences, in constructing sentences on given words, and in writing letters, and short descriptions of familiar objects.

4. "Scripture Lessons." The class have gone through and reviewed Part 1. of this book; grounds embracing a brief account of the existence and attributes of God, of the immortality of the soul, of man's accountability, and of a future state of rewards and punishments.

II. CLASS.

Under instruction fourteen months.

STUDIES.

1. Penmanship.

2. "Elementary Lessons, Part 1." finished from page 98.

3. "Course of Instruction, Part II." The class has gone over and reviewed 59 pages of this work; grounds embracing the history of man, illustrations of words and phrases, comparison of adjectives, and a few lessons on the natural history of animals.

4. Composition, involving the syntax of simple, and to some

extent, of compound sentences; as in writing sentences on given words, letters, descriptions and narratives.

5. "Scripture Lessons." The class have gone over and reviewed 62 pages of this book; grounds embracing, in addition to the subjects studied by the third class, an account of the creation, of the temptation and fall of man, and a brief notice of the principal persons and events, mentioned in Bible history from Adam to the giving of the law on Mount Sinai.

I. CLASS.

Under instruction two years.

STUDIES.

1. Penmanship. 2. "Elementary Lessons, Part 1." 3. "Course of Instruction." 4. Original Composition. 5. "Scripture Lesson." The same as the Second Class.

7. "Morse's Geography." The class have gone over 17 pages of this work; but have confined their attention principally to the definitions, and the questions on the maps. They have also devoted same time to the sketching of outline maps with the crayon.

TEXT BOOKS.

Teachers of the deaf and dumb have long and deeply felt the need of elementary books adapted to the wants of this peculiar class of persons, and to the unique system of instruction used in their case. Of the multitude of primary school books, prepared for speaking and hearing children, none are adapted to the necessities of the deaf and dumb in the early stages of instruction. They are all designed for persons who use our language from infancy, and who in a great measure understand its structure, when they begin to go to school; while to the deaf and dumb it is a foreign tongue. However well they may answer the design for which they have been prepared, they nevertheless are not at all suited to our case, and we can derive very little benefit from them.

Consequently the teacher of deaf mutes, until recently has had to depend on his own resources, and as a general thing prepared the daily lessons which were used by his class. This process, besides being laborious, necessarily produced very imperfect lessons. To the new teacher it was peculiarly hard; and the amount of good which he accomplished for the first two or three years, was very small compared with what it would have been, had he been furnished with proper books, having a system of instruction made out, and the difficulties in the course so graduated as to render them easy to be overcome,

This great desideratum in deaf mute instruction, in a great measure, has recently been supplied by the publication of the "Course of instruction, parts, I, II, and III, and scripture lessons for the deaf and dumb." These works were written by H. P. Peet, A. M., President of the New York Institution for the deaf

and dumb, and published by that institution. We hail their appearances with delight. The work of preparing them could not have fallen into better hands. A practical teacher of long experience, well acquainted with the peculiarities of the deaf and dumb mind, and profoundly versed in the different methods of deaf mute instruction, Mr. P. has produced a series of books just such as are needed.

I have introduced Mr. Peets' books into the school, and have used them in all the classes during the present session; and I am sensible, that no small measure of the success, which I flatter myself has attended the instruction which has been given, is to be attributed to the aid derived from these books. Without them I could not have accomplished as much as I have; but having them the business of instruction has been easier, more systematic, more thorough, and consequently much more effective.

Mr. P. has in a course of preparation another book, designed for the deaf and dumb, of the precise character of which I am not informed; but which is to complete the series. This series will comprehend all the elementary books the deaf and dumb will need; for having thoroughly mastered these they will be able to use and understand the ordinary primary works written on the sciences.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS McINTIRE.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Knoxville, July 8th, 1847.

The board think the proficiency of the pupils can not be better set forth by them than by presenting the following list of sentences, which were copied from the slates by a member of the board, as they were written down by the pupils on the day of examination. These sentences will show in some measure the great facility which can be acquired, in a very short time, in the use of our language by the deaf and dumb, as well as exhibit in some degree the manner in which they express their thoughts:

The teacher requested each of the class to write a sentence showing the difference between "*feel*" and *touch*," and they wrote immediately:

"I *feel* a fly crawling on my face."
"I *touch* the table."
"I *feel* a dog bite my leg."
"I do not *touch* an elephant."

They were then asked to write sentences, introducing the word "*make*," and they at once wrote as follows;

"A man *makes* this table."
"A man *makes* a table."
"A shoemaker *makes* boots and shoes, &c."
"The sun and rain *makes* the plants grow fast."
"Rain the corn *makes* grow."
"God *made* the sun, moon and stars."

The next word they were required to introduce was "*but*," and the following sentences were written:

"A boy went to climb a tree, *but* he will fall."

"A boy lost his knife, he looked for it, *but* could not find it."

"Mr. Myers lost his money, and he looked for it, *but* he cannot find it."

The following words were also given for a like purpose and the result is here shown:

"*Or:*"

"It is wicked to steal *or* to lie."

"When the child is one *or* two years old it is sent to school."

"When the boys and girls are 10 *or* 12 years old they go to school."

"*That:*"

"I fear *that* Mr. McIntire will be sick."

"I hope *that* my brother will come here soon."

"Mr. Myers will go to town *that* he may buy some apples."

"*Hope:*"

"I *hope* it will be clear to-morrow."

"I *hope* my father write a letter to me."

"I *hope* my father come see me."

"I *hope* go home next winter."

"*Expect:*"

"I *expect* Mr. McMullen come here."

"I *expect* you are well also."

"I *expect* I will go to home in vacation."

"*Cuts off:*"

"A man *cuts off* a hog's ears."

"A man *cuts off* his horse's tail."

"A boy *cuts off* his finger with his knife."

"A boy *cuts off* his ear."

"*If:*"

"I will go to town *if* you will let me."

"*If* a boy pulls a horse's tail he will kick him."

"*If* you prick an elephant's trunk with an needle, he will squirt dirty water on you."

"I cannot buy some apples *if* I have no money."

"I will go a swim *if* you will may me."

"*If* will you may boy go to town."

"*When:*"

"*When* you go home you will come to school again."

"*When* the boys and girls 6 or 7 years old, they go to school and they to study to learn."

"Mr. Myers will go to town *when* he buy some apples."

"A boy will buy a new knife *when* he has money enough."

"Because:"

"I will go to town *because* I will buy some apples."
"Some bad boys *because* you whip them."
"I will not go home *because* I have no horse."
"A man goes to fish *because* he wishes to get some fish to eat them."

The following are a few examples of comparison:

"The tiger is as large as a lion."
"William is not as high as George."
"Jefferson is almost as tall as Daniel."
"A whale is as large as a steamboat."
"A cat is almost as large as the rabbit."
"That tree is not as high as the house."
"The cat is as smaller as the pig."
"Mr. McMullen is taller than you."
"The sun is a great deal farther from us than the moon."
"The whale is largest than the elephant."

Comparison of Adjectives.—*"Industrious:"*

"Charles G. is more *industrious* than Charles T. Martin."
"Daniel is *more industrious* than Jefferson."
"Some men are *more industrious* than others."

"Careless:"

"Wiley is *more carless* than James."
"Alexander is *more careless* than Daniel."

Superlative Degree.

"The whale is the *largest* of animals."
"The elephant is the *highest* of animals."
"Sampson was the *strongest* of men."
"The whale is the *more largest* of fish."
"The lion is the *largest* of animals."
"Mr. Astor is the *richest* man in the United States."
"Mr. Swan is the *richest* man in Knoxville."
"An elephant is the *largest* of all animals.

"Great deal:"

"The stars a *great deal* farther from us than the sun."
"The whale is a *great deal* larger than the elephant."
"A horse is a *great deal* than a cow."

They were then requested to write down the attributes of God and five of them wrote as follows:

1. "God is just, true, almighty, omniscient, merciful."
2. "God is almighty, holy, never sleeps, never forgets, just."
3. "God is good, never sleeps, just, merciful, almighty."
4. "God is a mighty, omniscient, just, merciful."
5. "God is just, almighty, merciful."

Now, when it is recollected that these examples were written down so rapidly that in several cases it was impossible to copy more than two or three of them before they were occupied at different ones, the Board think it will be admitted by all that the performances were truly extraordinary.

The pupils are required to write compositions every week, a variety of which were submitted to the inspection of the board and they deem it unnecessary to say more now in praise of what has been done, than to give a few of these, which we were assured are in all respects as written by the pupils themselves, and which we have no hesitation in saying would be excelled, if equalled, by few having the use of all their senses, and only the same amount of instruction.

ON THE WORDS BORROW AND LEND.

I borrow your knife. You will lend me your knife. I borrow my father's horse. He will lend his horse—I borrow some money when I go to town and buy some peanuts—I will lend you some money. You borrow Mr. Myers' pencil. You will lend Mr. Myers your pencil—You borrow Mr. McMullen's horse. You will lend him your horse. The bad man borrows tobacco —the bad man will not lend him tobacco.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7th, 1847.

MY DEAR COUSIN.

I am well. Two of the pupils are a little sick. I hope they will become well—again to-morrow. Some of my friends have come to Knoxville from Fayetteville. I have seen them. Mr. Thomas Mac Intire teaches six pupils. Mr. C. W. Myers teaches eight pupils. I belong to Mr. C. W. Myers' class. There are twelve boys and girls in this Institution. They are very happy

We all wish to see our parents and friends. We will see them soon. Mr. Thos. Mac Intire and Mr. C. W. Myers often tell us about God and Christ. We have all sinned. We must sorry of our sins. We must pray to God. If we are good, we will go to heaven after death.

You will write a letter to me soon. Are you well? I hope that you are well.

Your affectionate Cousin . H. B. M.

In London once lived a crazy woman.—She thought she had swallowed a mouse.—She said she could feel it running about in her. She sent for the Doctor. He came and told her to swallow a cat, that would cure her. What a foolish woman!

A DISHONEST QUAKER.

A gentleman in Scotland who went to the country. He bought a cow and returned home and sent his son to fetch the cow.—He went and could not get the cow in the lane. He called a gentleman to come and help him get the cow in the lane. He thought he was a country man. The gentleman came and asked him how much money he expected. He said that they were rich men then they drove the cow in the lane. The gentleman went into the house and gave a crown to the steward and told him to give it to the boy. He came back and asked the boy how much money he got. The boy said "I got a shilling." The gentleman asked him if that was all. He said "yes." The gentleman went into the house and called all the servants. He told the boy to point out the one who gave him the money. He pointed out the steward. The gentleman reproved the steward and turned him off. He loved the boy and took care of him and sent him to school.

THE CREATION.

God created the sun, moon, stars, and earth. He made many kinds of beasts. He made many kinds of birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c. He made the trees and plants, There are many kinds of trees and plants. On the seventh day; God ended his work, which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work, which he had made.

God made man of the dust of the ground. The man was Adam. Adam was the first man. God caused to sleep and took a rib from him and made a woman. The woman was Eve. She was the first woman. She became Adam's wife. God gave them a pleasant garden, called Eden. He gave them dominion over all the animals. He gave them the fruit, except the fruit of one tree. He forbade them to eat the fruit of this tree.

The serpent tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit. She disobeyed God and took the forbidden fruit and ate it. She gave some of it to Adam. He ate it likewise. God saw them. He called them, they were ashamed and hid among the bushes. God drove them from Eden. He commanded them to till the hard ground. He pitied them. He promised them a savior. Jesus Christ will save all the penitent and believing sinners.

THE TWO BOYS.

The boys went into the woods and played on the ground.—They saw two squirrels run up a hole of a tree. They took off their coats, and laid them on the ground. They climbed up high a tree. and they put their hands into the hole, and found two squirrels. They filled their pockets with them, and come down. They carried them home, and put them in a basket. They grew fat, and played about the house. They love them, but they went into the woods. They could not foind them and they were sorryed.

THE VERB SEND.

A woman sends a boy to bring some wood. A woman sends a boy to drive the cow to the pasture. A man works in the field. A man went into the woods he chopped down a tree. A woman sends a girl to town to buy some coffee and tea, &c. His parents sends a little boy to schoool to study, read and write.

THE HOGS.

The hogs walk through much corn to eat—A dog runs after a hog. It has four legs—It has short tail—It has long ear—Mr. D. Miller feeds some fat hogs—A man eats good pork. A dog is not as large as a hog. A dog bites a hog by the ear and tore it. A man cuts off hog's tail—A man cuts off hog's ears. We feed the corn to them to make them fat—some hogs eat some apples on the ground.

Some hogs are white—some hogs ar black—some hogs are yellow—The hogs dig his nose in the ground—They sleep near the fence—They wallow in the pond much dirty—The hog fights another a hog—A hog can dive in the river. A man killed some fat hogs last winter—The hog killed a chicken—He eat many nuts—A man caught two large hogs and in the pen—A little boy catches a pig. The old hog very angy bites him—A dog bites a hog's neck.

In conclusion the board would remark that the pupils exhibited some very fine specimens of penmanship. Their copy-books were neat and clean, showing great care.

By order of the board,

R. B. McMULLEN, Pres.

(APPENDIX)—No. 5.

Donations and Contributions to the Library.

From W. H. Moore, Mitchell's Map of the world -		10 00
From W. A. Eichbaum, Map of Tennessee - -		7 00
From W. Chapin, Ornamental Map of the U. S. -		10 00
From Hon. J. Crozier, Congressional Globe and Appendix for 1st and 2d sessions of 29th Congress -		10 00
The proceeds of a supper given by the ladies of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Knoxville,	$119 50	
Less, devoted to clothing indigent pupils,	28 60	
		90 00
From T. MacIntire, towards the purchase of a set of the books of the A. S. S. Union - - -		10 00
From A. S. S. Union, to complete the set of their publications - - - - -		27 50
From publishers Knoxville Tribune, their paper -		2 50
" Republican Banner, tri-weekly -		6 00
" Nashville Whig, " -		6 00
" " Union, " -		6 00
From H. P. Peet, Course of Instructions, parts I, II, and III - - - - - -		2 13
From H. P. Peet, Scripture Lessons - - -		31
From R. B. McMullen, Bible - - - -		50
From Mr. Jacobs, Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb -		75
From W. Strickland, engraving of the Capitol -		1 75
		$191 34
From Miss Dix, 120 prints of different animals, very beautiful and valuable.		
From the Rev. R. B. McMullen, a lot of minerals and fossils.		

Any books, maps, paintings, or engravings, donated for the library, or minerals, fossils, shells, or curiosities for the cabinet of the Institution, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORT.

The Treasurer of the Lunatic Asylum of Tennessee respectfully submits the following report to the Legislature:

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

Dr.

1845.		
Oct. 2	To balance funds in hand - -	1,945 13
1846.		
Jan. 24	To cash of Jos. A. Stewart - -	65 00
	" Dr. Edwards - -	15 00
	" Levi Schryer - -	65 00
	" F. A. Sergeant - -	20 00
	" John A. Davis - -	75 00
	" E. Radford - -	65 00
	" J. D. Anderson - -	75 00
	" S. Shepherd - -	120 00
	" H. Pearce - -	65 00
	" J. G. Worth - -	65 00
	" F. H. Stump - -	65 00
	" F. H. Stump - -	65 00
	" Daniel Baugh - -	65 00
	" W. H. Boyd - -	50 00
		$2,765 13

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

		Cr.
1846.		
Jan. 24	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 72 - - - -	1,992 37
Feb. 28	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 73 - - -	688 29
		$2,680 66

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

Dr.

1846.		
June 7	To cash of Isaac H Hilliard - -	69 00
	" Laura Williams - -	130 00
	" D M Moore - -	20 00
	" L Alsobrook - -	65 00
	" John Wilson - -	65 00
	" R A Davis - -	50 00
	" J B M'Ferrin - -	70 40
	" — Lillard - -	74 68
	" Dr. Compton - -	100 00
	" W H Boyd - -	150 00
	" Isaac Secrest - -	45 00
	" M. Martin - -	65 00
	" John Edwards - -	71 75
	" Wm Powell - -	65 00
	" Sarah B Pool - -	67 25
Aug 21	" Wm Terrill - -	65 00
	" A Musselman - -	15 00
	" A Musselman - -	10 00
	" D Moore - - -	10 00
	" J D Anderson - -	75 00
	" H Price - - -	72 00
	" E Ball - - -	6 20
	" A Musselman - -	10 00
	" D Lane - - -	60 00
		$1,431 28

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

CR.

1846.		
June 2	By payment in cash, as per voucher in file No. 74 - - - -	2,156 53
Sept. 11	By payment in cash, as per voucher in file No. 75 - - - -	1,127 23
		$3,283 76

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

Dr.

1846.		
Nov. 4	To cash of G Lane - - -	60 00
	" L L Alsobrook - -	75 00
	" John Battle - -	65 00
	" A Musselman - -	5 00
	" A J Haymes - -	20 00
	" N Lane - - -	20 00
	" N Lane - - -	10 00
	" I Secrest - - -	2 20
	" A Musselman - -	7 00
	" J Maxwell - -	30 00
	" S Gibbs - - -	70 00
	" J Dixon - - -	43 75
	" J G Martin - -	66 60
1847.		
Jan. 14	" J Elliston - - -	65 00
	" J B M'Ferrin - -	45 00
	" John Edwards - -	72 40
	" S Shepherd - -	50 00
	" Wm Saunders - -	230 00
	" W Terrill - - -	8 45
	" A J Haymes - -	200 00
	" J D Anderson - -	75 00
	" C Bell - - -	65 00
	" J L Ewin - - -	283 13
	" A Musselman - -	5 00
	" H Pearce - - -	82 19
		$1,655 72

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

CR.

1846.		
Oct. 22	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 76 - - -	1,057 30
1847.		
Jan. 14	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 77 - - -	1,669 93
		$2,727 23

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

Dr.

1847.			
Mar. 16	To cash of H Dorch - - -		35 00
	" John Dickson - -		270 00
	" C H Stump - -		8 00
	" Wm Robertson - -		14 50
	" John G Martin - -		65 00
	" N Lane - - -		10 00
	" S Peays - - -		65 00
	" L L Alsobrook - -		65 00
	" A Musselman - -		10 00
	" G S Wilson - -		65 00
	" John D Winn - -		40 00
May 8	" S Pickens - - -		65 00
	" A Musselman - -		10 00
	" S Shepherd - -		92 00
	" Mr Brady - - -		65 00
	" T Lane - - -		20 00
	" J M Tompkins - -		65 00
	" R M Clark - -		65 00
	" G A Wilson - -		7 00
	" J G Benthall - -		75 00
	" G Coleman - -		5 00
	" R A Davis - -		21 00
			$1,137 50

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

Cr.

1847.		
Mar. 10	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 78 - - -	1,711 90
April 28	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 79 - - -	1,185 00
		$2,896 90

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

DR.

1847.		
June 17	To cash of J A Waller - -	100 00
	" S Powell - - -	65 00
	" J Elliston - - -	70 00
	" A Musselman - -	10 00
	" F K Zollicoffer - -	195 00
	" John Edwards - -	74 50
	" J W Dickie - -	65 00
	" H C Boyd - - -	200 00
Aug. 10	" A Musselman - -	5 00
	" T. Lane - - -	100 00
	" Z M D Cantrell - -	40 00
	" H Peoples - -	75 60
	" G Lane - - -	53 25
	" H Allen - - -	275 90
Oct. 11	" A Musselman - -	5 00
	" F Brown - - -	10 80
	" Benj Johnson - -	60 00
	" W B Alsobrook - -	70 00
	" A J Haymes - -	10 00
	" J W Dickie - -	26 65
	" D G Johnson - -	31 00
	" J Page - - -	65 00
	" Robert Pickett - -	100 00
	" F Brown - - -	10 00
	" A Musselman - -	5 00
	" J B M'Ferrin - -	22 50
		$1,746 00

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

CR.

1847.		
June 15	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 80 - - -	1,028 57
Sept. 10	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 81 - - -	863 07
Oct'r 5	By payment in cash, as per vouchers in file No. 82 - - -	1,623 02
		$3,514 66

LUNATIC ASYLUM OF TENNESSEE,

Dr.

To amount brought forward from page 124 -		2,765 13
Do do do 126 -		1,431 28
Do do do 128 -		1,655 72
Do do do 130 -		1,117 50
Do do do 132 -		1,746 00
		$8,755 63
Received of John M. Hill - -	84 47	
Appropriation made by the Legislature for the current year beginning 1st of March, 1846, and ending 1st March, 1847 - - - - -	6,000 00	
Appropriation made by the Legislature for the current year beginning 1st of March, 1847, and ending 1st March, 1848 - - - - -	6,000 00	
		12,084 47
		20,820 10
		15,103 21
Balance funds on hand, Oct. 5, 1847 -		5,716 89

IN ACCOUNT WITH C. K. WINSTON, TREASURER.

	CR.
By amount brought forward from page 125 -	2,680 66
Do do do 127 -	3,283 76
Do do do 129 -	2,727 23
Do do do 131 -	2,896 90
Do do do 133 -	3,514 66
	$15,103 21

The foregoing amounts have been expended as follows, to wit:

For Marketing - - - - -	2,823 28
Attendants - - - - -	2,066 73
Merchandize - - - -	1,494 45
Repairs - - - - -	233 76
Meats - - - - -	1,506 04
Groceries - - - - -	2,447 09
Servant hire - - - - -	1,546 58
Blacksmithing - - - -	29 10
Pasturing cows - - - -	15 00
Fuel - - - - -	1,722 83
Tin ware - - - - -	74 83
Hardware - - - - -	46 36
Cabinet ware - - - -	292 50
Drugs - - - - -	209 27
Sundries to Penitentiary - - -	52 62
Provender - - - - -	279 87
Castings - - - - -	8 67
Burials - - - - -	12 60
Refunded - - - - -	41 80
Appropriation for future expenses - -	200 00
	$15,103 38

From the statement submitted, it will be seen that during the two fiscal years ending the 5th of October, 1847, there has been received into the institution, from paying patients, $6,790, 50. For the same period the expenditures have amounted to $15,103-21.

There are debts outstanding, due the Institution, nearly all of which it is thought will be collected, amounting to $2,150 15. There are bills outstanding against the institution which have not been presented for payment, amounting to $508, independent of bills charged for constructing furnaces for warming the Asylum the amount of which has not yet been ascertained.

CHAS. K. WINSTON.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5, 1847.

MEMORIAL

ON THE

SUBJECT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT,

IN EAST TENNESSEE.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, in Legislature assembled:

The undersigned would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that, on the 27th of May, 1847, a convention composed of delegates from a number of the counties of East Tennessee and Western Virginia, in obedience to a previous call, met in the town of Rogersville, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of internal improvement. After some deliberation, this meeting adjourned to meet again at Greenville on the 15th of July ensuing, in order that a more general attendance and expression of public sentiment might be had, upon the best plans to be adopted for the improvement of East Tennessee, and uniting, as far as practicable, the interests of Western Virginia.

This convention was the largest in numbers ever met for similar purposes in this end of the State—composed of representatives from ten counties in Tennessee and three counties of Virginia. After a patient and laborious discussion of nearly three days, the following resolutions were offered by Col. Floyd of Va., as expressive of the sentiments of the convention, viz:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the interests of East Tennessee require the improvement of Holston river from Knoxville to Kingsport, and the French Broad to the mouth of Nolichucky, with a view to steamboat navigation; and that we recommend to the Legislature of Tennessee the appropriation of $250,000 for that purpose.

"*Resolved*, That this convention do recommend to the very cordial and favorable consideration of Tennessee and Virginia, the construction of a rail road from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Charlottsville, Virginia; or to the State of Tennessee, the construction of a McAdam road from Knoxville, graded suitably for a rail

road, to the Virginia road now in progress; to run through East Tennessee between the Holston and Nolichucky rivers—thus to unite Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee with Virginia and the North.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the rail road or McAdam road in question, is a project of great national importance.

"*Resolved*, That the respective Legislatures of Virginia and Tennessee be requested to grant charters for the construction of such rail road or McAdam road, and to take three-fifths of the stock thereof; and that a committee on behalf of each State, consisting of three members, be appointed by this convention, to address the legislatures of the respective States upon this subject."

These resolutions, say the minutes, were unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to appoint the committees, viz: To memorialize the Legislature of Tennessee—Wm. H. Sneed of Knox, John Netherland of Hawkins, and Dr. S. B. Cunningham of Washington. To memorialize the Legislature of Virginia—Windham Robertson, Samuel E. Goodson and John B. Floyd, all of Washington county, Va.

Dr. J. B. Reese introduced the following, viz:

"*Resolved*, That this convention deem it expedient that the Hiwassee rail road be completed to Knoxville, and respectfully urge upon the Legislature of Tennessee the adoption of such measures as will secure its speedy completion to that point."

These resolutions, adopted with such perfect unanimity, and so full and specific in detail on all points, and emanating from such a source, the committee feel assured that they furnish the most reliable expression of public sentiment, from those counties most immediately concerned, that can any where be obtained short of the ballot-box. They might here leave the subject to the consideration of the Legislature, allowing the resolutions to speak for themselves; but as the convention has devolved upon us the additional duty of addressing your honorable body on the subject, it might appear disrespectful to that body we represent, not to lay before you some of the reasons used, which led to the adoption of those resolutions.

Although it is known to most, yet it may not be to all, of your honorable body, that East Tennessee, which contains some five millions of acres of land, four-fifths of which may be fit for cultivation and one-fifth mountainous, covered with the finest timber, with inexhaustible beds of iron ore, equaling in richness and quality (as is pronounced by able chemists) any in the world—with never-failing streams and sites for its manufacture: the mountains also furnishing excellent grazing for any amount of stock: the low-lands generally tillable, often rich, producing abundantly all the grains and grasses grown in this latitude—with a salubrious air, fine climate, and splendid landscape—is yet surrounded by impenetrable mountains, which admit of but few passes for roads, except in an eastern or western direction,

in either of which good roads might be constructed; but for overcoming the distance to any market in either of these or any other direction, by wagons on common dirt roads, is not only tedious, uncertain and irregular, but so expensive, compared with the advantages of rail road and steamboat navigation, that no successful competition can exist between them. Other States, more fortunately situated, are pushing forward their improvements so as to supplant us in our own natural markets, by their increased facilities, which, as time advances, will render this contest more unequal and hopeless, unless favored with similar advantages by which to transact our commerce. Great numbers of our most valuable and enterprising citizens annually become discouraged under these accumulating disadvantages, and with their available means remove to other regions more favorable to trade, but possessing fewer elements of wealth and happiness intrinsically than our own. By the fostering aid of a wise and liberal legislation, we feel assured such evils would speedily cease to exist, and our country would rise to a level in importance, wealth and commerce, with the other great divisions of our State. Let but the few navigable rivers we have be suitably improved, and a rail road extending through it, and East Tennessee presents one of the choice districts of this Union.

The Holston river is the only reliable stream of importance extending through upper East Tennessee. This stream traverses the counties of Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, Jefferson (in part,) and Knox counties. Its tributaries, the Watauga, South, Middle and North Forks, which are only navigable during flood-tides, occurring but seldom in the year, are the only medium, aside from wagons, of transporting our iron, flour, and other articles of commerce, in a western direction. Aside from delays and the damage incident to many articles of trade, exposed to the weather in open and leaky boats, our adventurers are in constant danger of shipwreck upon rocks, shoal and headlands, and of exposure to loss of life and health, and countless other incidental difficulties, which sweep their profits and palsy exertion.

The great valley of East Tennessee is subdivided by Bay's mountain, bilaterally from Kingsport (or above that point) for more than fifty miles westward, with scarcely a pass for a road. The Holston, running at the base of the mountain, passes through the northern valley, embracing several counties of fine lands, where some of the most prosperous manufacturing establishments of cotton and marble are in successful operation. Vast quantities of salt are annually transported from Virginia upon this river, which, if rendered safe for navigation, would relieve the pressing wants of this region, and greatly stimulate its manufacturing and agricultural interests—enhance the value of the lands, and of course the revenue of the State. It is believed by those competent to judge, that by the judicious expenditure of the rise of $200,000, this river could be rendered navigable from Knoxville to Kingsport, a distance of 80 miles, for six or nine

months in the year, for steamboats, and would at the same time greatly facilitate flat boat navigation. The steamboat Cassandra, during last spring, ascended to Kingsport with a burden of fifty tons, without any very serious difficulty, and Col. Long, (to whose report we refer for fuller information,) as we are informed, has declared that, in his opinion, it may be rendered navigable to that point.

On the southern side of Bay's mountain, the French Broad river breaks through the mountains, dividing Tennessee and North Carolina. It is believed to contain fully as much water as the Holston, and has been at different times ascended by steamboats to Dandridge, in Jefferson county; and it is believed is quite susceptible of steamboat navigation to the mouth of Nolichucky river, a distance of fifty miles above Knoxville, at a cost of about $30,000; which, with the navigation by steamboats below Knoxville, would give to the counties of Jefferson, Cocke and Sevier, during the seasons that boats could navigate, a communication direct with Chattanooga—the point at which the Nashville and Chattanooga rail road is destined to pass.

But there is still another very important section of country lying in this southern valley which never can be relieved to any great extent by the improvement of those rivers. And whilst the convention would urge upon your attention their speedy improvement, with at least equal earnestness would they urge upon your honorable body the object contained in the second resolution.

The counties of Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson, and the south side of Sullivan, are so separated from the Holston by Bay's mountain, or being so distant that it would be almost impracticable to reach it from any of the points of business in those counties, unless by constructing roads at right angles with our general course of trade for a distance of twenty to thirty miles at least, for every county—each a separate and distinct road, conducting to no general or public interest, except for counties from which they lead. The direction of such roads would necessarily cross the ridges and water courses of our country in its most broken parts, costing more than in any other direction, at an expense of not less than two or three thousand dollars per mile, constituting an aggregate sum sufficient to construct a McAdamized road from the Virginia line to Knoxville, if connectedly laid off in that direction. All this to reach a point from which we have about the same distance to navigate, as we would have had to travel from the point of starting out. How unwise to undertake to build such improvements, which would cost more than the improvement of the river itself! And in addition to this, the absolute impossibility of procuring means to effect it without legislative aid. Moreover, it could not answer our importing trade. The carriage on imports has always been a heavy, dead expense upon us as consumers—amounting to a prohibition in many instances—which the circuitous, uncertain

and expensive direction by the river, and thence hauling by wagons, could not relieve us. Nor would it at all coincide with the character of improvements with which we wish to connect. Rail roads are undoubtedly to supersede all other kinds of improvements in our country, except in a few favored localities contiguous to navigable streams. Unity in design we deem essential so far as it can be maintained. If the Hiwassee Rail Road be completed, it will be the connecting link with the great thoroughfare of the South and West, and the first link in the chain of East Tennessee improvements, which we do most earnestly insist should be carried on to its extension through this region to the Virginia line. Suppose we arrive at Knoxville by the rail road; then stop and await the arrival of a steam boat, and re-ship to some higher point; then charter wagons to haul some 30 miles farther, counting incidental expenses and interruptions, it will swell the expenses, with no conceivable adequate advantage. Unless, indeed, it be the purpose of your honorable body to abandon the Hiwassee Road, and leave East Tennessee to rely solely upon the navigation of our rivers, which we should very much deprecate. "Let your longitudinal improvement by all means be a rail road, and your rivers and lateral roads be improved as may be," is the advice of one of the most distinguished members of your honorable body to us. We avail ourselves of his wise and experienced counsel. The same writer further says, (and no one we believe is better able to give a correct judgment,) "that it is for East Tennessee and Western Virginia to make the most astonishing developments from such a rail road, that the country has yet witnessed;" that, "in less than ten years this country would export iron to Europe." The last named counties may be emphatically called the "*Great Iron Region of the State*"—the "*Pittsburgh of Tennessee.*" Bounded on the whole of its southern border by the great Iron mountain, almost every mile of which affords suitable locations for iron establishments, with water power, timber and ore, it is adapted to become one extended iron laboratory. Its agricultural and stock raising capabilities are also very fine. From statistics collected in taking the census of 1840, Greene and Washington exhibit a heavier list of production in many articles than any other counties in the Eastern Division. The former produced 142,000 bushels of wheat, being the rise of 21,000 bushels more than Washington, which raised 121,424 bushels, and more by 40.000 bushels than Knox county—which is third on the list—Washington exceeds Knox by more than 20,000 bushels. Greene produced 683,296 bushels of Indian corn—only exceeded by two counties in this division. In oats and hay she ranks first; potatoes second. In horses and mules she produces nearly 2,000 head more than any other county. In neat cattle and sheep, the highest; swine second. Washington county, although below Greene, yet stands high in comparison with the most productive counties, and more than any other, if iron be taken into the cal-

culation. And there are in the five counties before mentioned seven furnaces, yielding 762 tons of pig metal annually; forty-six bloomeries, yielding 461, 519 tons of iron; which at market prices would amount to a million of dollars annually; and but for the miserable uncertainty and expense of freight; and the thousand incidental drawbacks, this branch of business alone would have rendered those counties among the most prosperous and productive in the State.

Your memorialists further represent, that if a rail road extended no farther than the Virginia line, it would open up a western route of trade to many of the counties of that State, through Tennessee, to a western market, which would greatly redound to the interest of the latter; but if this were done, not a reasonable doubt can remain but that State would take it up and extend it to some point of tide water on the Atlantic—if for no other reason but self interest: or it would drain her resources, (to a very great extent,) for keeping up her own cherished commerce. She is already in advance of us in this great enterprise, for she has under contract a McAdam road, as we learn, as far as New river, in the direction of Tennessee, which is only about 120 or 130 miles from our borders. And can any one doubt that if Tennessee would determine to meet her, that she would convert her work to a rail road at once. She has also chartered a rail road to Guyandotte, to connect with the Ohio, which will, if completed, pass within 100 or 120 miles of Tennessee; and we are informed much of the stock is already subscribed; and from recent demonstrations of public sentiment, it is confidently believed all that is necessary to constitute will be speedily obtained. Then she would have to fill up the lateral link to make the line complete on her part; making up the grand chain of internal improvements, extending from all our eastern cities through Tennessee, to the South and West, constituting it a thoroughfare of great national importance. We leave to your honorable body the task of computing the amount of travel and of business, and probable profits, which unquestionably must be considerable, especially when it is certain that the topography of the country, for at least 150 miles north and more than 100 south, precludes the idea of any competing route. What a prospect would then open to Tennessee! Our commerce opened up, our mountains would yield up their treasures; large capital would be speedily vested among us; population multiply; ten thousand now profitless articles would contribute to swell the tide of trade; our waste fields be improved, and the long separated interests of the State be united through the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road; and the people of Tennessee be one people in interest and feeling. The convention are of opinion that no route offers greater inducements, or promises better security for the investment of stock. They believe that the road could be constructed at less cost than in most other localities. All our streams running in the immediate direction of the contemplated

road, offer valleys every where of easy slopes, extending sometimes for a distance of twenty or thirty miles with scarcely an intervening hill to be overcome, with an abundance of the finest timber or rock contiguous, to be procured barely for the taking. This would be a saving of one important item in the cost in the construction of similar improvements in older countries. Another of the heaviest items in the bills of cost in our eastern States, especially in the neighborhood of large cities, is for damages obtained, where land perhaps may rate at from $50 or $100, or more, per acre, (and where already a market is at hand, of course no advantage accrues to the landholder,) the damage is high in proportion to the value of the property injured, and the absence of mitigating circumstances. Here, it is the reverse—a market is at once created for both the land, (which is greatly enhanced,) as well as the produce; for land is always cheap without a market: and it is believed that there is no point at which living is cheaper. Consequently, were we to make the calculation for the cost of construction, it would rest mainly upon the articles of iron and rails, and the preparing and laying the timber, with comparatively a light expenditure for grading.

We come, lastly, to speak of the means for its accomplishment. And here we would by no means wish to dictate. We, however, suggest, that if the bonds of the State, to the amount of the State stock taken, were executed, having 25 or 30 years to run, they could be cashed readily; and when the road is done, the increase of value of property and poll tax alone, would pay every dollar of accruing interest upon the debt; and it is highly probable that the dividends arising from the road would sink every dollar of the principal before the bonds would have ripened into maturity. If in this they should be mistaken, the interest would still be defrayed by the profits of the road. It is, in short, their firm belief, that no improvement offers better security on the investment; none that can do more to promote the interests of the people of East Tennessee and the State at large; or do more to exalt the character of the Legislature of Tennessee.

If, however, the Legislature cannot agree in this, we are instructed by the convention to ask of you, as a last hope of dernier resort, that your honorable body will charter a McAdam road between the rivers Holston and Nolichucky, in lieu of the rail road first proposed—that the State subscribe three-fifths of the stock, and provide that the same shall be graded suitably for a rail road, if it shall ever be thought advisable to change it into that object. This, although greatly inferior to the wants of East Tennessee, yet doubtless would be hailed as a great improvement, affording facilities for wagon transportation, and would unquestionably expedite travel and commerce, not only to Tennessee, but to the surrounding States.

The last in order of the resolutions of the convention, is that the Hiwassee rail road be completed to Knoxville, and the adop-

tion of such measures as will speedily conduce to that object. Although it be already embraced in the foregoing resolutions, as the incipient link in the great chain to be extended through East Tennessee and Virginia, yet we again would bestow upon it a more particular attention; inasmuch as the funds of the State are already involved in it to a large amount, must remain unproductive until the completion of the road. Much of the grading is already done, and it is believed by the further expenditure of about six hundred thousand dollars, (part of which is already subscribed by the State and by individuals,) it could be finished and become productive, which every mile of extension would render more so, until the whole would be completed.

In conclusion, the convention instruct us to urge upon your honorable body the necessity of speedy action. They beg of you not to postpone *efficient action*. Other States around us have set us a noble example, and we desire to follow in the light of their experience. In enterprize they have outstripped us, and occupy vantage ground, which we must reach, or East Tennessee is (or soon will be) reduced to a hopeless destitution. We cannot remain stationary, whilst other States are advancing. Our prospects every year are growing worse. Every consideration now calls us to action, and yet no enthusiasm of feeling, no consideration of our own powers can avail without that national aid which can come alone from a liberal-minded Legislature. As an integral part of the same great State wishing to identify our interests with the State, we present our case before you, in the hope we shall not be repulsed.

And your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL B. CUNNINGHAM,
On behalf of the Convention.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

PLANTERS BANK OF TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS' BANK, Oct. 12, 1847.

To the Hon. Speaker of the Senate:

SIR: I herewith enclose a statement, exhibiting the condition of this bank, which I trust will be satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. WATSON, President.

STATE OF THE PLANTERS' BANK

NASHVILLE,

DR.

MEANS.		
To notes discounted - -	1,320,567 63	
Domestic bills of exchange -	927,544 40	
Suspended debt - -	282,064 19	
Real estate - - -	202,831 61	
Due from specie-paying Banks	177,783 93	
Bank stock and State bonds -	577,250 00	
Cash on hand		
Notes of specie paying Banks -	72,028 00	
Gold and silver - -	417,372 21	
		3,977,441 97
Amount of liabilities, exclusive of capital, exchange, interest and discount - - -		1,718,399 72
Excess of means over liabilities -		2,259,052 25
Amount of stock belonging to school fund - - -		231,700 00
		2,491,742 25

OF TENNESSEE AND BRANCHES,

October, 2d, 1847.

Cr.

Liabilities.		
By Capital stock - - -	2,248,300 00	
Office balances - -	29,381 90	
Amount due to banks - -	67,506 72	
Exchange interest and discount	10,742 25	
Dividends unclaimed - -	7,334 00	
Individual depositors - -	331,421 10	
Circulation - - -	1,282,756 00	
		3,977,441 97

M. WATSON, *President.*

MEMORIAL

SOLICITING

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS

FOR THE

INSANE OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

To the Honorable,
The General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

GENTLEMEN:

I ask to lay before you, briefly and distinctly, the necessities and claims of a numerous, and unfortunately, an increasing class of your fellow-citizens—I refer to the Insane of this State; the various distresses of whose various condition can be fully appreciated only by those who have witnessed their miseries. Pining in cells and dungeons, pent in log-cabins, bound with ropes, restrained by leathern throngs, burthened with chains—now wandering at large, alone and neglected, endangering the security of property, often inimical to human life; and now thrust into cells, into pens, or wretched cabins, excluded from the fair light of heaven, from social and healing influences—cast out, cast off, like the Pariah of the Hindoos, from comfort, hope, and happiness, such is the present actual condition of a large number of your fellow-citizens—useless and helpless, life is at once grievous to themselves, and a source of immeasurable sorrow to all beside.

In some cases, indeed, pitying friends strive to procure comforts, and exercise consoling cares: how little, under the cloud of this malady, these avail, many can bear sorrowful testimony. The only remedy or alleviation is to be found in *rightly organized Hospitals*, adapted to the special care the peculiar malady of the Insane so urgently demands.

Made conversant with the cruel sufferings and measureless distresses of which I speak, by patient investigations, reaching through long and weary years, over the length and breadth of

our land, I represent the existence of troubles no imagination can exaggerate, and I have come now to Tennessee, as the advocate and friend of those who cannot plead their own cause, and for those who have no friend to protect and succor them, in this, the extremity of human dependence.

I appeal confidently to the Legislature of Tennessee, in which is vested the power, by the will of a whole people, to interpose relief, and timely to apply a remedy to heal, or at least to mitigate, the ravages of this cruel malady.

This subject, gentlemen, is not new to you. Good, humane, and liberal men in this State, more than eight years since, discerned the necessities of the Insane, and applied their energies to the establishment of a hospital, in which it was hoped and designed these should find relief through the application of physical remedies and moral treatment. Why the just and liberal spirit of the Legislature which first acknowledged in Tennessee, the claims of the Insane to become wards of the State, and through its generous guardianship to find healing influences, has not been practically carried out, it is not my province to search into and declare.

The intention on the part of the public was correct, and the means ample; but that the experience of other States in the construction of the Hospital, and in its internal organization, was not consulted, or, if consulted, not made instructive, is evident, eve to an uninformed and casual observer.

Most of the essential defects of the present edifice, which is immediately on the confines of the city, do not admit of repair or remedy; and even if this was not a demonstrable fact, the location, so singularly ill chosen, would present a cogent objection to the permanent establishment by repairs and extended Hospital buildings, upon the present site.

But again—thought it might have been conceived by those entrusted with the responsibility of determining the extent of accommodations, that the present edifice was of sufficient capacity for the then understood wants of the patients, it is quite certain that now it cannot receive within its walls *one fourth* of all who are suffering immediately within your own borders, for such remedial treatment as a well-established institution ought to afford.

I am not able to state the whole number of Insane, epileptics, and idiots in Tennessee, but it is certain that they are no longer to be numbered by *tens*, but by *hundreds*. Some calculators, predicating their estimates on the basis of ascertained facts in most other States, give an amount of from *ten to twelve hundred, in all.* I think this an excess, but allowing that there are but one-half or one-fourth of the above number, the need of much enlarged accommodations is not the less urgent.

There is less insanity in the southern, than in the northern States, proportioned to the inhabitants of each; for this disparity several causes may be assigned: there is, in the former, compar-

atively but a small influx of foreigners, while they throng every district of the latter. In the Boston City Hospital for the Insane poor, were (in 1846) 169 patients; 99 of whom were *foreigners*, 35 natives of other States, and 44 alone residents of the city. Of the 90 foreigners, 70 were Irish. In the New York City Hospital for the Insane poor, on Blackwell's Island, were (on the first of January, 1846,) 356 patients; of whom 226 were foreigners; at present the number exceeds 400. At the Philadelphia City Hospital for the Insane poor, and connected with the Alms house, there were received in one year 395 patients. The above Hospitals were established for the treatment of the Insane poor alone. But a more obvious cause is found in the fact of the much more numerous colored population here than there. The negro and the Indian rarely become subject to the malady of insanity, as neither do the uncivilized tribes and clans of European Russia and Asia. Insanity is the malady of civilized and cultivated life, and of sections and communities whose nervous energies are most roused and nourished.

Upon careful inquiry, it will be discovered that great suffering is experienced in every county of this State, from the want of a suitable hospital for the insane poor, as well as for those who are in moderate or affluent circumstances. This proposition admitted, it is clearly a duty to adopt such measures as shall effectually remedy the evil.

Successive legislatures have, biennially, for a considerable period, made such appropriations from the Treasury as have been found to meet the most obvious wants which have been revealed. The people at large, therefore, are aware that hospital care for the insane is desirable, and that it is sustained at least to a limited extent. I apprehend that the insufficiency of this support for present necessities is not widely known and appreciated. It will require no subtle arguments to show that much more is to be done, and it is not Tennessee which will offer the example of slighting the claims of her afflicted children. *Here*, you will not reveal yourselves less true, less honorable, less humane, less just than are your sister States on every hand. Tennessee, which in population and productions ranks fifth in the Union, will not allow her younger or her senior sisters to excel her in what is liberal and humane.* She is abundantly

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*It may be interesting to some readers to possess the date and place of the principal hospitals in the United States now occupied, or in progress of construction.

The first hospital for the insane was established in Philadelphia, being one department of the Penn Hospital, in the year 1752. This was transferred to Blockley, 1832, a short distance from the city.

The second institution receiving insane patients, and the first exclusively for their use, was at Williamsburg, Va., in 1773.

able to do this good work—she *will* do it; and she will do it *now*, freely, unitedly, and well!

Allow me to state briefly the most prominent defects of the hospital, at present devoted to the treatment of the Insane.

1st. The interior construction:—the wards in each wing are ill arranged for the proper classification of the patient: the excitable, the noisy, the sick, the languid, and the convalescent, are frequently associated in such sort as to prevent comfort, destroy

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The third was the Friends' Hospital at Frankford, near Philadelphia, in 1817.

The next in succession were the McLean Hospital at Charlestown, now Somerville, near Boston, in 1818, and

Bloomingdale Hospital, near the city of New York, 1821.

South Carolina Hospital, 1822, at Columbia.

Connecticut Hospital at Hartford; and the

Kentucky Hospital at Lexington, 1824.

Virginia Western Hospital at Staunton, 1828.

Massachusetts State Hospital at Worcester, 1833.

Maryland Hospital at Baltimore, 1834.

Vermont State Hospital, ——, 1837.

New York City Hospital at Blackwell's Island, 1838.

Tennessee Hospital at Nashville, 1839.

Boston City Hospital at South Boston, and

Ohio State Hospital at Columbus, 1839.

Maine State Hospital at Augusta, 1840.

New Hampshire State Hospital at Concord, 1842.

New York State Hospital at Utica, 1843.

Mt. Hope Hospital at Baltimore, 1844.

That of Georgia, at Milledgeville, some years since.

The Rhode Island State Hospital and Butler Asylum, at Providence, will probably be opened for patients, under the able conduct of Dr. Ray, early in 1848.

The New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, will be ready for occupation in the first or second month of 1848, under the competent superintendence of Dr. Buttolph, so long the respected and indefatigable Assistant at the New York State Hospital.

The Indiana Institution, at Indianapolis, so ably advocated and established by Dr. John Evans, will probably be completed in less than a year.

The State Hospital of Illinois, at Jacksonville, will be finished in about a year and a half.

The Louisiana State Hospital, at Jackson, will probably be occupied within two years.

The Missouri State Hospital will not be completed for two years.

We hope, confidently, in little more than that period, to see the new and much needed Hospital of Tennessee finished and open to receive two hundre and fifty patients to its fostering care and restoring benefits.

quiet, and retard recovery. The highly excited patients shut into those wretched cells in the cellar, damp, cold, and unventilated as they are, are not fit for any human creature, much less for the treatment of the sick; and these patients are beneath apartments occupied by others requiring repose, and every comforting and cheering influence. Your superintendent in his last report anticipates my statements, declaring that "the cells belonging to this institution being under ground, and not susceptible of ventilation, are wholly unfit for the habitation of human beings; and even supposing them to be of value as places of temporary confinement, they are nevertheless utterly useless for any remedial purpose." On a late visit at the Hospital, I found these cells occupied, and the most vehement excitement prevailing, unquestionably stimulated and protracted by the unfortunate circumstances surrounding the patients. The lodging-rooms above are of sufficient size, indeed might without disadvantage be made smaller, but they are either not warmed at all, or insufficiently heated, and not ventilated. In fact, the proper ventilation of the whole building appears to have been entirely overlooked in its construction, and it is not possible to preserve a pure and wholesome atmosphere throughout.

A new warming apparatus, lately introduced at a large cost, is apparently a complete failure: and by its defective construction, allowing the escape of deleterious gases, the patients are in worse condition than before the introduction of the furnaces. In no way, at present apparent, can the temperature either of the day-rooms or the lodging apartments be properly regulated for the feeble or more vigorous patients.

There are in the Hospital no bath rooms; and thus a most important remedial agent is not to be had, except under circumstances of great exposure, and unreasonable extra labor. Convenience is not consulted, nor personal cleanliness attainable in any special department. There are no clothes room, no store rooms, no labor saving arrangments of any description whatever—no convenient dining-rooms, with labor saving dumb-waiters, &c., &c.

The kitchens and laundry are so amazingly defective that the surprise is to witness the accomplisment of daily work in any manner so as to secure the order of domestic economy. There is no bakery, no meat house, no smoke-house, no ice-house, no corn-crib nor meal-bin, no spring-house, milk-house, nor sheds for storing coal, wood, &c., &c.

There are no cisterns, and no wells which afford a supply of water—there is never, I am told, at any season a sufficient supply for culinary and other domestic purposes, much less for the preservation of personal cleanliness. The superintendent informs me that they are often "mainly dependent on the quantity they can haul from the river with one horse, over a distance of a mile and a half!" Wood being used for fuel, a large, if not an ample supply might be saved from the roofs, but *there are no cis-*

terns, and the casks used are *so few* and so small, that water collected in this way of course fails to meet the demand. The superintendent states in his report, "that during a considerable portion of the year, they have not water even to drink." (*See report, page* 7.) It would require but a very moderate outlay to construct cisterns and tanks, and so furnish *without delay*, what appears indispensably requisite, a supply of wholesome, pure water.* To this plan it is indeed objected, that wood costs more than coal used as fuel—the next remedy then seems to be to economise in fuel, and conduct water through a sub-surface channel from the city water-works, or from the river by horse power and a water-wheel. This should be a first care; for, finally, suppose the occurrence of a conflagration—no improbable event—there at your Institution, and no water at hand to check the progress of the destroying element—suppose it probable that the patients could be removed, (and this is doubtful when the number of care-takers is remembered,) why peril the loss of a valuable edifice, quite suitable to serve many uses, unfit though it is for the residence and proper treatment of the Insane.

There is another want too prominent not to attract notice. It is stated that for a number of patients, varying from *fifty* to *sixty* and *seventy*, there are but "*three attendants* or *nurses*." Incredible as this seems, I am assured it is the fact—indeed, a reference to the report previously quoted, (*see page* 4,) exhibits at onch the *fact and the assigned cause* in juxtaposition. "The *means at the disposal of the Institution*," writes the superintendent, "enable it to employ *only two male attendants and one female*." This admits an effectual and immediate remedy. Reference to the Treasurer's report of the present year opens the following exhibit for the last two financial years: (*see page* 16.) "Attendants $2066 73," and directly following, "Servant hire $1546 58." Perhaps the first charge embraces the salary of the Physician, matron and steward. There is no table of officers, and it is not shown in

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*In the New York State Hospital, at Utica, while yet the number of patients was but 200, the daily consumption of water for all purposes was between *three and four thousand* gallons.—The supplies were obtained as follows: In addition to rain water, flowing from the roof into six large tanks lined with lead, containing above four thousand gallons each, and placed in the attic stories of the wings, is furnished a well, distant five hundred feet in rear of the Asylum. This well is thirty-three feet deep, sixteen in diameter for twenty-three feet, and then eight feet for the remaining ten. The water is forced from this well by means of a pump, driven by horse-power to the attice story of the centre building, and thence distributed over the whole establishment. One horse will pump from forty to fifty hogsheads in an hour. This apparatus is simple, and applicable in all large Institutions. In nearly every Hospital, supplies are derived in similar or like manner.

either of the documents referred to, that there ever has been any organized body of this sort, as is usual in other Hospitals. I am sure that the Legislature do not purpose that the patients should suffer for lack of necessary care, nor that the Physician should be charged with a responsibility so great as that of guarding the patients from harm, and treating them remedially without adequate means.

That present legislation is not requisite for authorizing remedy for many actual wants, is apparent in the Statutes for 1839, and 1840: (see page 208, chapter cxx, section 4.)

Be it enacted, That said board of trustees shall have power to make such orders and regulations as may be necessary for the government of their patients in the Hospital, its internal policy, the supply of provisions, fuel, *water, clothing, books, and whatever else may be deemed necessary for the health, comfort, cleanliness,* and *security* of the inmates."

This act is certainly benevolent in its aim, and sufficiently full and explicit upon the subject treated.

In most of our State Hospitals, the *average* of nurses and attendants is one nurse to every ten patients. Sometimes the number of patients in charge of one nurse is larger, sometimes fewer, according to the state of the patients and other circumstances. (See numerous Hospital Reports.) Paying patients may, according to the choice of friends, have special nurses wholly devoted to their service. The night-watch nurses are always chosen with great care.

Too much caution cannot be taken in the choice and selection of nurses for the insane. Comparatively, the number is not large who are suited to fulfil these duties. Yet they can be found here as elsewhere. They must possess correct principles and self-control; they must be patient, enduring, and forbearing; firm but kind; never requiting injurious language and violent acts with passionate words or vehement demonstrations. To return good for evil must be the invariable rule. No excitement should be exhibited under the wayward conduct and ungracious speech of an intractable patient. Nor must the smallest deviation from truth and sincerity be permitted. The conscientious nurse, and no other, should approach the dependent insane. None should accept this responsible and careful office, alone for the means for self-support, but because they may, while laboring for their own subsistence, be at the same time rendering a priceless benefit to their fellow-beings. Money alone can never compensate a faithful nurse; an approving conscience must supply the deficiency. It is a rule closely laid down, as far as I have witnessed, in all well-ordered Hospitals, that no attendant shall, under any circumstances, strike a patient. No blow shall ever be inflicted upon those patients, who are so eminently *unacountable* through the malady under which they suffer—they must be guarded with fidelity, guided with firmness and kindness, and respected in their misfortunes. No attendant should be retained

in office one hour, after being known to offend by manifesting any form of violent speech or act towards his patients. I would never make one exception to a rule so necessary to be enforced, and of so searching obligation.*

I have represented chiefly the interior defects of the State hospital, except one deficiency which exists to the same extent in no kindred establishment. I refer to the want of moral means to aid the skill of the physician in procuring the mental health and bodily vigor of his patients. They have neither suitable occupations nor recreations. There are no exercise grounds, no gardens, no fields, where productive and healthful labor in the open air may be carried on. There is no carriage for the use of the feeble patients, when daily exercise abroad would be highly beneficial. There is no library, no supply of periodicals fitly selected, for use and entertainment; no musical instruments; no sets of simple games, no work-shops—in short, life in the hospital seems necessarily, under present circumstances, to be one dull unvarying round of like uninteresting events from day to day, and month to month. Under the head of moral treatment, the physicians of the Bloomingdale hospital renders the following exposition, which in general corresponds with all the best organized and most successful institutions of the country. I must somewhat abridge the statement.

"We have *religious worship* on the Sabbath; a *school* in the men's department during the cold season; *lectures* on scientific and miscellaneous subjects, by the superintendent, illustrated by experiments and painted diagrams. The *library* which contains a thousand volumes; with current newspapers, magazines and reviews, furnishes reading for all who are disposed to use them, and the number is not small. Most of the patients walk out or ride daily in suitable weather.

"Some of the men work in the carpenter's shop, upon the farm, or about the grounds. Many of the women wash and sew, and assist in keeping their apartments in order. We use also ninepins, quoits, bagatelle, chess, chequers, dominoes, a swing in the grove, &c. We have social parties, from the different wards, but strictly within our own household of course, once a week.

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*In procuring attendants, says Dr. Earle, "every endeavor is used to obtain persons of kind dispositions, and of such character, that they may be looked upon by the patients as companions and friends." Similar opinions are distinctly expressed by all our eminent physicians. My visits at hospitals have for years been frequent, and under such circumstances as would show the true condition of the household organizations. I have rarely, very rarely found ill chosen nurses, and I have never known such retained in a hospital claiming rank as a curative institution, save in two instances, and these, I trust, will not long be quoted for deficiencies in the most important departments of these institutions.

There is no undue exposure of the patients, or repetition of their insane conversations abroad. These are our chief moral means."

"Labor," remarks the superintendent of the Hospital at Utica, "especially gardening and farming, are to the men, in most instances, the favorite amusement. In addition, they resort to reading, writing, ninepins, battledore, and ball. The women walk and ride abroad; quilt, complete all sorts of plain work, and almost every kind of fancy article that taste can desire.

"The school is beneficial to those who are convalescent, those who are melancholy, and to those whose mental powers seem sinking into dementia: their memories are thus improved, and they become more active and cheerful. Musical parties for those for whom a little excitement is good, are formed often at evening.

"The want of proper *mental* occupation has, till of late years especially, been much felt in Hospitals for the Insane. This end may now be supplied every where to a great extent."

The choir of singers at evening prayers, and at service on Sundays, is, in most Hospitals, composed of the patients aided by some of the attendants.

Very similar are the moral measures employed by Drs. Bell, Kirkbridge, Awl, Allen, Brigham, Butler, Parker, Chandler, and others, as *remedial* means, too valuable to be dispensed with. Mere medical treatment, after the first few days, is usually altogether subordinate to diet, exercise, occupations, and amusements, employed of course always with discrimination.

In the Ohio Asylum, the ladies find great pleasure in cultivating their flower gardens in summer, and their houseplants in winter, and in the use of the needle in plain and fancy work. The most dull, inert, demented patient, may, with kind perseverance, be induced to take part in some work or sport. Dr. Allen, in Kentucky, has been eminently successful with this class.

Dr. Ray, who is high authority, and well known in Europe, as in our own country, for his excellent work, the "Jurisprudence of Insanity," remarks in one of his reports, while yet he was superintendent of the Maine State Hospital, that "he would be a bold man, who should venture to say, that Pinel and Esquirol, whose medical treatment was confined chiefly to baths and bitter drinks, were less successful in their cure of mental diseases, than those numerous practitioners who have exhausted upon them all the resources of the healing art. Strictly medical means has less to do than some others, with the treatment of the Insane. In chronic disorders, especially those which are of a nervous character, the means on which the intelligent practitioner chiefly relies with most confidence, are *proper diet aud exercise, change of air and scene, useful and agreeable* occupation of the mind, and various employments. Yet much must be done to prepare the system, by the *judicious* application of proper medical remedies, for the efficient action of moral means."

Dr. Trezevant, formerly of the South Carolina Hospital at

Columbia, in a clearly written and valuable report, remarks, that "there is not a year in which I do not see in patients brought to our Hospital, cases of constitutions shattered, and the recuperative energies of the brain entirely destroyed by the free use of the lancet and depleting remedies, before the patient is removed to our care."

In corroboration of these sensible views, I might proceed to adduce other opinions in accordance with them, from the highest authorities in our own country, in England, and in France; this is not here and now requisite: but allow me to direct your inquiries to your State Institution, so deplorably destitute of moral means for the benefit of the patients.

It appears to be universally conceded, that manual labor is eminently desirable for a large class of patients. To this end, it is important that at least one hundred acres of land be attached to the Hospital for cultivation, and other purposes.

The productions from the small farm attached to the Bloomingdale Hospital, at their fair market value, were estimated at $3,872 99—no inconsiderable sum in the item of table expenses, &c., in the institution.

A careful, intelligent physician will be cautious in giving active out-door work to recent patients, whose malady has been of short duration. All cannot be indiscriminately tasked, or rather employed: neither can the same patients, day by day, do an equal amount of labor. These things will always call for daily supervision, as do all things relating to the hygienic treatment of the patients.

Incurables who are willing and able to work, are more contented, and enjoy better health when employed. The following examples given in a report of the Bloomingdale Institution, will pleasantly illustrate the benefits of employment for the curable patient. "Two farmers, each of whom possessed a good farm, were admitted into the Asylum, one about a week after the other. They were laboring under the most abject form of melancholy, and had both attempted suicide. In less than a month, their condition being already somewhat improved, they expressed a willingness, and one of them a strong desire, to work out of doors. Being furnished with implements, they daily went out together, and worked upon the farm with as much apparent interest as if it belonged to themselves. Under this course they both rapidly improved, and both were discharged recovered, one at the end of six weeks, and the other three months, from the time of their respective admissions.

"Another man was brought in the spring, in a state of active mania, his appetite was poor, and his frame emaciated. He was careless of his personal appearance, ruthless, turbulent, and almost incessantly talking in an incoherent manner upon the delusions attending his disease. When out of doors, he was wandering to and fro, talking to himself, or digging the earth with his hands, without end or object, and generally having his mouth

filled with grass. For some months there was but little change in his condition: at length, having become somewhat less bewildered, his attendant succeeded in inducing him to assist in making beds: shortly after, he was employed with the painters and glaziers upon the green-house, and then went to the carpenter's shop, where he worked regularly for several weeks. Meanwhile his bodily health improved, his mind gradually returned to its former integrity, and he was discharged cured of his mental disorder, and weighing more than at any previous period of his life."

In the New York Hospital, a violent patient, after a few weeks special care and medical treatment, was invited to visit the carpenters' shop: he gazed round listlessly, but on a sudden seized a saw and declared he would make a sleigh and explore the frigid zone: he was allowed to carry out his fancy, worked laboriously with the carpenter for several hours daily, till his sleigh was finished—then declaring that there was not yet snow enough for good travelling, he resolved to commence another, and gave the first specimen of his skill to his fellow-workman, the carpenter. It was soon observed that his mind was resuming a healthful tone; his zeal in sleigh-making effectually diverted him from his delusions, and in a few months he returned to his family perfectly restored.

At another Institution, one lady quite recovered her health first diverted from her delusions by an interest in making work baskets of pasteboard and silk for her friends. Another was earnest to make a present to a friend, who was a student of natural history, and betook herself so zealously to copying birds from Audubon's Ornithology, that she forgot her troubles and recovered the use of her reason.

These cases are fair examples of the efficacy of a combination of medical and moral means.

Before the establishment of the City Hospital for the Insane poor, in Boston, Mass., that department of the Alms-house assigned for their occupation, was a place of utter abomnination. Scenes too horrible for description might be daily witnessed. These madmen and madwomen were of the most hopeless cases of long standing; their malady confirmed almost, by early adverse circumstances, and following gross mismanagement.

The citizens at length made sensible of great abuses, and conscious of the great injustice of herding these maniacs together, where day and night their shrieks and wild ravings destroyed the least appearance of repose, and where reigned all that was most loathsome and offensive,—resolved on establishing on correct principles, and at large cost, a special Hospital for their residence and treatment. The most sanguine friends of this measure hoped nothing more for these most wretched beings than to procure for them greater decency and comfort; recovery to the sound exercise of reason not being, under these circumstances, anticipated. The new hospital was opened and its government

declared. The insane were gradually removed from the old department, disencumbered of their chains, and freed from the remnants of foul garments; they were bathed and clothed, and placed in cheerful, decent apartments. under the superintendence of Dr. Butler—since made superintendent of the Retreat at Hartford, Conn. Thereafter, visit the hospital when one might, at neither set time nor season, these hitherto most wretched beings would be found well clad, usually tranquil, and capable of various employments in the gardens and within doors, which were advantageous in the economy of the institution. Some might always be found abroad, exercising under charge of an attendant, or busy in the vegetable and flower gardens; others were in the laundry, in the ironing-room, in the kitchen, &c. Care was had not to allow fatigue by over labor, and the visitor would see amongst those busy ones many of the incurables who who had worn out years of misery in a dreary abode; and though of this once miserable company, less than one-sixth were restored to the right use of the reasoning faculties, with but few exceptions they were capable of receiving pleasure from employments and recreations, and of being present in the chapel during religious services, where they were serious and orderly. Than their's no condition could be worse before their removal from the old institution; afterwards none could be better for creatures of impaired faculties, incompetent as they were to guide and govern themselves, yielding to beneficent influences, and gentle, kindly cares.

In former times, it was judged that severity alone was the power for governing the unfortunate beings who should become subject, through bodily ailments, to loss of capacity for self-care and self-government. It is true, indeed, that, according to early writers, the priests of ancient Egypt received to their charge, persons drooping under deep melancholy, and languishing under nervous diseases, the symptoms of which were marked by deep depression or strange delusions. These were conducted to gay pavilions, charming gardens, surrounded by all that was cheerful and animating in nature, or captivating in art, and under a choice diet, often recovered, and went their way to their near or remote abodes! Not such was the discipline in the middle ages and later: no limit was placed before the terrors of the harshest treatment. The first radical reforms are traced to France from thence have England and America brought the examples which now, in their practical results, bless humanity; restoring, through the exercise of benignant cares, and wise treatment, hundreds and even thousands to health, to usefulness, and all the blessings and benefits of domestic endearments, and social intercourse. With what blessings upon the name of the good Vincent de Paul do we learn of his self-sacrificing efforts to ameliorate the hard lot of the insane, and then long years following we see Pinel, the benevolent, good man, the enlightened and skilful physician, apply his noble mind to a thorough reform of those heretofore

dreaded receptacles, the hospitals of France. "It was, said the son of Pinel, in a memorial before the Academy of arts and sciences in Paris, "near the close of 1792, that Pinel, after reiterated importunities, induced government to issue a decree, permitting him to unchain the maniacs at Bicetre. After the most vexatious delays, he at last, by every skilful argument, induced M. Couthon, member of the Commune, to meet him at the hospital, there to witness his first experiments. Couthon himself first proceeded to visit the patients, and to question them, but in return only received abuse and execrations, accompanied by terrible cries, and the clanking of chains. Retreating from the damp and filthy cells, he exclaimed to Pinel, 'Do as you will, but your life will be sacrificed to your false sentiment of mercy.'. Pinel delayed no longer, he selected fifty, whom he believed might be released from their chains without danger to others. The fetters were removed, first from twelve, using the precaution of having ready for use, jackets with long continuous sleeves, and closing behind.

The experiments commenced with a French captain whose history was unknown, save that he had been in chains forty years! He was thought to be dangerous; having with a single blow of his manacles at one time killed one of his keepers, so that ever after he was approached with caution. Pinel entered his cell unattended. 'Ah, well, Captain, I will cause your chains to be taken off: you shall have liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise to behave like a gentleman, and offer no assaults!' 'I would promise,' responded the maniac, 'but you deride me, you are amusing yourself at my expense; you all fear me.' 'I have six men men,' replied Pinel, 'ready to obey my orders; believe me, therefore, I will set you free from this duresse, if you will put on this jacket.' The Captain assented; the chains were removed, the jacket laced, the attendant withdrew, but left the door unclosed. He raised himself, but fell; this effort was repeated again and again: the use of his limbs so long constrained, nearly failed: at length trembling, and with tottering steps, he emerged from his dark dungeon. His first look was at the sky! 'Ah,' cried he, 'how beautiful!' The remainder of the day he was constantly moving to and fro, uttering continually exclamations of pleasure. He heeded no one: the flowers, the trees, above all, the sky, engrossed him. At night he voluntarily returned to his cell, which had been cleansed, and furnished with a better bed; his sleep was tranquil and profound. For the two remaining years that he spent at the hospital, he had no reëurrence of violent paroxysms, and often rendered good service to the attendants in conducting the affairs of the establishment.

"The next person released after the captain, was Chevigne, a soldier of the French Guards, who had been in chains ten years, and was always difficult to control. Pinel, entering his cell, announced, that if he would obey his instructions he should be chained no longer. He promised, and executed the directions of

his liberator with alacrity and address. Never in the history of the human mind was exhibited a more complete revolution, and this patient, whose best years had been sacrificed in a gloomy cell, in chains and misery, soon showed himself capable of being one of the most useful in the establishment. During the horrors of the revolution, this man repeatedly saved the life of his benefactor.

Next were released three Russian soldiers, who had been chained together for many years, but none knew when, why, or how they had been committed.

An aged priest next followed, who for twelve years had been a martyr to the most barbarous treatment. In less than a year, Pinel witnessed his entire recovery. He was discharged cured.

In the short period of a few days, this heroic and judicious physician released more than fifty miserable maniacs: men of various rank and conditions, merchants, lawyers, priests, soldiers, laborers—thus rendering the furious tractable, and creating peace and contentment to a wonderful degree, where had for so many years reigned without interruption the most hideous tumults and outrages.

The efforts of Pinel were not limited to the Bicetre. At La Salpetriere, a ward bears his name, continually reminding the visitor of what France and the world owe to this great Philanthropist.

This rule of kindness, displacing violence and abuse, soon extended to England. The Retreat at York, founded by the society of Friends, was the first so distinguished, as in this country was their Hospital at Frankford the first to recognize and adopt humane laws. In England, the Middlesex Hospital, at Hanwell, under Sir William C. Ellis, first attained celebrity through humane methods of treatment.—His successor, Dr. Conolly, has advocated in his practice, and through his published works, an enlarged liberality and kind treatment.

In Germany, the principles of Pinel, and of his distinguished coadjutor, Esquirol, were established by the lamented Heinroth. The high rank of the Hospital at Leigburgh, on the Rhine, under the direction of Jacobi, whose law and practice was "firmness and kindness," is every where known by all who are interested in the ameliorations I have described.

I might adduce innumerable examples witnessed in our hospitals, and familiar to my own experience in poor houses, jails, and private dwellings, where the exchange of kindness for severity; care and nursing for abuse and neglect, have been attended and followed with the happiest results. I do not know of a hospital bearing the least reputation or trusted with confidence, where chains, severe restraints, or any sort of abuse of *act* or *language* are permitted.

Dr. Conolly, connected with the celebrated institution at Hanwell in England, for so many years, in a recent letter, published in the October number of the Westminister Review, expresses

idea of the obligations of the resident physician in a hospital, while wisely objecting to the very serious disadvantages of subjecting these institutions to the control of a "visiting, consulting physician."

"The resident medical officer of an asylum is and must always be, the most important person in it. No regulations, no caprice of committees, no appointments of other officers, lay or medical, or however designated, can alter his real position in this respect. He is constantly with the patients; their characters are intimately known to him; he watches the effects of all the means of cure to which he resorts, and his own character gives the tone to the whole house. The patients look to him as their friend, protector, and guide. They know that he has authority to control them, and power to confer many indulgences upon them; he is always at hand to be appealed to, and his moral influence is complete. No arbitrary or prospective rule of treatment can be followed among the Insane, from day to day, or even from hour to hour; their varying moods require constant consideration."

Skilful physicians, of enlarged minds and liberal attainments in our country, spend the best strength of their best years, in conscientious and dil gent exertions for the relief of patients entrusted to their care. Most of these men, profoundly impressed with their great responsibilities, devote themselves without reservation to mitigate. by their skill and their cares, the sufferings of the disabled mind. Their interests, their labors, their lives are spent within the institutions over which they preside, with an earnestness of self-devotion, which, so far as I can discern, bears fair comparison with no other labors in any of the liberal professions.

It is knowledge of this fact which inspires me with confidence in the treatment of the Insane, in every correctly governed, rightly organized hospital. Insanity requires a peculiar and appropriate treatment, which cannot be rendered while the patients remain at their own homes, or by even skilful physicians in general practice. I confide in hospital care for remedial treatment, and in no other care. One might quote volumes to show, that, however able the patient or his friends may be, to provide in private families every luxury and accommodation, it is hazarding final recovery to make even the experiment of domestic treatment.

Dr. Brigham, in one of his early reports of the New York State Hospital, remarks, that "when sufficient time has elapsed to show clearly that the case is insanity, unaccompanied by acute disease, then no time should be lost, in adopting the most approved remedial measures, among which, as has often been stated, is removal from home, to a place where the exciting causes of disease are no longer operative." "Let the friends fully satisfy themselves that the patient will receive kind treatment, then, forbear all untimely interference with the remedial measures adopted in the hospital of their choice." An individual

being insane, all ordinary considerations should give place to the aim of recovery; and this should be steadily adhered to, however discouraging the circumstances, till it is entirely established that the case is beyond the reach of all available means of cure.

But, granting the patient incurable, hospital care and protection is hardly less necessary, whether we study the real comfort of the patient, the security and quiet of his family at home, or the safety of society. There are patients sunk into a state of low dementia, who may be considered under all ordinary circumstances harmless, but a numerous portion of those permitted at large are liable to sudden access of vehement excitements, in which condition, depredations, suicides, murders, and arson, are committed, and not seldom under the most pitiable circumstances. Within the last four weeks I have seen the record of thirteen cases of self-destruction, homicide, and arson by the insane, recorded under authority. I was induced to visit the ill-conducted jail at Pittsburg, three weeks since, and amidst a throng of disorderly prisoners of all ages, colors, and conditions, found an insane woman charged with the murder of her mother. The poor mother took care of her as best she could, for there was no hospital within the reach of her means where to place the mad girl in safety, but ordinarily, I was told, she was "looked on as harmless," in a sudden and unexpected paroxysm she murdered her mother in a horrible manner; an attempt, strange to say, was made to bring the well known irresponsible creature to trial, but "she was too crazy for management in the court-room," and so was remanded to prison.

Your own penitentiary, on the outskirts of this city, has one inmate, charged with the compound crime of murder and arson. The details are too sickening and horrible to relate. It is a most undoubted case of moral insanity, from which no recovery can possibly be expected.

More than two years since, a convict was sent to the Cherry Hill prison, under a long sentence, charged with assault and battery. with intent to rob on the highway; it was evident to every officer, that the man was insane; this was confirmed by the physician on his first visit, but his sentence had been pronounced, he was legally committed, and could be discharged only by gubernatorial clemency. Some weeks went by, he grew worse, his friends traced him, his history was ascertained; he was a respectable operative in a neighboring manufacturing district: had sickened and became insane upon the sudden decease of a favorite son: his watcher slept, the excited patient escaped half clad, and after running some miles, suddenly leaped into a market-wagon which was entering the city: the terrified owner gave the alarm—arrest followed, &c. Finally a pardon was obtained, he was restored to his family, and in a few months was perfectly recovered, and returned to his usual employments.

I might weary you with successive details; but I doubt not your own knowledge reaches in many instances to cases corroborative

of my position. It is not safe, nor is it humane, to leave the insane, whether cured or incurable, to roam at large, or abide in families, unguarded, and uncontrolled. For their own sake, for that of their friends, for that of the community, they should be rendered to the kind, skilful, intelligent, judicious watch of hospital protection.

Besides the propriety and general obligation which I assert of placing patients in good hospitals, there is the great probability of ultimate recovery of the healthful functional action of the brain.

Dr. Bell, of the Mc Lean hospital at Somerville—whose name commands a respectful confidence rarely exceeded, the skilful physician, wise friend, judicious superintendent, the good man, he whose cares have restored so many sufferers to their homes, and the blessed affections centering there—has stated, in an early report, and repeated the proposition in succeeding documents, that, "in an institution fully provided with attendants, there may be afforded to all except a few highly excited patients, any comfort to which they have been accustomed at home, and all cases certainly recent, whose origin does not date directly or obscurely back more than one year, recover under a fair trial. This being the general law, the cases to the contrary counting as the exceptions."

In the hospital at Lexington, in 1845–46, of 19 recent cases, 16 were discharged cured.

That must indeed be an indiscreet State policy which forfeits the happiness of its citizens to fill its treasury, and even still more reprehensible, when a well defined economy suggests a contrary course. Legislators have not the leisure, as but seldom the opportunity to enter upon suitable investigations of this subject, and therefore facts are collected and placed at their disposal, giving them opportunity of pursuing an enlightened and just course.

Dr. Allen, the excellent and successful superintendent of the Kentucky State hospital, at Lexington, after the experience of several years, concurs in the opinions quoted above, and urges in eloquent language, the early care of the insane by qualified persons; recommending as the best economy as well as humanity, that a State can practice, prompt and entire provisional care of the insane.

No fact indeed is better established in all hospital annals than this; that it is cheaper (we now set aside the plea of humanity) to take charge of the insane in a curative institution, than to support them elsewhere for life.

In the Massachusetts State Hospital, at Worcester, then in charge of Dr. Woodward, in 1843, twenty-five *old* cases had

cost - - - - - -	54,157 00
Average expense of *old* cases - - -	2,166, 20
Whole expense of twenty-five *recent* cases till recovered	1,461 30
Average expense of *recent* cases - - -	58 45

In the Maine State Hospital at Augusta, in 1842, twelve *old* cases had cost	$25,300, 00
Average expense of *old* cases	2,108 33
Whole expense of twelve *recent* cases	426 00
Average expense of *recent* cases	35 50
In the Ohio State Hospital at Columbus, in 1844, thirty-five *old* cases had cost the counties and State	$35,464 00
Average expense of *old* cases	1,418 56
Whole expense of twenty-five *recent* cases	1,608 00
Average expense of *recent* cases till recovered	64 32
In the Western State hospital at Staunton, Va., twenty *old* cases had cost	$41,633 00
Average expense of *old* cases	2,081 65
Whole expense of twenty *recent* cases	1,265 00
Average expense of twenty *recent* cases till recovered.	63 25

It appears unnecessary to multiply examples derived from other Hospitals, whether in locations near to or remote each from the other, but reference to other records may be made, if additional evidence is needed to prove *the economy* both to citizens individually, to counties, or to States, of establishing curative institutions for the insane.

I have endeavored to show that your State Hospital is defective for the objects which should be held in view, the care and comfort of its inmates. I have tried to exhibit the unfitness of treatment in private families; a few lines will illustrate the only three remaining methods by which the insane are brought under treatment or disposed of. I mean in the State prison, in the jails, and in the poor houses.

First, the State prison is a totally unfit place of detention for the insane, since there, they cannot be cured, if not incurable; they are not fit subjects of discipline; they are not amenable to the rules of a Penitentiary; they are not accountable for violent speech or criminal acts. Danger to officers, danger to convicts, and injury to themselves, accompanies their imprisonment. It is not many years since the penitentiary of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, of New York, of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., gave terrible examples to show how easily human life could be taken by the madman, and of the madman, in their workshops, in their corridors, and in their cells.

The criminal jurisprudence of insanity has of late years engaged the careful consideration of some of our ablest jurists and most enlightened citizens. In Europe, France led the way to this wholesome reform, declaring with equal justice and perspicuity, "*that there is no crime nor fault when the party accused was in a state of insanity at the period of the act.*" "Il n'y a ni crime, ni delit losque le presence etait en etat de demence au temps de l'action."

In the penal code of Louisiana, compiled by Honorable Edward Livingston, the same declaration appears, though less precisely worded. The penal code of New York lays down the

same principle; and Massachusetts more recently and quite effectually protects this case, and declares in addition, (but it is since the murder of a warden in the prison,) that a convict becoming insane while serving out his term of sentence, shall, when the insanity is fully proven, be transferred to the State hospital.

If a State penitentiary is an unfit place of custody for a maniac, surely a county jail is not less so; here exist the same objections as above advanced, only in much increased force; but it is not always the supposed criminal insane man or woman who is liable to be committed to the custodial charge of the jailors: we find too often those unfortunates incarcerated in dreary cells or loathsome dungeons, and this for "safe keeping alone!"

Upon this monstrous abuse of human rights I need not pause to comment.

Finally, in the poor-houses are frequently found the poor who are insane, as well as other afflicted cases, there most inappropriately bestowed. If violent, their phrensied ravings disturb the members of the household, and disquiet especially the sick, the infirm, and the aged, who should find in these institutions a comfortable asylum and tranquil home. If blasphemous and unruly, their presence is demoralizing, as well as dangerous to the personal security of other inmates. On the other hand, the insane are continually exposed to injudicious treatment, to careless oversight, to abuse and insult, nay more, as I have had too much opportunity to know, to gross outrages.

A very large proportion of the insane of the United States, are either in narrow circumstances or absolutely dependent. In poor-houses they rarely recover the exercise of the reasoning faculties; especially where rigorous discipline is employed. Poor-houses should have every arrangement for the comfort of the aged, the helpless, the cripple—those who are altogether dependent on the public for support, who are unable to care for themselves, or incapable of laboring for their own subsistence, but not including in this class the insane, whether tranquil or violent.

I submit the question, gentlemen, whether the poor-houses of Tennessee are fit asylums for the curable or incurable insane. If any doubt through want of knowledge from personal observation, I suggest that the poor-house of Davidson county, which I visited last week, and which I am assured is "one of the best in Tennessee"—be visited for purposes of positive information. The insane will be found there, in ill-repaired out-houses and cold, cheerless cells, though "some," lately inmates, I was told, were "dead, and others had run away." In inclement weather the patients must suffer severely.

Gentlemen, the object of this memorial is accomplished if I have succeeded in showing you, that you are destitute in this State of that which it has also been my aim to convince you that you need, a *suitable curative Hospital* for all classes of the insane,

and attached thereto a department for such as are considered *incurable.*

"Incurable cases," writes an experienced superintendent, "instead of being immured in jails and county poor-houses, without employment or comfort, where they are continually losing mind and becoming worse, should be placed in good asylums, and have employment on the farm or in shops. In this way they would be rendered much happier, and their existence, if in one sense a blank to themselves, would not be useless to others."

Look over our country at the large class of incurables, oftenest made so by neglect and ill-treatment, see these wretched beings wearing out a mere animal existence through long and dismal years; place yourselves, if you have courage, only in imagination, and for but few hours in their condition, then ask what would you, that, in such circumstances, your fellow-men should do for you? In *act*, let your reply be—"do even so unto them."

Were I to recount but briefly, a hundredth part of the shocking scenes of sorrow, suffering, abuse, and degradation, to which I have been witness—searched out *in jails, in poor-houses, in pens, and block-houses, in dens and caves, in cages and cells, in dungeons and cellars;* men and women in chains, frantic, bruised, lacerated, and debased—your souls would grow sick at the horrid recital. Yet have all these been witnessed, and for successive years shocking facts have been patiently investigated; and why? —in order to solicit and *procure a remedy* for such heart-rending troubles: the only remedy—*the establishment of well constructed curative hospitals.* I desire not to nourish morbid sensibilities, nor to awaken transient emotions. The ills for which I ask relief, in the name of all who are suffering, are too real, too profound for transient emotions to work a remedy, or for sudden sensibilities to heal. I ask you, gentlemen of the Legislature, men of Tennessee, to think, to ponder well, to discuss fairly this subject; then you will not need that I urge other arguments to secure effective action. Fathers, husbands, brother, friends, citizens—you will require no more earnest solicitations to incite to the accomplishment of this noble work of *benevolence*, of *humanity* and of *justice.*

Go—look in the dreary cell—behold there the phrensied, helpless maniac!—go thence, and look into the well-disposed wards of a hospital—or, rather, go to the home made happy—and behold the Insane *"clothed and in his right mind!"*

You will be prompt to admit that the sentiment of patriotism, whether in its broadest or most limited interpretation, is not to be associated with narrow views, selfish desires, or aims after mere personal aggrandizement. You are here to act from noble motives, pure and exalted principles of integrity. Upon the fidelity with which the representatives of a people discharge the duties of their grave and responsible office, depends the honor, and ultimately the prosperity of our States, and of the United Republic.

That all the affairs of government ought to be administered with regard to a just and well-directed economy, none can doubt. That a high moral courage should actuate those who control public affairs, is undeniable, if those affairs are to be administered so as to secure the *greatest good for the largest numbers*.

In promoting the establishment of beneficent institutions, the State discharges a just debt to society. The admitted *claims* of the Insane, of the Blind, and of the Deaf and Dumb, are almost universally acknowledged. And let it be remembered, this is not the exercise of *charity*, but the enactment of *justice;* and I repeat a previous affirmation, that efficient provision for the Insane in State institutions, is the truest *economy*.

Shall I, in conclusion, gentlemen, anticipating the results of your legislation upon this question, state briefly what is needed to remedy existing necessities, and what will, at the same time, be rendering justice to the humane sentiments, the obligations, the high-mindedness, and to the Federal rank of the State of Tennessee?

The *first* step must be to secure a farm of from one to two hundred acres, a considerable portion of which has been reclaimed by cultivation. It is not desirable that there should be any buildings upon that property, as they would not be available, or in a very unimportant manner. Office buildings must be adapted to a hospital, not the hospital conformed to the standing buildings. In the choice of a farm, care must be had that it be reached over good roads, that it be in such vicinity, say within a mile and a half or two miles of the city, as to afford ready daily communication with the markets, shops and post-office, and other accommodations affecting the comfort of the inmates and convenience of the officers: also it should not be too remote from the steam-boat landings, and stage-coach offices, as the transfer of patients would be more expensive and inconvenient. A primary consideration in the choice of a farm, having determined the distance from the town, is, that it furnish an ample, never-failing supply of wholesome water for all domestic, agricultural, and general uses. There must be no oversight here. If coal is to be used for fuel, you must rely on springs and wells: in this country it seems desirable to avoid the vicinity of creeks or any streams subject to overflow their banks. The Ohio Hospital is supplied by cisterns and wells, as are most others; but at the hospital in charge of Dr. Kirkbride, near Philadelphia, they have on the premises, in addition to those, a pure stream of soft water, affording unfailing supplies to the laundry and farm.

Your commissioners will be instructed to build for *use* and *comfort*, not for display and needless ornament. Every thing which can minister to the recovery and accommodations of the patients should be supplied; all modern improvements in plan, in ventilation, in building, in labor-saving arrangements should be studied, compared, selected from, and such adopted as are best suited to your *climate*, and to the entire provision for not less

than two hundred, nor more than two hundred and fifty patients. Let every thing pertaining to the construction of your hospital be carefully estimated, only do not suffer wise economy to degenerate into meanness. All appropriations for State charities, or uses lavishly applied, is but robbery of the poor and needy, and brands the vice of extravagance as yet more vicious, through misapplication of the public monies. In building raise the walls of the edifice of brick rather than of stone; save some thousands of dollars by burning the brick upon your own grounds if you have at hand clay of good quality, and this, first, that the cost of transportation is saved, second it may be equally well made at much lower rates. It is the best economy to employ the best workmen in every branch of labor. It is well in all buildings, but especially is it important in the construction of hospitals, to give the basement its chief elevation above the surface; otherwise dampness occasions many evils not needful to dwell upon here. The lodging-rooms for the patients should be well ventilated by flues and transom windows, and the outer sash so constructed as to be raised or closed without the patients interference. Hot air furnaces, full evaporation of water being secured in the air-chambers, are preferable for heating these buildings throughout, to steam apparatus, being less liable to get out of order if properly constructed than the other, and less liable to injurious accidents if the conducting pipes through any flaw in their make cause explosion.

Avoid in the construction of the hospital windows, every thing giving the *appearance* of a prison. Build the wings of the hospital three stories above the basement, thus giving advantages of light, and dry air, and another sound reason for adopting that elevation in preference to an extended area, is, getting the choicest aspects for the greatest number of rooms. I might add that it is better economy, as there is much less roofing to keep in repair.

An English writer remarks that "there is no doubt that the average atmosphere is purer and better adapted for humane breathing at a height of from fifty to one hundred feet above the surface of the earth, than it is at the surface, whether that surface be composed of clay or gravel;" if of vegetable mould it is yet more important to gain elevation for lodging rooms. The air is drier as you rise above the line of surface evaporation, and poisonous or unwholesome gases are less prevalent.

The washing establishment, especially in a climate like this, should not be in the *main building*, but removed to a considerable distance, for reasons too obvious to require to be specified.

The bath rooms as usual in all hospitals, should be adapted to the accommodation of each class of patients upon each floor of the several wings,

There is another very important point to secure, that the building should be so placed as that the sun's direct rays, at all seasons, may, during, some portion of the day reach all occupied apart-

ments. It is not needful to discuss here the soundness of this position, sustained by philosophy and plain reason as it is.

Perhaps I am tedious, but all these things are more important in securing health than is commonly estimated. And while we are seeking physical health for patients, through which perfect mental health alone can be ensured, we certainly do most wisely to adopt all those rules of hygiene which modern science and intelligence supply.

Tennessee has been called "the Mother of States!" Shall she not, by the *promulgation of wise laws*, the liberal encouragement of *schools* of *learning*, and the substantial *support* of *beneficent institutions*, offer an example for the young States she has so largely and widely colonized? Embalming her memory in the hearts of her grateful children, they hereafter, reverting to their mother-land, with fond veneration and pride shall declare, how noble her example, and hasten to emulate her exalted aims!

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. DIX.

NASHVILLE, November, 1847.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

COMPTROLLER'S OICE,
Nashville, October 11, 1847.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the laws which prescribe the official action of the Comptroller, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and operations of the Treasury for the two years terminating on the first Monday of October, 1847. It will be found to exhibit, in many respects, results more gratifying than could reasonably have been anticipated two years ago.

Warrants issued.

The whole amount of warrants issued auditing revenues received into the Treasury within that period, is ascertained to be - -	$742,557 53
On which there has been received - -	697,575 51
Leaving amount not received - - -	$44,982 02
The whole amount of warrants issued auditing payments out of the Treasury within the same period, is - - - - -	$661,702 08
On which there has been paid - - -	623,618 23
Leaving amount outstanding, - - -	$38,083 85

Whole Receipts and Disbursements.

Within the same period of two years, there has been received into the Treasury, from all sources, as well upon warrants previously issued, as upon warrants issued within that time -		$710,907 61
And there has been paid out of the Treasury, within that time, for all purposes - -		642,314 32
Excess of receipts over disbursements for the two years - - - - - -		$68,593 29
Balance on the first Monday of October, 1845 - - -	$109,329 52	
Less by amount of notes on hand received by the Treasurer, under resolution of January 15, 1844, then included, but since placed in suit - - -	641 08	
		$108,688 44
Leaving in the Treasury. on the first Monday of October, 1847, a cash balance of - -		$177,281 73

Sources of Receipts.

The sources from which the accruing revenues have been collected, are as follows, viz:

From sheriffs and collectors—being taxes on property and polls - - - -	$179,419 20
From County Court Clerks—taxes on licensed privileges and registration of deeds - -	137,497 39
From Circuit Court Clerks—taxes on law suits and forfeitures on recognizances - -	26,156 62
From Chancery Court Clerks—taxes on Chancery suits - - - - -	5,111 39
From Supreme Court Clerks—taxes on law and equity suits - - - - -	5,153 17
From Entry-takers—proceeds of entries and sales of public lands South and West of the Congressional Reservation Line - -	45,921 81
From Bank of Tennessee—dividends for common school distribution - - - -	200,000 00
From Bank of Tennessee—dividends for county academies - - - - -	36,000 00
From Planters' Bank—bonus, for common school distribution - - - - -	20,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

From Merchants' Bank, Memphis—bonus, for common school distribution	6,000 00
From Insurance Offices—bonus, for common school distribution	4,750 00
From Internal Improvement Companies—dividends, &c.	38,889 36
From Penitentiary—collections on debts and sales, act of 1844	3,000 00
From Nashville Bank—debt collected by W. H. Humphreys	2,960 33
For copies of records in Comptroller's office	6 75
Costs refunded	41 59
Total receipts for the two years	$710,907 61

Character of Payments.

The objects for which disbursements have been made are set out in the following heads, viz:

For Legislative expenses—mileage, per diem, and contingencies		$63,184 73
For executive expenses—salaries, postages, and stationery, for Governor, Secretary, Comptroller, and Treasurer		12,773 73
For expenses of the Judiciary, viz:		
Salaries of Supreme Judges	$10,386 00	
Salaries of Circuit Judges	44,904 75	
Salaries of Chancellors	11,625 00	
Salaries of Attorneys General	2,606 33	
		69,522 08
For costs of State prosecutions,		56,839 63
For common schools		220,113 27
For county academies		33,493 44
For conveying convicts to the Penitentiary		7,787 90
For tax aggregates and copies of tax lists,		2,451 00
For bounties on wolf scalps,		1,191 00
For printing and delivering Humphreys' Reports		1,897 47
For Lunatic Hospital—annual appropriation, and Physician's salary		14,450 00
For State House, and purchase of additional grounds		41,500 00
To Legislative Committee for settling with Internal Improvement companies		3,935 54
To Hiwassee Railroad Commissioners		117 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

To improvement of rivers in Fentress county, act of Feb. 4, 1842	2,534 12
To the improvement of Caney Fork river	500 00
To payment of interest on State bonds, issued to Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville Turnpike Company	8,750 00
To Bank of Tennessee—to meet deficit interest payments on State bonds	51,860 99
To purchase $27,000 00 in bonds of the State	22,499 99
To Bank of Tennessee—revenue from entries of public lands, placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	9,326 78
For public printing	8,466 57
For support of Institution for the Blind*	5,000 00
For bounties on cocoons and reeled silk	104 51
For extinguishment of land warrants—balance of outstanding claims	265 00
For expense of Bank investigation of 1844—small outstanding claims	79 32
For salary of Geologist,	875 00
For storing and cleaning public arms,	731 87
To W. James, for registering deeds for the State	5 75
To J. Barnard, for binding manuscript Acts and Journals	31 60
For apprehension of fugitives from justice	823 33
Refunded to revenue collectors, under act of 1846, chapter 102,	227 13
To J. E. Thomas, under resolution of 1846,	67 37
To J. B. Jerrell, under resolution of 1846	25 00
For surveying Kentucky boundary line (to Nance and McLean, surveyors)	658 70
To Hon. John O. Cannon, for extra judicial services	150 00
To N. H. Allen, services performed as Attorney for the State	50 00
To George Welch, for prosecuting B. Rowland	25 00
To Eichbaum & Smith, for statutes for Monroe county	20 00
Total disbursements for the two years	$642,314 32

*To other charitable institutions, $15,000 were appropriated at the last session; but this does not pass directly through the Treasury—that is, $2,500 per year was appropriated to the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Knoxville, to be taken out of the revenues accruing in that county; and $5,000 per year, for 1846

Explanatory Remarks.

The receipts into the Treasury, it will be seen, have increased to $710,907 61, from $576,942 71 of the two preceding years; being an increase of $133,964 90; but the appropriations at the last session being unusually heavy, the cash balance in the Treasury has been enlarged but $68,593 29 since the last biennial report. For convenient reference, I append a statement of the receipts, disbursements and balances at the Treasury, at the dates of the several Treasury Reports, for the last twelve years:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
1st Monday of Oct'r, 1837	231,596 63	156,159 32	75,437 31
" " 1839	533,920 73	492,758 61	116,599 43
" " 1841	543,739 79	470,748 75	189,590 47
" " 1843	473,022 01	623,737 27	38,875 21
" " 1845	*576,942 71	506,488 40	109,329 52
" " 1847	710,907 61	642,314 32	177,281 73

* Including $641 08, Bradley's note of hand, as before stated.

Treasurer's Bank Account.

Though the books of the comptroller and Treasurer correspond in showing the cash balance in the Treasury to be $177,281 73, yet there is reason to believe that Treasurer's cash account at the Bank of Tennessee, where he keeps his funds, does not precisely tally with the books in these offices. It is difficult, however, to determine what the precise amount of discrepancy is, as the accounts kept both by the Treasurer and by the Banks, as to the money deposited and checked out of Bank, furnish no data by which to ascertain at any time what precise checks, or what amount of checks, issued by the Treasurer, are outstanding and unpaid at the Bank.

At the expiration of the term of Mr. Francis as Treasurer, 1st March, 1844, I called upon the Bank for a statement of his cash account, and through the statement thus furnished showed a small discrepancy against him, yet a correct statement satisfied me at the time that there was no discrepancy against the Treasury.

At the expiration of Mr. Nelson's term, 1st March, 1846, I ascertained that the cash balance to the credit of the Treasurer in Bank was $63,832 86, whilst the books of the Treasury showed

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and 1847, to the Memphis Hospital, to be taken from the revenue arising on Merchant's license in Shelby county. These appropriations consequently, have been taken from the revenues designated, before they reached the Treasury.]

a cash balance in the Treasury of $64,458 02—a discrepancy against the Treasury of $625 15. I immediately commenced an investigation to discover how the discrepancy arose. I found the books of the Bank exhibiting deposites to his credit precisely tallying in the aggregate amount, with the amount of money shown by the books of the Treasury to have been received by him. The Bank, however, had Mr. Nelson charged with checks more than he had credit for at the Treasury, by the amount of this discrepancy of $625 15. On further examination, the checks filed at the Bank bearing Mr. Nelson's signature, precisely tallied with the amount for which he had credit in the books of the Treasury; and among the checks paid by the Bank in March, 1844, and charged to Mr. Nelson in that month, was found one for $488, which had been issued in February by Mr. Francis, and countersigned and credited to him in the books of the treasury in that month. All temporary deposites in branch Banks having, as is believed, at the period of change of incumbency in the Treasury office, been checked out and placed in the Bank of Teunessee, it appears certain, that to the extent of this $488 check, there is a discrepancy in Mr. Francis' cash account at Bank; which was not at the time discovered, because the check was outstanding, and which was not ascertained till March, 1846, because the Bank had inadvertently charged it to Mr. Nelson, without noting that it had been issued by, and was properly chargeable to Mr. Francis. I made an ineffectual effort to trace this discrepancy to its origin and to identify the unexplained balance of $137 16. But I found that neither the deposites nor checks of the Treasurer were identified on the books of the Bank by items—a single entry often embracing in the aggregate a number of separate transactions at the Treasury, without designating them by number or otherwise; nor had the Treasurers kept accounts with the Bank on the books of that office, showing the amount in Bank to the credit of the State at the end of each quarter, as required by act of 1835, chapter 27, section 12; nor had the Bank at any time furnished the Comptroller and Treasurer monthly statements of the moneys received and paid on account of the Treasury, as required by the 11th section of said act. For these reasons, it is impossible to identify the transactions at the Treasury with the entries of checks and deposites at Bank, so as to discover how, or at what precise period, a discrepancy has arisen. It is respectfully submitted, whether the subject is not worth further attention by a committee of your honorable body.

Errors and Oversights.

In thoroughly revising the books of this office in pursuit of the causes of this discrepancy, I have discovered errors in the cash account of Miller Francis, Treasurer, upon which he is properly chargeable, in addition to what has heretofore been charged to him, with $300 35.

I have also found the following evidences of debt to the Treasury, which have been totally lost sight of for the last twelve years, all of which, after careful investigation, I am satisfied may be soon collected and placed in the Treasury:

Judgment *vs.* L. H. Brown, sheriff of Giles county and his securities, for taxes collected for 1829, $1,369 22.

This judgment was obtained 24th December, 1830, execution issued, levied, and a delivery bond given, which was forfeited; another execution was issued, another delivery bond given and forfeited, and against the securities in the second delivery bond a judgment was obtained in the circuit court, on which the defendants appealed to the supreme court, and had it reversed. An action of debt against the securities in the original delivery bond, may be instituted, and the money collected. See case reported, 6th Yerger, p. 305.

Judgment *vs* T. C. Porter, sheriff of Giles, and his securities, for taxes collected for 1833, $1,406 62.

The parties are entirely solvent, and I have caused an alias execution to be issued.

Judgment *vs.* T. C. Porter, sheriff of Giles, and his securities, for taxes collected for 1834, $1,545 82.

Parties entirely solvent, and alias execution issued.

Judgment, June 12th, 1835, *vs.* E. Russell, clerk Franklin county court, for taxes of 1834, $513 88.

This judgment was reported to the Legislature by Thomas Crutcher, Treasurer of Middle Tennessee, in October, 1835, as outstanding and uncollected; but I find the execution (issued July 1st, 1835,) returned and filed in the office of the circuit court clerk of Davidson county, on which is endorsed the receipt of Thomas Crutcher, Treasurer, dated 30th November, 1835, for the full amount due. Mr. Crutcher made settlement of his accounts as Treasurer, with the Comptroller, in 1836, which settlement is spread upon the books of this office by items, and after careful examination, I find that this item does not appear in it. It has at no time since come into the Treasury. On examining Mr. Crutcher's account current with the clerk, I find said account standing open as though unpaid—thus indicating that he wholly forgot to make the entries in his books of the amount received.

To these details, examination is also invited.

Special Funds.

There have at all times been in the Treasury certain special funds, balances of which remain undrawn, and are not subject to appropriation for ordinary purposes, of which no succinct statement has ever heretofore been presented to the legislature; and which it has occurred to me proper to set out, under separate heads, that your honorable body may definitely understand how much of the present nominal treasury balance is already appropriated by law. These funds have been set apart to the purposes indicated in the following heads, viz:

Distributive common school fund.

The table here given shows the annual periods at which this fund has accumulated in the treasury, how much has been annually disbursed, and the balances remaining from year to year undrawn, viz:

FISCAL YEAR.	Receipts.	Payments.	Annual balance.
Ending for 1839—			
1st Monday of Oct., 1840	$115,551 46	103,759 46	11,792 00
" " 1840	114,590 46	70,154 29	56,228 17
" " 1841	120,452 06	119,172 58	57,507 65
" " 1842	119,750 00	111,858 14	65,399 51
" " 1843	116,750 00	163,174 32	18,975 19
" " 1844	117,523 97	46,113 97	90,385 19
" " 1845	117,346 47	121,508 40	86,2 3 26
" " 1846	117,931 77	65,083 78	139,071 25
" " 1847	117,283 75	*191,241 84	65,113 16
Total -	1,057,179 94	992,066 78	565,113 16

* Including $36,213 35 retained in lieu of lost principal.

Academy fund.

The annual accumulation, disbursement, and balances of this fund are shown as follows:

FISCAL YEAR.	Receipts.	Payments.	Annual balance.
Ending—			
1st Monday of Oct'r, 1839	18,000 00		
" " 1840	18,000 00	7,920 00	28,080 00
" " 1841	18,000 00	16,320 00	29,760 00
" " 1842	18,000 00	28,560 00	19,200 00
" " 1843	18,000 00	18,240 00	18,960 00
" " 1844	18,000 00	20,360 00	16,600 00
" " 1845	18,000 00	19,000 00	15,600 00
" " 1846	18,000 00	11,931 36	21,668 64
" " 1847	18,000 00	21,562 08	18,106 56
Total -	162,000 00	143,893 44	18,106 56

Common School Fund Principal.

Under the act of 1844, ch. 159, sec. 2, amended by the act of 1846, ch. 100, sec. 2, there has been retained from the annual distributions of school fund to the several counties of the State, in lieu of so much of the principal of school fund not paid over to the superintendent, thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-five cents, which has not as yet been appropriated by law, and remains in the Treasury subject to appropriation, $36,213 55.

Fines for tippling.

Prior to October, 1842, there was received from this source - - - - -	$160 00
Of which there has been paid out, under resolutions of 1844 - - - - -	141 26
Leaving in the Treasury a balance of -	$18 74

Fund for purchase of State Bonds.

By the act of 1846, ch. 24, sec. 4, the dividends arising from five turnpike companies, viz: the Franklin and Columbia, the Lebanon and Nashville, the Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville, the Gallatin, and the Nolensville Companies, are directed to be applied by the Comptroller to the purchase of outstanding bonds of the State, until the bonds so purchased shall equal in amount the bonds issued in conformity with that act.

Dividends from these companies have been received to the amount of - - -	$23,222 07
Of which there has been invested in the purchase of State bonds, (for which bonds amounting to $27,000 have been received) the sum of -	22,499 99
Leaving a balance unexpended of - -	$722 08

Contingent or Sinking Fund.

By the act of 31st January, 1846, the revenue arising from the act of 1843, ch. 115, together with the dividends on State stocks in internal improvement companies (excepting the five companies above named) and the State tax for license on tippling, was set apart as a contingent fund to be applied to the payment of the interest on State bonds.

Of the total amount of receipts from internal improvement companies - - - -		$38,889 36
There was received prior to the passage of the act of 31st January, '46,	$990 00	
On account of deficits of individual stock, there has been since received	1,463,00	
Also dividends appropriated to the purchase of State bonds -	23,222 07	
Making together -		25,675 07
And leaving to the credit of contingent fund -		13,214 29
Under the act of 1843, chapter 115, there has been received since the 31st January, 1846, from Sheriffs - - - - - -		45,574 47
From Clerks—same act - - - -		30,756 32
From Tippling License - - - -		6,545 98
Making a total contingent fund - - -		96,091 06
Of which there has been paid in interest on Bonds of the State at the Treasury, - - -	8,750 00	
To the Bank of Tennessee, for meeting interest on bonds of the State	51,860 99	
Interest on bonds of Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville Turnpike Company, heretofore paid and subsequently released to the company in consideration of dividends increased - - - -	3,500 00	
Total payments of bond interest - -		64,110 99
Leaving nett funds undrawn, which the act of January 1846 probably makes a sinking fund -		$31,980 07

Western District College Fund.

The proceeds of entries and sales of public lands south and west of the Congressional Reservation Line, have since the opening of the offices under the act of 1842, amounted to $62,421 87, of which there has been paid in liquidation of land warrants and to the Bank of Tennessee, for the use of the United States Treasury, $17,242 51—leaving a present balance in the Treasury of $45,179 36. The following statement exhibits the annual receipts, disbursements and balances. (For details see tabular statement.

FISCAL YEAR.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.
Ending—			
1st Monday of Oct'r, 1843	1,653 76	457 75	1,196 01
" " 1844	5,782 24	1,820 73	5,157 52
" " 1845	9,064 06	5,372 25	8,849 33
" " 1846	14,463 16	9,591 78	13,720 71
" " 1847	31,458 65		45,179 36
Total -	62,421 87	17,242 51	45,179 36

The act of Congress of August 7, 1846, relinquishes the whole unexpended land revenue to the State of Tennessee, upon the condition that the State shall, out of the proceeds of said lands, set apart and apply $40,000 towards the establishment and support of a College at Jackson, in the Western District, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of 1838, chapter 107, and in accordance with the desire expressed by the General Assembly in their memorial of December 4, 1845. Demand for the payment of this $40,000 having been made by the College, I carefully examined the acts and memorial above named, and became satisfied that I could not properly make the payments without further specific direction of law. At the instance of the Trustees of the College, I sought the opinion of the Attorney General for the State, and finally the advice of the Judges of the supreme court, all of whom concurred in opinion that further legislation is required of your honorable body, directory as to executing the trust conferred by Congress.

Prospective School Fund.

The memorial above named expresses a desire that the "excess" of this fund, after setting apart $40,000 to the College, shall be "inviolably applied to the use of common schools."

This excess at present is, - - - $5,179 36

Collection from Nashville Bank.

Under a resolution of 1846, the attorney general for the State has collected a judgment on John C. McLemore and G. W. Campbell, received by assignment from the Nashville Bank, which is believed to constitute part of the common school fund. The sum collected has been paid into the Treasury, and amounts to $2,960 33.

Putnam School Fund.

For the year 1844, $967 84, distributive school fund, was apportioned to Putnam county, and under an act of 1846, chapter 71, is payable to the fractions of White, Overton and Fentress,

formerly composing Putnam county. Of this sum $790 11 has been paid. The residue has not been paid on account of some discrepancies in the scholastic returns, but is held subject to proper calls by those to whom it is due. Amount of balance, $177 73.

Recapitulation.

Present balances of all special funds now remaining in the Treasury, not subject to draft for ordinary expenses of the Government, viz:

Common school annual distributive fund, balance	$65,113 16
Academy annual distributive fund, balance	18,106 56
Common school fund, principal, balance	36,213 55
Fund from fines for tippling, balance	18 74
Fund for purchasing State bonds, balance	722 08
Sinking fund, balance	31,980 07
Western District land fund (for college and schools) balance	45,179 36
Collection from Nashville Bank, balance	2,960 33
Putnam school fund, balance	177 73
Total	$200,471 58

State Bonds.

There have been issued since the meeting of the last General Assembly, bonds of the State amounting to $122,190, viz:

To the Murfreesborough, Manchester and Winchester Turnpike Company	$16,890 00
Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike Company	6,000 00
Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company	4,900 00
Jefferson Turnpike Company	2,000 00
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama Turnpike Company	2,600 00
Lebanon and Sparta Turnpike Company	10,800 00
Hiwassee Rail Road Company	79,000 00
Total	$122,190 00
Previously issued to internal improvement companies	1,823,416 66
Previously issued to river improvement	300,000 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Previously issued to Bank of Tennessee bonds -		2,500,000 00
Previously issued to Union Bank - - -		500,000 00
Total issuance, for all purposes -		$5,245,606 66
Of these there have been cancelled under the act of 1846, chapter 24, sec. 4, internal improvement bonds amounting to - - -	27,000 00	
Internal improvement bonds previously cancelled - -	53,000 00	
Internal improvement bonds retained unsold - - -	16,000 00	
Internal improvement bonds made school fund - - -	11,750 00	
River bonds cancelled - -	300,000 00	
Bank of Tennessee bonds cancelled	1,500,000 00	
		1,907,750 00
Bonds outstanding, viz:		
Of the $251,166 66 internal improvement bonds issued, drawing 5¼ per cent interest, there are outstanding	213,416 66	
Of the $1,694,440 internal improvement bonds issued, drawing 5 per cent interest, there are outstanding	1,624,440 00	
Of the $2,500,000 bonds issued for stock in the Bank of Tennessee, drawing 6 per cent. interest, there are outstanding - - -	1,000,000 00	
Bonds issued for stock in the Union Bank drawing 5 per cent. interest, outstanding - - -	500,000 00	
Total liabilities of the State drawing interest -		3,337,856 66

☞ Of the Union Bank bonds, $125,000 fall due 1st January, 1848; $125,000 1st Jan. 1853; $125,000 1st Jan. 1858, and $125,000 1st Jan. 1863. No other bonds of the State fall due sooner than July, 1861. The interest semi-annually accruing on the Union Bank bonds continues to be paid by the Bank. The dividends which have accrued on the State stock and the annual bonus, are retained by the Bank. A statement of the account by the bank shows the bank debited with dividends, &c., $210,540 84, and credited with payments of interest $223,037 04—leaving a balance of payments to the credit of the Bank, of $12,496 20. The $84,092 53 advanced by the Bank to defray the expenses of the State convention in 1835, is offsetted by that amount of U. S. Surplus deposites retained in the Bank.

Stocks, bonds, dividends and forfeitures of Internal Improvement Companies.

The following statement exhibits, in detail, the amount of State subscriptions and of bonds issued to each Internal Improvement Company, together with the amount of dividends on State stock, and of drawbacks for forfeited stock of individual stockholders, which have been received from each company, viz:

COMPANIES.	Amount subscribed.	Bonds Issued.	Bonds outstanding.	Dividends received.	Received on forfeited stock.
Ashport Turnpike Company	40,000 00	35,000 00	35,000 00		
Big Hatchie	25,000 00	14,000 00	12,000 00		
Chambers and Purdy	7,500 00	7,500 00	7,500 00		
Charleston	Cancelled.	32,000 00			
Clarksville and Russellville	37,500 00	37,500 00	37,500 00	6,795 00	1,387 50
Columbia Central	150,000 00	150,000 00	139,000 00	2,132 85	
Columbia Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama	125,000 00	*127,600 00	126,600 00	2,612 78	73 50
Cumberland and Stone's River	108,000 00	107,000 00	107,000 00		
Fayetteville and Shelbyville	90,000 00	16,000 00			
Forked Deer	7,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00		
Franklin and Columbia	75,000 00	*75,900 00	75,900 00	7,214 68	
Fulton	10,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Gallatin	142,500 00	132,500 00	130,000 00		
Gallatin and Cumberland	7,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00		
Harpeth	39,000 00	39,000 00	39,000 00		
Hiwassee Railroad	650,000 00	436,000 00	436,000 00		
Jefferson Turnpike	45,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00	152 10	

La Grange and Memphis Railroad -	250,000 00	216,250 00	175,000 00		
Lebanon and Nashville Turnpike -	75,000 00	*81,000 00	80,000 00	4,500 00	
Lebanon and Sparta - - -	75,000 00	*85,800 00	85,800 00	560 45	
Livingston - - - - -	25,000 00				
Murfreesboro', Manchester and Winchester - - - - -	49,890 00	49,890 00	49,890 00		
Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville - - - - -	66,666 66	66,666 66	66,666 66	12,007 39	
Nashville and Charlotte - - -	30,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00	3,750 00	389 75
Nashville and Kentucky - - -	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	1,498 32	
Nolensville - - - - -	50,000 00	48,000 00	47,000 00		
Pelham and Jasper - - - -	50,000 00	44,000 00	44,000 00		
Total -	$2,280,056 66	$1,945,606 66	$1,837,856 66	$41,223 57	$1,850 75

* Excess of bonds over the original subscription authorized by acts of last General Assembly.

State Stocks.

The stock owned by the State in the Union Bank, consists of the original subscription of - - -	500,000 00	
Less by stock transferred by the Governor to the Bank, under provision of the act of 1842, chapter 127,	21,000 00	
		479,000 00
Dividends, re-invested, for common schools, - - -		146,600 00
Invested by county agents for common schools - - -		22,494 00
Total stock in Union Bank.		$648,094 00
The amount of common school fund investment in the stock of the Planters' Bank, is - - -	244,500 00	
Of which has been exchanged for State bonds - - -	11,800 00	
Remaining stock in Planters' Bank		232,700 00
School fund stock in Memphis Bank		700 00
School fund stock in Nashville, Murfreesborough, & Shelbyville Turnpike Co., on which, by arrangement, the individual corporators of said company assume to pay two-thirds of the accruing interest, and the State the remaining third		40,348 33
The capital stock of the Bank of Tennessee is stated by the Bank to consist, 1st July, of		
Proceeds of State bonds -	1,000,000 00	
School fund - - -	250,431 45	
School fund Ocoee lands -	601,779 52	
School fund United States lands	11,703 32	
School fund Warren county -	3,097 98	
Surplus Revenue - -	1,353,209 55	
	3,220,221 82	
E. W. Dale's defalcation of -	33,800 17	
		3,186,421 65
Productive internal improvement stock (ten companies,) yielding, in last settlement, an average of 3 per cent. - - - - -		729,166 66
Total productive stocks of the State -		4,837,430 64

Collection upon suspended debts of the old Bank of the State of Tennessee.

A mass of suspended debts of the old Bank of the State of Tennessee, amounting to $51,614 54 principal, due to the common school fund, were at the last session of the Legislature turned over to this office for collection. These claims have long been regarded as desperate, and for years nothing has been collected upon them. As far back as 1839, a committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly examined them, and finding them "almost unintelligible" reported that it was "utterly impossible, without a judicial investigation of each case, to state an account of the debts due" and thus acquiesced in their abandonment.

I found the books and papers in great confusion, and a portion of them lost. But removing to this office, and carefully arranging and filing away such as were to be found, after a minute inspection I found claims amounting, as above stated, to $51,614 54, most of which are judgments from thirteen to twenty-five years old. Suspecting that most of the parties were dead, insolvent, or moved away, I instituted a correspondence with sheriffs, county trustees, and others, involving more than one hundred letters, preparatory to issuing executions. This placed me in possession of information on which I greatly relied, in avoiding useless costs, where debts were hopelessly lost. Executions have been issued wherever it was thought advisable, bills filed to dissolve injunctions, and one or two suits instituted anew in other States, by which I have succeeded in collecting $3,456 38, with comparative trifling expense; and have in process of collection, which I think will soon be realized, over 3,000 dollars more. Some 28,000 dollars of these claims I have ascertained to be totally lost—the debtors being either dead and insolvent, or long since gone to Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois, or parts unknown, under hopeless circumstances. Other claims amounting to about 19,000 dollars, I have not found time to investigate—but presume most of them are worthless.

The following statement will show more in detail where and from whom collections have been made—the amount of principal and interest separately—and how the moneys collected have been disposed of. It may be well to remark that in the column of "interest received" is included certain reimbursed costs, which have been paid by the bank or superintendent.

Receipts and disbursements upon

DATE.	DEBTS.	Principal received.
1846.		
May 14	Judgment vs. H. Petway, No. 42, Davidson circuit court, Dec. 22, 1834 -	600 00
20	Judgment vs. H. Petway, No. 42, Davidson circuit court, Dec. 22, 1834 -	650 00
Sept'r 3	Judgment vs. J. Earthman and C. & R. Lanier, Davidson county court, No. 3522, 28th July, 1832 - - -	55 57
3	Judgment vs. J. Earthman and C. & R. Lanier, No. 3534, Davidson county ct. 26th July, 1832 - - -	252 50
1847.		
Feb. 2	Judgment vs. H. Patway, Davidson circuit court, No. 42, Dec. 22, 1834 -	15 00
17	Paid to McCombs and Carson for office desk - - - - -	
27	Paid to Castleman and Smiley for clerk's fees - - - - -	
Mar. 1	Paid to Bank of Tennessee - -	
Aug. 16	Judgment vs. C. & R. Lanier & J. Earthman, Davidson county court, 4th February, 1833 - - - -	52 00
Sept'r 1	Paid to Bank of Tennessee - -	
1	Paid to G. D. Fulmer, justice's fees -	
Aug. 26	Decree vs. Diggins, Bradford & Swink, chancery court at Winchester -	334 55
27	Paid to Bank of Tennessee - -	
28	Paid to R. B. Castleman, clerk's fees -	
28	Paid to T. W. Tannehill, justice's fees -	
Sept. 16	Judgment No. 42, Davidson circuit court, vs. H. Petway; costs reimbursed -	
	Total -	$1,959 62

suspended debts of the Bank.

Interest received.	Total receipts.	Principal paid to Bank of Tenn.	Interest paid to Bank of Tenn.	Miscellaneous paym'ts.	Total disbursements.
	600 00	600 00			600 00
786 00	1,436 00	650 00	786 00		1,436 00
46 95	102 52	55 57	46 95		102 52
213 36	465 86	252 50	213 36		465 86
84 35	99 35				
				14 25	14 25
				9 87	9 87
		15 00	60 23		75 23
49 15	101 15				
		52 00	48 15		100 15
				1 00	1 00
316 95	651 50				
		344 55	314 83		649 38
				1 12	1 12
				1 00	1 00
24 66	24 66		24 66		24 66
1,521 42	3,481 04	1,959 62	1,494 18	27 24	3,481 04

Total collections $3,481 04—of which $3,453 80 has been added to the school funds held by the Bank of Tennessee, and but $27 24 exhausted in incidental expenses of collection.

Revenue from property and polls.

The revenue received from taxes on property and polls it will be seen has materially increased, and has exceeded the estimate made two years ago. This, however, is not attributable to an increased valuation of property, as there still continues to be a falling off in the estimated value of property, which has reached a lower point than in all preceding years. For convenience of reference, I append a statement, the first column of which shows what has been the aggregate value of lands, slaves, town lots, and pleasure carriages, as exhibited by the several Treasury reports,—whilst the second column presents the average value of slaves, and the third, the average value of land per acre, as taken carefully from the returns in the office, viz:

YEAR.	Valuation of property.	Average value of slaves.	Average value of land per acre.
For 1836 - -	117,845,136	$584 00	$4 00
1838 - -	125,013,756	540 00	3 82
1840 - -	122,957,624	543 00	3 84
1842 - -	118,857,672	509 00	3 56
1844 - -	109,178,121	420 00	3 35
1846 - -	113,176,959	413 72	3 03

The steady diminution of the estimated value of property exhibited in the two last columns, would seem to call for inquiry into some plan of change in the mode of assessment, by which it may be arrested.

The following statistical tables present in detail the data upon which this revenue accrued in 1846. The returns not yet being complete for 1847, it is impracticable to furnish a similar table for the present year.

TABULAR STATEMENT

OF

TAXABLE PROPERTY AND POLLS

FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Tabular statement of taxable property

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Value of land.
Anderson - - - -	216,869	321,353
Bledsoe - - - -	181,158	396,561
Blount - - - -	395,206	835,715
Bradley - - - -	176,563	416,943
Campbell - - - -	296,040	313,813
Carter - - - -	246,318	347,575
Claiborne - - - -	216,228	538,047
Cocke - - - -	220,675	481,640
Grainger - - - -	211,556	727,741
Greene - - - -	382,593	1,349,177
Hamilton - - - -	262,258	447,836
Hawkins - - - -	378,509	1,090,252
Jefferson - - - -	229,531	997,153
Johnson - - - -	206,795	187,808
Knox - - - -	299,223	1,270,196
M'Minn - - - -	250,464	873,854
Marion - - - -	495,699	368,327
Meigs - - - -	115,613	353,812
Monroe - - - -	375,560	929,576
Morgan - - - -	638,909	122,957
Polk - - - -	121,498	249,474
Rhea - - - -	132,302	244,266
Roane - - - -	283,066	851,423
Sevier - - - -	476,359	341,379
Sullivan - - - -	273,242	953,001
Washington - - -	284,838	1,081,836
	7,367,072	$16,091,715

and polls in East Tennessee for 1846.

Value of town lots.	Slaves.	Value of slaves.	Ple. Carriages.	Value of ple. carriages.	White polls.
5,960	203	77,330			770
16,050	356	151,620	5	1,270	663
47,410	443	172,480	10	1,100	1,307
56,615	261	104,035	8	750	1,235
7,545	159	64,970			758
24,810	107	36,253			723
48,650	344	138,390			1,283
15,630	321	116,050	6	680	855
14,720	500	207,820	10	1,160	1,388
87,210	540	193,893	7	1,230	2,150
36,915	239	90,095	4	750	1,079
55,735	804	302,651	23	3,510	2,059
59,977	563	218,905	29	3,210	1,507
10,222	85	29,185	1	40	405
265,455	902	354,193	64	11,335	2,039
92,920	618	250,383	29	4,710	1,437
11,820	215	93,155	2	450	640
7,707	173	70,305	2	300	592
41,832	456	185,757	10	1,730	1,463
2,303	51	18,800	1	60	399
14,016	152	57,800	4	405	591
3,661	180	67,675	5	525	470
30,805	607	257,495	8	780	1,308
6,052	182	58,991	7	475	711
68,165	546	201,660	10	1,665	1,422
88,805	440	159,375	24	3,520	1,523
$1,120,990	9447	$3,679,268	269	$39,655	28,782

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Capital loaned.	Stocks.	Watches.
Anderson - - - -	6,879		18
Bledsoe - - - -		1,000	21
Blount - - - -	44,387		41
Bradley - - - -	4,131		
Campbell - - - -	1,960		21
Carter - - - -	6,601		17
Claiborne - - - -	3,295	900	26
Cocke - - - -	7,185		8
Grainger - - - -	49,138		42
Greene - - - -	69,407	8,104	96
Hamilton - - - -	1,000	50	15
Hawkins - - - -	88,974		60
Jefferson - - - -	40,941		64
Johnson - - - -	1,522		8
Knox - - - -	107,162	8,150	194
McMinn - - - -	10,970	1,000	68
Marion - - - -			3
Meigs - - - -	4,535		2
Monroe - - - -	16,458		30
Morgan - - - -	2,700		4
Polk - - - -			8
Rhea - - - -	1,140		11
Roane - - - -	33,080	6,375	69
Sevier - - - -	2,957		
Sullivan - - - -	81,331		115
Washington - - -	58,196		54
Total -	644,039	25,669	995

Continued.

Value of watches.	Pianos.	Value of pianos.	Jewelry.	Plate.	Gross tax for 1846.
365			45 00		405 19
887					508 87
1,103	5	925	147 00		991 81
			1,400 00		592 91
327			69 00		386 26
490	3	1,300			403 41
1,172	2	700	214 00		708 89
330	3	320	15 00		573 26
1,574	1	300	306 00		925 56
2,256	8	1,325	492 00	205	1,554 41
580	1	100	295 00	100	568 24
3,204	7	1,540	838 00		1,417 41
2,116	8	1,650	312 25	90	1,181 74
155			750 00		222 88
9,034	34	6,225	2,106 00	323	1,780 60
2,605	11	2,905	626 00		1,109 59
130					435 41
45			10 00		401 53
1,228	4	550	144 00		1,065 82
64					160 02
143	1	75			315 30
447			121 00		397 12
1,923	1	250	105 00	222	1,050 34
			499 00		297 39
2,914	4	1,150	709 75	144	1,160 30
1,858	9	1,985	331 00	360	1,237 52
34,951	102	21,210	9,535 00	1,444	19,852 28

Tabular statement of taxable property

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Value of land.
Bedford	284,807	1,795,165
Cannon	143,557	361,673
Coffee	285,302	502,578
Davidson	410,564	4,228,734
Dickson	287,776	472,268
DeKalb	190,167	302,333
Fentress	*	153,750
Franklin	328,588	661,380
Giles	293,670	1,777,635
Humphreys	301,955	373,731
Hickman	255,874	454,906
Jackson	346,366	667,099
Lincoln	423,926	1,679,454
Lawrence	56,245	246,472
Lewis	30,646	173,544
Marshall	218,153	1,310,632
Macon	147,222	327,890
Maury	316,728	2,531,032
Montgomery	270,668	1,620,081
Overton	322,963	437,873
Rutherford	342,778	2,678,986
Robertson	301,364	1,070,211
Smith	279,285	1,097,100
Sumner	316,065	2,005,118
Stewart	226,060	505,519
Van Buren	362,014	83,949
Wilson	348,156	2,229,972
Williamson	355,130	2,749,682
Wayne	37,430	192,468
Warren	239,976	617,671
White	318,238	521,418
Grundy	400,615	175,218
	8,442,288	$34,005,542

and polls in Middle Tennessee for 1846.

Value of town lots.	Slaves.	Value of slaves.	Plea. carriages.	Value of plea. carriages.	White polls.
97,621	2,287	955,273	45	9,875	2,269
19,589	274	108,175	4	210	912
19,150	484	208,550	6	580	815
3,003,994	5,651	2,401,515	265	66,540	2,513
19,865	880	393,827		650	803
20,498	219	92,715	3	350	863
2,215	68	25,600	1	65	458
59,850	1,353	519,030	49	10,360	1,109
173,936	3,340	1,462,668		9,610	1,959
14,287	428	192,983	6	1,650	704
8,600	697	313,457	9	790	927
12,955	676	273,745	7	1,139	1,723
88,770	2,090	926,385	33	4,800	2,393
33,700	381	169,175	11	955	836
1,383	276	113,642	5	345	461
30.672	1,507	664,175	16	1,715	1,617
8,372	397	150,480			801
304,025	4,764	1,925,933	165	29,070	2,273
467,477	3,663	1,569,182	99	13,796	1,830
4,659	445	178,990	3	860	1,208
236,805	4,541	1,935,382	159	41,223	2,409
50,512	2,094	910,123	28	3,715	1,659
44,900	1,945	804,100	10	2,650	1,944
216,586	3,170	1,264,686	77	14,260	1,834
19,547	1,031	461,017	8	970	936
2,199	60	25,250			272
185,755	3,196	1,380,938	59	11,170	2,680
172,495	5,337	2,163,597	140	27,785	2,161
9,325	366	125,000	5	580	985
47,850	713	303,410	10	2,205	1,053
27,870	434	206,297	11	1,255	1,221
	92	43,625	2	300	335
$5,405,452	52,859	22,268,925	1,236	259,453	43,981

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Capital loaned.	Stocks.	Watches.
Bedford - - - -	55,789	1,625	181
Cannon - - - -			17
Coffee - - - -	7,605	250	52
Davidson - - - -	623,201	457,368	279
Dickson - - - -			31
DeKalb - - - -	3,170	894	4
Fentress - - - -	296	1,500	2
Franklin - - - -	21,775		90
Giles - - - -	34,601	22,456	
Humphreys - - -	1,585		19
Hickman - - - -	11,712		41
Jackson - - - -	17,348		23
Lincoln - - - -	73,653		142
Lawrence - - - -	6,405		20
Lewis - - - -			13
Marshall - - - -	58,927		94
Macon - - - -	4,855		12
Maury - - - -	99,581	26,115	326
Montgomery - - -	29,147	39,978	261
Overton - - - -	4,302		5
Rutherford - - -	234,375	20,173	256
Robertson - - -	62,033	3,585	95
Smith - - - -	73,171		78
Sumner - - - -	153,283	21,350	183
Stewart - - - -	2,300		41
Van Buren - - -			
Wilson - - - -	100,152	11,034	141
Williamson - - -	236,238	39,093	291
Wayne - - - -	270	1,000	26
Warren - - - -	22,256		46
White - - - -	7,510		
Grundy - - - -			8
	1,943,538	646,420	2,778

Continued.

Value of watches.	Pianos.	Value of pianos.	Jewelry.	Plate.	Gross tax for 1846
5,804	8	2,150	312	300	3,478 29
419			200		481 70
1,592	1	150	38	4	657 25
18,494	101	23,750	8,347	9,626	8,447 53
1,099	2	300	22		766 39
220					422 80
20					194 83
4,235	6	1,300	60	200	1,097 26
4,990		3,850	320	30	2,862 38
1,251					527 11
1,870			398		714 44
1,508	2	350	100		946 04
4,882	9	1,900	822		2,384 62
980			30		447 78
447					274 52
2,982	4	1,050	109		1,755 72
188	1	200	2	210	469 27
14,702	56	11,100	986	1,220	3,991 95
13,335	28	6,115	1,430	220	3,049 29
225	1	200			621 33
11,063	22	5,700	331	1,379	4,175 18
3,120	6	1,940	103	651	1,786 87
3,364	7	2,010			1,763 47
9,016	35	7,715	12	2,432	3,000 09
2 290			100		861 92
					117 54
4,766	10	2,425	256	888	3,280 06
11,363	30	7,405	1,034	834	4,441 37
790					370 20
2,343	6	1,675	263	15	879 90
			2,003		727 38
95					206 29
127,452	335	81,285	17,178	18,009	54,200 77

Tabular statement of taxable property

COUNTIES.	Acres of land.	Value of land.
Benton - - - -	57,630	129,272
Dyer - - - -	301,402	651,683
Decatur - - - -	57,618	161,155
Carroll - - - -	218,999	590,560
Fayette - - - -	381,882	1,886,275
Gibson - - - -	706,435	795,130
Haywood - - - -	328,949	1,070,099
Hardeman - - - -	191,293	860,268
Hardin - - - -	102,670	322,766
Henderson - - - -	128,530	382,835
Henry - - - -	239,745	912,816
Lauderdale - - -	214,120	488,408
McNairy - - - -	59,080	136,273
Madison - - - -	340,857	1,153,426
Obion - - - -	335,015	709,890
Perry - - - -	254,138	211,474
Shelby - - - -	421,712	2,200,734
Tipton - - - -	263,323	860,884
Weakley - - - -	238,017	567,664
	4,841,415	14,071,611

and polls in West Tennessee for 1846.

Value of town lots.	Slaves.	Value of slaves.	Plea. carriages.	Value of plea. carriages.	White polls.
8,197	178	74.600			739
12,775	489	204,575			506
5,474	251	103,150			556
38,515	1,223	505,059	23	2,450	1,575
137,630	6,428	2,908,422	273	45,105	1,689
35,961	1.471	592,050	25	3,750	1,619
63,100	3,418	1,460,528	115	17,659	1,128
67,140	2,805	1,275,835	92	17,100	1,370
20,978	451	180,298	4	400	1,169
26,265	1,054	448,952	13	1,490	1,348
63,015	1,885	804,357	57	9,740	1,742
14,361	589	222,865	20	2,190	420
21,767	448	192,625	8	855	1,323
203,985	2,188	1,422,748	105	21,441	1,764
	354	143,315	8	690	698
1,350	98	39,840	1	100	462
1,513,473	4,904	1,996,380	190	27,750	2,165
54,493	1,648	735,470	48	8,235	687
19,740	1,097	453,850	15	2,255	1,388
2,308,219	31,979	13,764,929	997	161,200	22,348

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	Capital loaned.	Stocks.	Watches.
Benton - - - -	3,514		
Dyer - - - -			
Decatur - - - -			
Carroll - - - -	2,646	3,500	47
Fayette - - - -	36,960	200	274
Gibson - - - -	11,319	300	65
Haywood - - -	13,817		141
Hardeman - - -	53,590	800	
Hardin - - - -	1,326		
Henderson - - -	14,460		
Henry - - - -	60,328	220	120
Lauderdale - - -			19
McNairy - - - -	33,295	300	29
Madison - - - -	56,035		169
Obion - - - -			
Perry - - - -			12
Shelby - - - -	17,257	1,325	382
Tipton - - - -			
Weakley - - - -	5,300		34
	$309,847	6,645	1,289

Continued.

Value of watches.	Pianos.	Value of pianos.	Jewelry.	Plate.	Gross tax for 1846.
			682		254 56
					729 05
			1,312		272 75
1,735	1	150	818		1,056 48
14,452	34	6,465	588	563	3,988 59
2,264			91		1,350 84
7,000	14	3,125	210	250	2,138 78
	17	4,550	6,540		1,885 61
			1,455		541 54
1,472			10		825 11
4,682	10	1,910	630	183	1,611 16
779	1	150	636		649 77
1,007			145	20	455 09
8,140	16	3,905	1,572	24	2,374 07
			597		829 56
815					247 92
19,466	58	12,000	428	352	4,631 50
			18,586		1,396 37
981			100		960 91
62,793	151	32,265	34,383	1,392	26,199 66

E. T.	Single tax - -	$19,849 18	
	Double tax - - -	3 10	—$19,852 28
M. T.	Single tax - - -	$54,079 05	
	Double tax - - -	121 72	—$54,200 77
W. T.	Single tax - - -	$25,858 46	
	Double tax - - -	341 20	—$26,199 66

Tabular statement of taxable property

RECAPITULATION.	Acres of land.	Value of lands.
East Tennessee - - -	7,367,072	16,091,715
Middle Tennessee - - -	8,442,288	34,005,542
West Tennessee - - -	4,841,415	14,071,611
Total -	20,650,775	64,168,868

Tabular statement of taxable property

RECAPITULATION.	Capital loaned.	Stocks.	Watches.
East Tennessee - - -	644,039	25,669	995
Middle Tennessee - -	1,945,538	646,430	2778
West Tennessee - - -	309,847	6,645	1289
Total -	2,899,424	678,734	5062

and polls in Tennessee for 1846.

Value of town lots.	Slaves.	Value of slaves.	Plea. carriages.	Value of plea. carriages.	White polls.
1,120,990	9.447	3,679.268	269	39,655	28,782
5,405,452	52,859	22,268,925	1236	259,453	43,981
2,308,219	31,979	13,764,929	997	161,200	22,348
8,834,661	94,285	39,713,122	2502	460,308	95,111

and polls in Tennessee for 1846.

Value of watches.	Pianos.	Value of Pianos.	Jewelry.	Plate.	Gross tax for 1846.
34,951	102	21,310	9,535 00	1,444	19,852 28
127,452	335	81,285	17,178 00	18,009	54,200 77
62,793	151	32,265	34,383 00	1,392	26,199 66
225,196	588	134,860	61,096 00	20,845	100,252 71

Revenue from licensed and taxable privileges.

The estimated receipts from licensed privileges, collectable by county court clerks, very nearly approximate the actual results, whilst the receipts from taxes on law and equity suits greatly exceed what was expected.

The following tables exhibit in detail the gross revenue which arose on property, polls and privileges, collectable by clerks and sheriffs in the several counties, for the years 1845 and 1846, and the nett revenue accruing to the Treasury on settlement of the same at this office, in all cases where settlement has been effected, viz:

Revenue from sheriffs and clerks, 1845 *and* 1846.

(EAST TENNESSEE.)

COUNTIES.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net revenue from clerks, 1845.	Net revenue fr. clerks, 1846.
Anderson	411 92	405 19	382 74	378 42	232 40	243 84
Bledsoe	475 52	508 87		478 34	143 00	503 31
Blount	980 20	991 81	893 14	922 86	499 26	663 20
Bradley	555 38	592 91	497 06	557 34	568 87	507 13
Campbell	379 92	386 26	353 84	360 97	318 07	345 32
Carter	424 84	403 41	383 82		366 92	196 86
Claiborne	649 85	708 89	610 86	666 36	508 54	441 85
Cocke	577 53	573 26	542 88	538 87	301 86	465 96
Grainger	924 68	925 56	865 93	849 18	498 89	500 16
Greene	1,549 26	1,554 41	1,416 92	1,436 28	807 36	821 74
Hamilton	489 15	568 24	459 81	534 15	845 07	478 40
Hawkins	1,448 73	1,417 41	1,330 99		609 71	593 18
Jefferson	1,203 07	1,181 47	1,130 89	1,110 84	808 78	1,046 84

Johnson	222 56	222 88	202 63	203 83	139 04	125 54
Knox	1,807 21	1,780 60	1,673 99	1,644 70	1,736 78	1,826 27
McMinn	1,153 98	1,109 59	1,060 67	957 56	709 92	786 27
Marion	432 54	435 41	399 97	399 42	379 77	238 86
Meigs	391 55	401 53	363 97	376 08	194 08	168 79
Monroe	1,052 38	1,065 82	673 25	1,001 88	568 58	682 81
Morgan	153 20	160 02	144 01	154 00	242 94	191 27
Polk	320 18	315 30	284 90	304 07	143 00	221 72
Rhea	298 41	297 12	280 51	279 30	149 45	239 27
Roane	1,048 83	1,050 24	984 50	987 32	570 40	639 27
Sevier	400 73	397 39	376 69	373 55	208 50	366 95
Sullivan	1,179 34	1,160 80	1,108 58	1,072 01	788 24	796 34
Washington	1,242 50	1,237 52	1,167 99	1,163 27	870 53	819 30
	19,773 46	19,852 28	17,592 63	16,750 60	13,209 96	13,310 45

Revenue from Sheriffs and Clerks, 1845 *and* 1846.

(MIDDLE TENNESSEE.)

COUNTIES.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net revenue from clerks, 1845.	Net revenue from clerks, '46.
Bedford	2,421 75	2,478 29	2,421 75	3,230 91	1,544 34	2,254 53
Cannon	469 33	481 70	426 70	442 73	196 45	201 77
Coffee	647 13	657 25	607 33	640 02	590 22	446 84
Davidson	8,315 51	8,447 53	7,754 28	3,330 00	18,906 85	18,778 85
Dickson	738 80	766 39	640 15	720 41	363 53	647 89
DeKalb	425 69	422 80	367 11	385 25	385 63	602 34
Fentress	198 57	194 83	180 92		205 52	248 28
Franklin	1,154 19	1,097 26	1,071 19	1,013 94	1,039 32	916 84
Giles	2,688 13	2,862 38	2,526 85	2,770 94	1,638 98	2,207 74
Humphreys	521 06	527 11	478 88	501 13	280 70	351 63
Hickman	718 30	714 44	675 21	671 58	498 07	681 58
Jackson	725 53	946 04	682 00	889 28	570 14	561 55
Lincoln	2,371 46	2,384 62	2,198 94	2,277 05	1,079 04	1,812 18
Lawrence	427 12	447 78	394 35	420 19	523 91	639 88
Lewis	262 47	274 52	238 62	255 00	81 44	140 41
Marshall	1,719 23	1,755 72	1,616 08	1,650 38	1,017 39	942 56
Macon	457 02	469 27	429 58	438 87	143 54	252 57
Maury	3,864 45	3,991 95	3,632 59	3,252 43	2,945 02	4,139 28
Montgomery	3,062 72	3,049 29	2,749 12	2,800 85	2,061 83	845 14
Overton	550 30	621 33	503 58	584 06	476 61	545 19

Rutherford - -	4,277 59	4,175 18	3,951 50		2,158 89	2,358 81
Robertson - - -	1,754 17	1,786 87	1,625 42		690 22	1,083 02
Smith - - -	1,723 75	1,763 47	1,620 33	1,657 67	1,012 23	1,301 16
Sumner - - -	2,980 69	3,000 09	3,066 59	2,820 09	1,617 79	2,125 83
Stewart - - -	823 56	861 92		710 00	639 38	919 00
Van Buren - -	112 79	117 54	102 68	109 62	43 56	75 46
Wilson - - -	3,249 12	3,280 06	3,045 37	3,039 40	1,707 86	1,708 95
Williamson - -	4,312 94	4,441 37	3,991 82	4,106 40	2,449 27	2,467 02
Wayne - - -	353 98	370 20	332 75	347 99	287 77	514 54
Warren - - -	859 73	879 90	808 15	809 88	150 37	547 21
White - - -	615 21	727 38	566 22	669 15	613 63	815 43
Grundy - - -	118 82	206 29	177 50		44 16	87 02
	52,991 11	54,200 77	48,883 56	40,545 22	45,963 94	51,020 45

Revenue from sheriffs and clerks, 1845 *and* 1846.

(WEST TENNESSEE.)

COUNTIES.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Gross collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1845.	Net collections by sheriffs, 1846.	Net revenue from clerks, 1845.	Net revenue fr. clerks, 1846.
Benton	247 01	254 56	232 19	233 54	248 23	164 26
Dyer	750 75	729 05	694 78	659 50	368 58	301 83
Decatur		272 75		256 39		229 50
Carroll	1,058 00	1,056 48	970 08	983 80	990 06	935 92
Fayette	3,600 25	3,988 59	3,256 05	3,624 28	3,068 34	2,220 98
Gibson	1,310 04	1,350 84	1,193 97	1,263 72	841 43	1,178 98
Haywood	2,024 30	2,138 78	1,864 91	1,970 07	1,112 56	1,338 15
Hardeman	1,755 86	1,885 61	1,618 46	1,745 76	1,314 25	1,473 51
Hardin	542 57	541 54	485 62	485 16	467 37	677 87
Henderson	826 60	825 11	733 45	743 74	678 01	969 33
Henry	1,587 22	1,661 16	1,472 14	1,500 17	1,281 27	1,331 53
Lauderdale	643 52	649 77	547 56	516 88	434 47	407 92
McNairy	429 96	455 09	381 34	404 27	626 25	679 87
Madison	2,237 04	2,374 07	2,196 12	2,196 41	2,315 85	2,551 01
Obion	784 06	829 56		621 95	111 28	211 85
Perry	451 11	247 93		207 67	417 22	371 18
Shelby	3,885 82	4,631 50	3,368 81	4,238 35	12,419 75	15,539 49
Tipton	1,405 06	1,396 37	1,231 24	1,233 84	908 30	1,078 99
Weakley	951 63	960 91	855 38	887 05	510 75	743 26

East Tennessee - -	24,490 80	26,199 66	21,101 90	23,772 55	28,113 97	32,481 25
Middle Tennessee - -	52,991 11	54,200 77	48,883 56	40,545 22	45,963 94	51,020 45
West Tennessee - -	19,773 46	19,852 28	17,592 63	16,750 60	13,209 96	13,910 45
Total -	97,255 37	100,252 71	87,578 09	81,068 37	87,287 87	97,412 15

Revenue collected from entries of public lands

COUNTIES.	1846.	
	Collected.	Paid in.
Giles, to 1st September - -	77 19	*
Hickman do - -	‡	*
Lawrence do - -	176 75	†
Maury do - -	‡	
Wayne do - -	37 15	*
Lewis do - -		
Benton - - - -	271 43	107 08
Carroll - - - -	113 31	*
Decatur - - -		
Dyer - - - -	323 33	*
Fayette - - - -	274 34	54 20
Gibson - - - -	90 33	9 72
Hardeman - - - -	447 64	294 74
Hardin - - - -	289 41	275 84
Henderson - - - -	466 26	*
Henry - - - -	344 15	32 94
Haywood - - - -	58 64	*
Lauderdale - - - -	25 00	12 00
McNairy - - - -	124 68	*
Madison - - - -	119 81	*
Obion - - -	175 00	
Perry - - - -	215 24	
Shelby - - - -	393 50	210 00
Tipton - - - -	43 37	39 63
Weakley - - - -	546 31	258 17
Total number - -	4,612 84	1,249 32

for 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 *and* 1847.

1843.		1844.		1845.
Collected.	Paid in.	Collected.	Paid in.	Collected.
729 90	614 44	1,066 57	1,021 91	847 90
41 31	*	56 81	*	307 50
364 04	220 73	501 43	479 73	1,561 75
144 56	*	377 13	154 83	138 20
69 21	*	168 63	*	300 96
				346 00
437 00	†	332 27	316 98	632 86
229 43	*	586 52	378 06	578 18
17 35	*	24 12	*	36 00
813 75	779 20	1,112 74	1,170 44	2,812 27
405 25	222 04	215 58	†	157 81
739 22	705 66	745 22	713 42	407 18
232 06	214 78	863 43	826 50	834 00
622 01	504 38	523 00	502 08	707 31
441 15	421 51	464 49	443 91	1,065 41
447 35	10	130 75	123 62	448 62
67 01	62 33	81 07	58 08	128 21
191 18	*	356 93	160 90	462 43
312 87	150 88	454 68	453 61	556 40
‡	66	128 19	58 07	203 22
175 72	31	408 49	199 25	670 75
834 75	799 36	1,230 68	1,181 46	1,426 37
203 50	38 11	251 09	239 05	259 78
300 75	100 72	398 75	380 80	641 65
7,819 37	4,835 21	10,478 57	8,862 70	15,530 76

STATEMENT—

COUNTIES.	1845. Paid in.	1846. Collected.
Giles, to 1st September - -	811 99	1,425 03
Hickman, do - -	168 40	283 48
Lawrence, do - -	1,490 78	2,562 13
Maury, do - -	130 68	200 88
Wayne, do - -	53 71	2,257 25
Lewis, do - -	176 26	970 60
Benton - - - -	605 55	2,634 32
Carroll - - - -	553 06	8,329 06
Decatur - - -		1,725 47
Dyer - - - -	32 56	29 07
Fayette - - - -	2,503 38	3,457 39
Gibson - - - -	149 50	1,559 12
Hardeman - - -	388 90	1,925 20
Hardin - - - -	782 74	1,768 80
Henderson - - -	676 37	2,126 07
Henry - - - -	959 67	10,881 94
Haywood - - - -	428 68	1,222 75
Lauderdale - - -	121 09	226 59
McNairy - - -	441 94	594 04
Madison - - -	532 15	2,808 25
Obion - - - -	193 10	454 56
Perry - - - -	635 42	915 11
Shelby - - - -	1,367 32	1,139 52
Tipton - - - -	247 39	592 34
Weakley - - - -	613 99	3,836 25
Total number - -	14,064 63	53,925 23

Continued.

1846.	1847.		TOTAL.	
Paid in.	Collected.	Paid in.	Gross revenue.	Net revenue.
1,004 19	547 57	370 92	4,694 16	3,823 45
258 29	521 28	128 39	1,210 38	555 08
1,600 04	665 09	393 60	5,831 19	4,184 88
142 15	73 21	†	933 98	427 65
946 90	2,835 53	30 18	5,668 73	1,000 79
847 82	1,287 36	174 58	2,603 96	1,198 66
1,160 87			4,307 88	2,190 48
4,771 77			9,836 50	5,702 89
1,303 32			1,725 47	1,303 32
27 07			429 87	59 63
2,240 00			8,470 49	6,747 22
743 61			2,428 09	1,124 87
1,352 02			4,264 47	3,409 74
1,174 50			3,987 70	3,274 36
†			4,444 65	1,682 83
7,651 98			13,197 14	9,510 01
1,222 75			2,308 11	1,775 15
129 40			527 88	382 90
344 04			1,729 24	946 88
1,997 67			4,252 01	3,134 31
246 65			960 97	498 48
173 17			2,385 31	1,008 15
†			5,024 82	3,558 14
553 65			1,350 08	1,117 83
2,450 59			5,723 71	3,804 27
32,312 44	5,930 04	1,097 67	98,296 81	62,421 87

* Revenue wholly absorbed with credits to Entry-taker.
† In suit.
‡ Not audited to the Treasury.

Synopsis of revenue collected by Sheriffs, Clerks, and Entry-takers for 1846.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	East Tennessee.	M. Tennessee.	W. Tennessee.	Total.
Gross tax on lands	12,068 78	25,504 15	10,553 70	48,126 63
Town lots	840 74	4,054 08	1,731 16	6,625 98
Slaves	2,759 45	16,701 69	15,322 65	34,784 79
Pleasure carriages	29 74	194 59	120 90	345 23
White Polls	3,596 50	5,497 62	2,793 50	11,887 62
Capital loaned, &c.	483 02	1,459 15	232 38	2,174 55
Stock in Incorporations	19 25	484 81	4 98	509 04
Watches	26 21	95 58	77 09	198 88
Pianos	15 98	60 96	24 19	101 13
Jewelry	7 15	12 88	25 78	45 81
Gold and silver plate	1 08	13 50	1 04	15 62
Double and supplemental taxes	3 10	121 72	341 20	466 02
Gross collection by Sheriffs	19,851 00	54,200 73	31,229 57	105,281 30
Of which is from old taxables	15,698 71	46,454 50	27,729 41	89,882 62
new taxables	555 79	2,248 61	706 66	3,511 06
Polls	3,596 50	5,497 62	2,793 50	11,887 62
Average value of land per acre	2 18	4 02	2 90	3 03
Slaves	389 46	421 28	430 43	413 72

Net collections paid by Sheriffs - - - -	16,750 60	40,545 22	23,696 73	80,992 55
Clerks - - - -	13,910 45	51,020 45	32,405 43	97,336 33
Entry takers - - -		4,769 38	26,320 31	31,089 69
Total receipts - - - - -	30,661 05	96,335 05	82,422 47	209,418 57

Entire receipts and disbursements for twelve years.

With great labor, I have compiled from the original entries in the office, the following statistical tables, showing the entire receipts and disbursements of the Treasury since the organization of the Comptroller's office; believing that it would be useful to your honorable body, in showing when the taxes levied have reached the Treasury, and how they have been appropriated within that period.

In the first table, the perpendicular columns exhibit the collections within each fiscal year, and the horizontal lines show when the taxes of each year have reached the Treasury. The last column gives the total of each year's taxes collected by both clerks and sheriffs, to which is added the total revenue received from all other sources.

In like manner, the perpendicular columns in the second table show the disbursements within each fiscal year—the last column aggregating each particular class of expenditure.

Entire collections at the Treasury for twelve years,

SOURCE OF REVENUE.	Collections for 1836.	Collections for 1837.
Sheriffs revenue prior to 1835 -		424 38
Clerks revenue prior to 1835 -	49 30	
Sheriffs revenue 1835 - -	7,412 01	3,816 33
Clerks do 1835 - -	1,287 13	1,299 86
Sheriffs do 1836 - -		49,379 87
Clerks do 1836 - -	30,178 88	27,807 68
Sheriffs do 1837 - -		11,792 32
Clerks do 1837 - -		53,422 74
Sheriffs do 1838 - -		
Clerks do 1838 - -		
Sheriffs do 1839 - -		
Clerks do 1839 - -		
Sheriffs do 1840 - -		
Clerks do 1840 - -		
Sheriffs do 1841 - -		
Clerks do 1841 - -		
Sheriffs do 1842 - -		
Clerks do 1842 - -		
Sheriffs do 1843 - -		
Clerks do 1843 - -		
Sheriffs do 1844 - -		
Clerks do 1844 - -		
Sheriffs do 1845 - -		
Clerks do 1845 - -		
Sheriffs do 1846 - -		
Clerks do 1846 - -		
Sheriffs do 1847 - -		
Clerks do 1847 - -		
From Sheriffs - -	7,412 01	65,412 90
From Clerks - -	31,515 31	82,530 28
From other sources - -	14,123 54	30,602 39
Total - - - -	53,050 86	178,545 57

from 1st March, 1836, to 4th Oct'r, 1847, inclusive.

Collections for 1838.	Collections for 1839.	Collections for 1840.	Collections for 1841.	Collections for 1842.
700 00				
856 92	884 00			
1,043 67		166 81		
11,132 48	37 66		386 76	
2,047 39	60 94	25 54	1,084 36	960 00
41,624 57	2,890 39	4,824 93	170 00	
36,705 28	610 00		561 55	
145 84	54,663 56	2,115 80	303 65	2,600 00
40,637 59	34,843 69	394 41	536 95	25 10
	576 82	45,582 76	10,821 24	271 30
	35,376 22	26,103 76	2,107 92	625 83
			64,412 81	2,523 60
		26,202 88	21,682 83	3,757 29
				48,258 18
			43,757 76	14,922 83
				1,244 72
				10,951 49
54,459 81	59,052 43	52,523 49	73,094 46	54,897 80
80,433 93	70,890 85	52,893 40	69,731 37	31,252 54
73,146 79	195,936 92	156,349 81	139,147 26	133,340 00
208,040 53	325,880 20	261,766 70	281,973 09	219,490 34

STATEMENT—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Collections for 1843.
Sheriffs revenue prior to 1835 - - -	
Clerks revenue prior to 1835 - - -	
Sheriffs revenue 1835 - - - -	
Clerks do 1835 - - - -	
Sheriffs do 1836 - - - -	
Clerks do 1836 - - - -	250 00
Sheriffs do 1837 - - - -	
Clerks do 1837 - - - -	
Sheriffs do 1838 - - - -	
Clerks do 1838 - - - -	2,179 98
Sheriffs do 1839 - - - -	4,276 65
Clerks do 1839 - - - -	1,064 45
Sheriffs do 1840 - - -	4,046 57
Clerks do 1840 - - - -	612 32
Sheriffs do 1841 - - - -	5,022 46
Clerks do 1841 - - - -	27 45
Sheriffs do 1842 - - - -	52,689 28
Clerks do 1842 - - - -	47,032 88
Sheriffs do 1843 - - - -	
Clerks do 1843 - - - -	4,805 78
Sheriffs do 1844 - - - -	
Clerks do 1844 - - - -	
Sheriffs do 1845 - - - -	
Clerks do 1845 - - - -	
Sheriffs do 1846 - - - -	
Clerks do 1846 - - - -	
Sheriffs do 1847 - - - -	
Clerks do 1847 - - - -	
From Sheriffs - - - - -	63,034 96
From Clerks - - - - -	55,972 95
From other sources - - - -	134.523 76
Total - - - - -	253,531 67

Continued.

Collections for 1844.	Collections for 1845.	Collections for 1846.	Collections for 1847.	Total taxes collected.
				1,124 38
				49 30
		38 34		13,007 60
				3,797 47
				60,936 77
717 22	122 79			63,254 80
574 00	550 00		142 85	62,569 06
11 88				91,311 45
		1,379 39	352 22	61,560 46
184 19	120 00	298 76		79,230 66
2,237 83	68 16	189 05		64,023 81
567 65	130 00	57 28		66,033 11
873 08	72 75	503 17		66,431 98
229 48	11 66	1,210 51	635 54	54,342 51
4,411 83	640 03	88 78	3,779 53	62,200 81
427 03		187 00	71 36	59,394 52
5,758 54	1,691 13	407 24	3,028 05	64,818 96
2,326 89	173 00		56 80	60,541 06
50,827 55	4,484 01	1,680 05	154 39	57,146 00
43,109 80	283 15	582 22	61 38	48,842 33
73 65	83,133 62	4,300 28	1,289 29	88,796 84
19,034 73	32,524 05	935 38	1,258 53	53,752 69
	3,632 59	77,235 49	4,437 63	85,305 71
	18,716 22	68,242 08	26 71	86,985 02
			76,163 45	76,163 45
		7,405 33	84,645 76	92,051 09
			4,250 00	4,250 00
			8,243 93	8,243 93
64,756 43	94,272 29	85,821 79	93,597 41	768,335 83
60,669 87	52,080 85	78,918 56	95,000 01	767,830 12
139,815 65	158,766 29	171,506 72	186,063 12	1,533,322 25
271,182 00	305,119 43	336,247 08	374,660 54	3,069,488 00

Entire disbursements at the Treasury for twelve years,

CHARACTER OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Disbursements in 1836.	Disbursements in 1837.
Legislative	68 00	15,974 18
Executive,	2,120 42	5,940 72
Judiciary	12,383 24	30,035 14
Costs,	7,362 44	23,469 18
Penitentiary	1,790 80	4,670 51
Wolf Scalps	131 00	1,038 00
Convention Loan	2,093 35	2,522 26
Reports of decisions	2,052 97	3,526 45
Internal improvement	1,500 00	3,804 75
Geologist	250 00	500 00
Lunatic Asylum		2,500 00
Public Printing	200 50	11,403 61
Presidential Electors		699 52
Common school fund		
Tax aggregates and lists	102 00	1,229 00
Public arms		448 54
Academies		
Silk bounties		
Colonization Society		
Nicholson & Caruthers' Digest		
Land warrants		
Bank investigation		
Institution for the Blind		
Capitol		
Land Revenue disbursed		
Institution Deaf and Dumb		
Bond interest, Bank of Tennessee		
State bonds purchased		
Miscellaneous	8,325 38	10,016 86
Aggregate	38,179 60	117,979 72

from March 1, 1836, *to* 1*st Monday of Oct'r*, 1847, *inclusive.*

Disbursements in 1838.	Disbursements in 1839.	Disbursements in 1840.	Disbursements in 1841.	Disbursements in 1842.
67,321 05	1,022 81		64,831 60	66,697 01
9,962 01	7,596 45	6,853 60	7,445 87	7,253 44
32,842 32	36,122 85	31,718 23	35,949 69	33,828 16
18,617 31	26,868 05	24,951 12	25,578 15	23,586 21
2,954 02	3,175 90	3,062 17	3,433 18	3,592 58
653 00	665 00	596 00	650 00	703 00
2,543 00				
91 37	1,973 33	2,155 82		2,147 27
1,623 33	1,539 70	1,447 00	275 62	3,249 50
726 00	1,250 00	583 32	625 00	500 00
8,125 00	9,375 00	5,200 00	1,400 00	10,856 76
9,901 15		9,008 68	412 15	9,023 01
			628 46	
	103,759 46	70,152 29	119,173 58	111,858 14
1,104 00	1,128 50	942 25	729 75	731 75
	9 00	212 50	516 72	154 00
		7,920 00	16,320 00	28,560 00
				237 10
380 00				
11,004 00				
64,167 15	66,257 34	22,448 41	5,526 64	5,331 09
232,015 21	260,743 39	187,253 39	283,495 36	308,549 02

STATEMENT—

CHARACTER OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Disbursements in 1843.
Legislative	27,195 67
Executive	7,085 82
Judiciary	38,267 28
Costs	35,164 71
Penitentiary	4,527 46
Wolf scalps	730 00
Convention loan	
Reports of decisions	1,922 95
Internal improvement	6,465 35
Geologist	375 00
Lunatic Asylum	1,536 85
Public Printing	3,843 86
Presidential Electors	
Common school fund	163.174 32
Tax aggregates and lists	760 25
Public arms	50 00
Academies	18,240 00
Silk bounties	786 39
Colonization Society	1,210 00
Nicholson and Caruthers' Digest	355 00
Land warrants	557 75
Bank investigation	
Institution for the Blind	
Capitol	
Land revenue disbursed	
Institution Deaf and Dumb	
Bond interest, Bank of Tennessee	
State bonds purchased	
Miscellaneous	3,039 69
Aggregate	315,188 25

from March 1, 1836, *to* 1st *Monday of Oct'r*, 1847, *inclusive.*

Disbursements in 1844.	Disbursements in 1845.	Disbursements in 1846.	Disbursements in 1847.	Total.
64,667 56	5 79	62,544 73	640 00	371,208 40
7,837 59	7,018 77	5,048 11	7,725 62	81,888 42
37,391 68	34,876 86	30,891 01	38,631 07	392,937 53
30,833 45	25,709 89	25,348 08	31,471 55	298,960 14
3,954 16	4,361 62	4,277 24	3,510 66	43,310 28
540 00	554 75	529 00	662 00	7,451 75
				7,159 61
1,035 49	3,580 07	312 38	1,585 09	21,383 19
20,461 12	3,500 00	10,119 54	5,717 62	59,703 43
625 00	500 00	500 00	375 00	6,809 32
6.925 00	7,400 00	7,050 00	7,400 00	67,768 61
5,830 22		8,395 57	71 00	58,089 75
	522 58			1,850 56
46,113 97	121,508 40	65,033 78	155,028 49	955,853 43
690 00	1,071 00	1,135 50	1,315 50	10,939 50
259 50	150 00	250 11	481 76	2,532 13
22,320 00	17,040 00	11,931 36	21,562 08	143,893 44
635 51	271 59	77 95	26 56	2,035 10
				1,590 00
				11,359 00
1,820 73	520 50	265 00		3,063 98
2,143 02	167 97	68 45	10 87	2,390 31
1,500 00	1,500 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	8,000 00
	8,000 00	25,500 00	16,000 00	49,500 00
	4,851 75	9,326 78		14,178 53
	1,000 00			1,000 00
			51,860 99	51,860 99
			22,499 99	22,499 99
4,832 26	960 59	1,638 01	445 87	192,315 41
261,416 26	245,072 14	272,792 60	369,521 72	2,892,206 47

Adjustment of county accounts-current, with common school fund.

Under the acts of 1844, chapter 159, and of 1846, chapter 100, a very heavy labor has been devolved on this office, in the adjustment of the accounts-current of the several counties with the common school fund, principal and interest, through a period of fifteen years, from 1832 to 1846, inclusive. Under the act of 1831, chapter 16, the available funds of the old Bank of the State of Tennessee (become school funds,) were directed to be apportioned among the several counties of the State, according to federal population; to be administered by county common school commissioners, appointed by the citizens, so as to secure to the counties the annually accruing interest; and in case of failure to appoint commissioners, the funds were to be administered by the Bank agencies, already existing in the counties. These funds were accordingly so apportioned, drawn by the several counties and charged to them by the Bank; and were administered by county commissioners and bank agencies for the several counties, until the year 1836. The act of 1836, chapter 23, created the office of superintendent of public instruction, and directed that the principal of school funds in the hands of the county common school commissioners and county bank agents, be paid over, on demand, to the superintendent of public instruction. Some counties made payment in full as the law required—some paid a part only—while others paid nothing. A portion of these latter counties paid to the superintendent the interest accruing on the funds withheld, and a portion of these subsequently paid to him the principal, in addition to the interest.

Such was the condition of the accounts, when the act of 1844, chapter 159, directed the comptroller to ascertain the amount of the principal of the common school fund charged to each county, and what counties had paid back the principal, or had paid in principal and interest equal to the principal, and the balance of said interest, if any, after making up the principal, was directed to be paid over to the county trustee of such county. If any county had not paid over to the Superintendent "as much principal and interest as amounted to the sum received by the agent and charged to said county," the comptroller was directed to ascertain the deficiency, and retain the same out of the sum annually distributed to said county, until the principal was paid. I wrought upon this work six months, before I could satisfy myself of the correctness of the results embodied in my report to the General Assembly of the 8th October, 1845, tabular statement (F,) showing the sum received by the county commissioners or county bank agents and charged to each county—the amount paid back to the superintendent in principal and interest by each county—the deficits, with counties failing to pay back in principal and interest as much as was received and charged to them—the excesses of interest paid by other counties, over and above

the sums received by the commissioners or agents and charged to such counties, &c. In the charges against the counties, I embraced such charges against county bank agents as well as county common school commissioners, as I found were made by the bank, maintained by the superintendent, and recognized by a committee of the two Houses of the legislature of 1839; and which I would respectfully suggest are fully warranted by the 25th section of the act of 1831, the 4th section of the act of 1836, and the 1st and 2d sections of the act of 1844, above cited.

But the act of 1846, chapter 100, explaining and amending the act of 1844, chapter 159, declares, among other things, that it shall not be so construed as to authorize the Comptroller of the Treasury to charge to any county in this State the amount of loss to the school fund by the agent of the old State Bank, and when any such loss has been retained, it shall be the duty of the comptroller to refund the same to the county or counties which are entitled to the same.

I have accordingly conformed to this and other provisions of this act, and respectfully present the following tabular statement of the accounts of the several counties, as thus corrected. It may be proper to suggest that it is represented to me by county trustees in some of the counties, that payments by the counties to the superintendent have been greatly diminished by remissness of agents of the superintendent, in not collecting solvent claims handed over to them by county common school commissioners, many of which claims are now become insolvent, and are lost to the counties. I am not able from any evidence in the books of the superintendent to determine in what instances, or to what extent this is the case; and have, therefore, been necessarily guided by the actual payments to the superintendent, as shown by the books of the office.

It will be seen that the nett deductions from the several counties in default, amount to $36,213 55, which added to the amount of warrants issued to all the counties for 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847, $433,299 64, makes an amount equal to the whole distributive school fund apportioned to all the counties in these four years. This sum $36,213 55, retained in lieu of lost principal of common school fund, remains in the treasury, subject to further specific disposition by your honorable body. The total amount of excess of interest paid by certain counties, is $32,140 62. This having been indirectly distributed among, and enjoyed by all the counties, has been taken from the apportionment of 1846, each county losing a proportional share according to scholastic population, in making up to the counties entitled, the sum of excessive interest to be refunded.

Following this tabular statement I have also appended statements, showing in detail the sources from which have been derived the distributive school funds for 1846 and 1847.

Common school fund accounts,

COUNTIES.	Deficits as ascertained under the act of 26th Jan'y, 1844.	Deductions from deficits on account of losses by bank agts.
Anderson		
Bedford	1,045 92	
Benton		
Bledsoe		
Blount	1,374 47	526 80
Bradley		
Campbell		
Cannon		
Carroll	3,254 34	
Carter		
Claiborne		
Cocke	107 30	
Coffee		
Davidson		
DeKalb		
Dickson		
Dyer	132 87	132 87
Decatur		
Fayette	420 35	1,432 64
Fentress	403 21	181 10
Franklin	393 52	589 50
Gibson	1,469 82	
Giles		
Grainger		
Greene	580 91	
Grundy		
Hamilton	522 98	
Hardeman		
Hardin		
Hawkins		
Haywood		
Henderson	3,168 05	
Henry	839 10	
Hickman		
Humphreys		
Jackson		
Jefferson		

Adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.

Net deficits as ascertained under act of Jan. 24, 1846.	Excess of interest payments as ascertained under act of 26th January, 1844.	Net excesses of interest payments refunded under act of 24th Jan'y, 1846.	Proport'nal payment by each county in refunding excessive interest.	Apportioned for 1844.
	801 92	801 92	285 85	1,061 87
1,045 92			813 39	3,052 50
			258 75	932 01
	148 07	148 07	237 66	854 22
847 67			504 82	1,901 27
			415 98	1,370 44
	351 01	351 01	332 91	1,150 75
			333 91	1,235 61
3,254 34			543 47	1,955 48
	1,423 25	1,423 25	239 42	929 65
	780 79	780 79	448 35	1,653 77
107 30			317 34	1,192 24
			328 26	1,382 22
			844 63	2,621 61
			307 68	1,062 60
	2,587 51	2,587 51	259 50	971 14
			150 95	615 21
		1,012 29	464 41	1,700 91
222 11			192 62	668 48
		195 98	459 90	1,622 18
1,469 82			526 02	2,033 74
	3,202 92	3,202 92	676 35	2,487 72
	593 59	593 59	469 81	1,717 41
580 91			705 59	2,651 78
			110 42	
525 98			369 55	1,407 68
	1,516 94	1,516 94	431 92	1,595 31
	709 11	709 11	418 74	1,481 70
	1,015 52	1,015 52	704 34	2,459 44
	252 22	252 22	341 31	1,216 75
3,168 05			501 06	1,901 74
839 10			572 08	2,184 68
	400 65	400 65	381 09	1,455 30
	455 99	455 99	229 76	804 72
	1,275 66	1,275 66	437 06	1,565 61
	784 61	784 61	584 18	1,955 01

Common school fund accounts,

COUNTIES.	Deficits as ascertained under the act of 26th Jan'y, 1844.	Deductions from deficits on account of losses by bank agts.
Johnson		
Knox		
Lauderdale		
Lawrence	607 88	136 93
Lincoln		
Lewis		
M'Minn	222 97	
McNairy		
Madison		
Marion		
Marshall		
Maury	7.397 66	3,978 63
Meigs		
Monroe		
Montgomery	3,692 93	692 50
Morgan		
Macon		
Obion	1,086 55	1,086 55
Overton		
Perry	1,532 81	
Polk		
Putnam		
Rhea	319 35	319 35
Roane		
Robertson		
Rutherford		
Sevier	3,903 69	
Shelby		
Smith	2,448 65	
Stewart	616 38	255 00
Sullivan	243 21	
Sumner	194 48	
Tipton	410 70	
Van Buren		
Warren		
Washington	257 33	
Wayne	2,748 32	

adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.—Continued.

Net deficits as ascertained under act of Jan. 24, 1846.	Excess of interest payments as ascertained under act of 26th January, 1844.	Net excesses of interest payments refunded under act of 24th Jan'y, 1846.	Proport'nal payment by each county in refunding excessive interest.	Apportioned for 1844.
			135 15	467 18
	3,700 77	3,700 77	672 84	2,360 91
			124 98	483 68
470 95			314 96	1,143 68
	97 07	97 07	817 03	3,073 71
			156 35	
222 97			553 00	2,100 21
	589 28	589 28	506 08	1,740 98
	1,445 04	1,445 04	538 32	1,901 74
	173 60	173 60	276 06	1,024 41
			543 59	2,014 41
3,419 03			702 70	2,719 20
			269 16	973 97
	151 19	151 19	582 99	2,066 74
3,000 43			372 44	1,269 55
	237 57	237 57	150 32	447 38
			253 10	895 24
			212 44	798 12
	1,465 58	1,465 58	444 97	1,403 91
1,532 81			409 45	1,459 54
			232 52	778 80
				967 84
			172 16	676 02
	665 70	665 70	563 69	1,695 72
	629 76	629 76	503 82	1,847 52
			778 50	2,769 17
3,903 69			277 57	1,115 87
	419 84	419 84	498 04	1,693 37
2,448 65			651 39	2,327 44
361 38			305 80	1,036 20
243 21			370 05	1,671 21
194 48			636 20	2,445 77
410 70			199 90	725 05
			93 99	328 58
	545 54	545 54	371 18	1,663 67
257 33			556 27	1,993 20
2,748 32			337 68	1,359 60

Common school fund accounts,

COUNTIES.	Deficits as ascertained under the act of 26th Jan'y, 1844.	Deductions from deficits on account of losses by bank agts.
Weakley - - - -	577 94	113 07
White - - - -		
Williamson - - -		
Wilson - - - -	4,473 53	
Total -	44,450 22	9,444 94
	8,236 67	1,208 27
	36,213 55	8,236 67

adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.—Continued.

Net deficits as ascertained under act of Jan. 24, 1846.	Excess of interest payments as ascertained under act of 26th January, 1844.	Net excesses of interest payments refunded under act of 24th Jan'y, 1846.	Proport'nal payment by each county in refunding excessive interest.	Apportioned for 1844.
464 87			479 34	1,573 15
	1,324 96	1,324 96	417 99	1,321 88
	3,286 69	3,286 69	666 81	2,669 22
4,473 53			901 72	3,249 55
36,213 55	30,932 35	32,140 62	32,140 62	117,061 06
to 5th col.	1,208 27			
	32,140 62	Excess of interest payments.		

Common school fund accounts,

COUNTIES.	Apportioned for 1845.	Apportioned for 1846.
Anderson	1,069 96	1,047 88
Bedford	2,969 49	2,981 72
Benton	929 07	948 52
Bledsoe	903 49	871 24
Blount	1,839 07	1,850 58
Bradley	1,429 87	1,524 90
Campbell	1,147 15	1,220 38
Cannon	1,211 79	1,224 06
Carroll	1,979 04	1.992 26
Carter	875 13	877 68
Claiborne	1,566 58	1,643 58
Cocke	1,175 98	1,163 34
Coffee	1,370 82	1,203 36
Davidson	2,986 69	3,096 26
DeKalb	1,143 90	1,127 92
Dickson	993 70	951 28
Dyer	595 66	553 38
Decatur		
Fayette	1,836 31	1,702 46
Fentress	669 13	706 10
Franklin	1,609 83	1,685 90
Gibson	1,970 20	1,928 32
Giles	2,444 97	2,479 40
Grainger	1,743 28	1,722 24
Greene	2,682 58	2,586 58
Grundy		404 80
Hamilton	1,388 49	1,354 70
Hardeman	1,600 53	1,583 32
Hardin	1,470 33	1,535 02
Hawkins	2,525 41	2,581 98
Haywood	1,199 70	1,251 20
Henderson	1,910 68	1,836 78
Henry	2,149 69	2,097 14
Hickman	1,335 48	1,397 02
Humphreys	852 34	842 26
Jackson	1,626 57	1,602 18
Jefferson	1,972 06	1,958 22

adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.—Continued.

Apportioned for 1847.	Warrants issuable for 1845.	Warrants issuable for 1845.	Warrants issuable for 1846.	Warrants issuable for 1847.
1,039 93	1,016 87	1,069 96	1,563 95	1,039 93
2,983 75	2,006 58	2,969 33	2,168 33	2,983 75
959 43	932 01	929 07	689 77	959 43
828 62	854 22	903 49	789 65	828 62
1,829 62	526 80	1,839 07	1,872 56	1,829 62
1,524 68	1,370 44	1,429 87	1,108 92	1,524 68
1.128 75	1,150 75	1,147 15	1,238 48	1,128 75
1,238 56	1,235 61	1,211 79	890 15	1,238 56
2,015 12		680 18	1,448 79	2,015 12
925 31	929 65	875 13	2,061 51	925 31
1,623 12	1,653 77	1,566 58	1,976 02	1,623 12
1,143 62	1,084 94	1,175 98	846 00	1,143 62
1,055 25	1,382 22	1,370 82	875 10	1,055 25
2,954 87	2,621 61	2,986 69	2,251 63	2,954 87
1,209 68	1,062 60	1,143 90	820 24	1,209 68
902 12	971 14	993 70	3,279 29	902 12
557 37	482 34	595 66	535 30	557 37
922 68				922 68
1,672 12	1,280 56	1,736 31	2,670 69	1,672 12
694 75	265 27	669 13	694 58	694 75
1,546 12	1,228 66	1,609 83	1,815 50	1,546 12
2,019 93	563 92	1,970 20	1,402 30	2,019 93
2,411 50	2,487 72	2,444 97	5,005 97	2,411 50
1,823 06	1,717 41	1,743 28	1,846 02	1,823 06
2,548 87	2,070 87	2,682 58	1,880 99	2,548 87
548 18			294 38	548 18
1,288 43	881 70	1,388 49	985 15	1,288 43
1,589 43	1,595 31	1,600 58	2,668 34	1,589 43
1,534 75	1,481 70	1,470 33	1,825 39	1,534 75
2,455 68	2,459 44	2,525 41	2,893 16	2,455 68
1,195 68	1,216 75	1,199 70	1,162 11	1,195 68
1,835 75		644 37	1,335 72	1,835 75
1,962 18	1,344 63	2,149 69	1,525 93	1,962 18
1,247 31	1,455 30	1,335 48	1,416 58	1,247 31
861 87	804 72	852 34	1,068 79	861 87
2,149 43	1,565 61	1,626 57	2,440 78	2,149 43
1,982 75	1,955 01	1,972 06	2,208 65	1,982 75

Common school fund accounts

COUNTIES.	Apportioned for 1845.	Apportioned for 1846.
Johnson	495 22	495 42
Knox	2,395 68	2,466 52
Lauderdale	492 90	458 16
Lawrence	995 56	1,154 60
Lincoln	2,962 51	2,995 06
Lewis	707 73	576 84
McMinn	2,036 70	2,027 22
McNairy	1,834 89	1,855 18
Madison	1,939 05	1,973 40
Marion	1,039 27	1,012 00
Marshall	2,019 96	1,992 72
Maury	2,614 69	2,576 00
Meigs	927 21	986 70
Monroe	2,128 77	2,137 16
Montgomery	1,340 13	1,365 28
Morgan	513 36	551 08
Macon	902 10	927 82
Obion	787 24	778 78
Overton	1,456 84	1,631 16
Perry	1,534 50	1,500 98
Polk	812 35	852 38
Putnam		
Rhea	634 26	631 12
Roane	1,764 67	1,846 44
Robertson	1,845 12	1,846 90
Rutherford	2,881 14	2,853 84
Sevier	1,079 73	1,017 52
Shelby	1,670 28	1,825 74
Smith	2,416 60	2,387 86
Stewart	1,089 96	1,121 02
Sullivan	1,648 42	1,356 54
Sumner	2,324 53	2,332 20
Tipton	770 50	732 78
Van Buren	348 28	344 54
Warren	1,635 40	1,360 68
Washington	2,021 35	2,039 18
Wayne	1,305 72	1,237 86

adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.—Continued.

Apportioned for 1847.	Warrants issuable for 1844.	Warrants issuable for 1845.	Warrants issuable for 1846.	Warrants issuable for 1847.
491 31	467 18	495 22	360 27	491 31
2,513 87	2,360 91	2,395 68	5,494 45	2,513 87
455 43	483 68	492 90	333 18	455 43
1,170 31	535 80	995 56	976 57	1,170 31
2,927 31	3,073 71	2,962 51	2,275 10	2,927 21
577 93		707 73	419 49	577 93
1,817 37	1,877 24	2,036 70	1,474 22	1,817 37
1,884 31	1,740 98	1,834 89	1,938 38	1,884 31
1,911 00	1,901 74	1,901 74	2,880 12	1,911 00
1,032 50	1,024 41	1,039 27	909 54	1,032 50
1,911 43	2,014 41	2,019 96	1,449 13	1,911 43
2,506 43			3,788 16	2,506 43
938 43	973 97	927 21	717 54	938 43
2,112 68	2,066 74	2,128 77	1,705 36	2,112 68
1,539 12			602 09	1,539 12
525 43	447 38	513 36	638 33	525 43
927 93	895 24	902 10	674 72	927 93
822 06		498 81	1,652 89	822 06
1,714 56	1,403 91	1,456 84	2,651 77	1,714 56
876 31		1,461 23	1,091 53	876 31
873 68	778 80	812 35	619 86	873 68
	967 84			
620 37	356 67	634 26	778 31	620 37
1,795 06	1,695 72	1,764 67	2,008 45	1,795 06
1,836 18	1,847 52	1,845 12	1,972 84	1,836 18
2,769 37	2,769 17	2,881 14	2,075 34	2,769 37
1,088 93				120 79
1,591 18	1,693 37	1,670 28	1,747 54	1,591 18
2,352 87		2,295 39	1,736 48	2,352 87
1,027 68	419 82	1,089 96	1,070 22	1,027 68
1,649 37	1,428 00	1,648 42	986 49	1,649 37
2,282 53	2,251 29	2,324 53	1,696 00	2,282 43
697 81	314 35	770 50	532 88	697 81
338 62	328 58	348 28	250 55	338 62
1,423 18	1,663 67	1,635 40	1,435 04	1,423 18
1,995 43	1,735 87	2,021 35	1,482 91	1,995 43
1,227 18			817 18	1,227 18

Common school fund accounts,

COUNTIES.	Apportioned for 1845.	Apportioned for 1846.
Weakley - - -	1,736 77	1,757 20
White - - - -	1,410 34	1,532 26
Williamson - - -	2,427 76	2,444 44
Wilson - - - -	3,323 82	3,305 56
Total - -	117,346 38	117,822 10

adjusted under act of 24th January, 1846.—Continued.

Apportioned for 1847.	Warrants issuable for 1844.	Warrants issuable for 1845.	Warrants issuable for 1846.	Warrants issuable for 1847.
1,716 31	995 21	1,736 77	1,390 93	1,716 31
1,610 87	1,321 88	1,410 34	2,439 23	1,610 87
2,274 12	2,668 22	2,427 76	5,064 32	2,274 12
3,247 12		2,099 84	2,403 84	3,247 12
117,283 75	88,160 41	106,733 95	122,089 67	116,315 61
469,513 19*	Warrants issuable for four years -			433,299 64
	Retained from the counties -			36,213 55
				469,513 19

* Appropriation for four years.

Common school fund apportionment for 1846.

Total amount apportioned for 1846 was - - - -		$117,822 10	
Which amount was composed of the following receipts, viz:			
Balance in the Treasury last year - -			48 92
Bonus of Memphis Insurance Company,	1845		375
Bonus of do do do	1846		275
Bank of Tennessee Dividend	1846		100,000
Planter's Bank Bonus	1845		10,000
Memphis Bank Bonus	1845		3,000
Bonus, Marine and Fire Insurance Company	1845		750
Bonus, Life and Trust Insurance Company	1845		750
Bonus, Merchants' Insurance Company	1845		250
Bonus, Clarksville Insurance Company	1845		250
School land tax - - - - -	1846		2,000
Refunded from Summer county - - -			143 78
Subject to apportionment - - -			$117,942 70
Amount actually apportioned for 1846 -			117,822 10
Unapportioned - - - -			120 60
Paid to 11th district Roane county under provision of act, 1846, chapter 112		$97 58	
Paid to 10th district Polk county, under provision of act, 1846, chapter 112		12 09	109 67
Fractional balance unappropriated - -			10 93

Common school fund apportionment for 1847.

Total amount apportioned for 1847, $117,284 12½			
Which amounts was composed of the following receipts, viz:			
Balance in the Treasury last year,		10	93
Bonus, Merchants' Insurance and Trust Co.,	1846,	250	
Bonus, Clarksville Insurance Company,	1846,	250	
Bonus, Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,	1846,	750	
Bonus, Life and Trust Insurance Company,	1846,	750	
Bonus, Planters' Bank,	1846,	10,000	
Bonus, Memphis Bank.	1846,	3,000	
Bonus, Memphis Insurance Company,	1847,	375	
Dividend, Bank of Tennessee,	1846,	100,000	
Amount in lieu of school land tax,	1847.	2,000	
Subject to apportionment,	1847.	$117,385	93
Amount apportioned,	1847,	117,284	12½
Balance unapportioned,		101	80½
Amount actually distributed, 1847, $117,283 75			
Fractions lost in distribution, 1847,			37½
Balance in the Treasury unappropriated,		102	18½

By a resolution of 2d February, 1846. I have been directed to investigate and report to your honorable body the amount of moneys received by the Entry Taker of Hawkins county for lands entered within Walter Sims' survey, under the act of 7th January, 1830, what amount has been paid to the heirs of Walter Sims; how much remains unpaid, and in whose hands.

I have no means of ascertaining the amount of moneys received, other than from the statements of the Entry Taker; who reports the amount of money received, and paid over to the Treasurer of East Tennessee, (as communicated in my last biennial report) to be $1.500, paid to Miller Francis, then Treasurer of East Tennessee, as follows:

On the 7th May, 1831,	$292
" 12th July "	625
" 2d January, 1832,	400
" 21st April, "	183

I have been shown by the executor of the late Miller Francis, receipts for payments to the heirs of Walter Sims, as follows:

Eebruary 1st, 1834, receipt of Walter B. Sims, for one fourth part of principal and interest to date,	$390
September 10th, 1838, Thos. G. Ryall's receipt (for his wife Elizabeth S., formerly Elizabeth S. Scudder,) being one fourth of the whole,	487 50

October 26. 1841, receipt of Walter H. Sims, for	195
March 30, 1843, R. B. Douglass' receipt for	100
April 5, 1843, receipt of R. J. Meigs, for	50
May 16th, 1843, receipt of Robt. B. Douglass for	45

The act of 1830, directed that the Treasurer should loan this fund "on notes with good and sufficient security, on which he shall collect annually at least the interest, and reloan the same in like manner, until the same shall be demanded," &c. I have not been able to learn whether the fund was so kept upon loan, but find that the balance, principal and interest, remaining unpaid to the heirs of Walter Sims on the 16th May, 1843, the date of the last payment, was $924 24.

A full detailed report of all outstanding delinquencies to the Treasury is now in progress of preparation, and will be presented in a few days.

So multifarious have become the details of this office, that I may have omitted in the necessary haste of preparing so lengthy a report, to embrace every explanation desired by the General Assembly, in which event it will afford me pleasure to furnish to Committees of your body, or otherwise, any information sought touching the transactions of the Treasury or the operations of the revenue laws.

Respectfully submitted,

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,

Comptroller.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLER

CONTAINING AN ESTIMATE OF THE

PROBABLE EXPENDITURES

AND REVENUE

OF THE STATE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Nov. 29th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

A copy of your resolution of the 27th inst. has been furnished me, as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That the Comptroller of the Treasury funish the Senate, at as early a period as practicable, what will be the probable expenditure and receipts of the Treasury for the ensuing two years."

Looking to the revenue laws as they now stand, and to the average annual receipts and disbursements at the treasury heretofore, I have prepared the following estimates, which may be regarded as approximating the receipts and disbursements for the next two years; but so variant have been the receipts and disbursements, one year with another, under the same general heads heretofore, that any thing like accuracy in such estimates cannot be hoped for.

Probable Receipts.

From taxes on property and polls, - -	$185,000
From taxes on licensed privileges, - -	130,000
From taxes on law and equity suits, - -	35,000
From entries and sales of land, - - -	15,000
From Bank of Tennessee, for schools, - -	200,000
From Bank of Tennessee, for academies, -	36,000
Bonus—banks and insurance companies, -	30,750
Internal improvement dividends, - -	40,000
From miscellaneous sources, - - -	2,000
Total estimated receipts for two years, -	$673,750

Probable Disbursements.

For Legislative expenses, - - -	64,000
Executive " - - - -	14,000
Judiciary, " - - - -	70,000
Costs, - - - - -	57,000
Common schools, - - - -	212,000
Academies, - - - - -	36,000
Conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, -	8,000
Tax aggregates and copies of tax lists, -	2,500
Bounties on wolf scalps, - - -	1,200
Humphreys' Reports, - - -	3,500
Lunatic Asylum, - - - -	14,800
State House, - - - -	32,000
Interest on State bonds and purchase of bonds,	115,000
Redemption of Union Bank bonds - -	125,000
Western District college, - - -	40.000
Public Printing, - - - -	8,500
Institution for the blind, - - -	5,000
Salary of State Geologist, - - -	1,000
Storing public arms, - - - -	400
Miscellaneous expenses, - - -	5,000
Total estimated disbursements for two years,	$814,900

Recapitulation.

Receipts estimated, - - - -	$673,750
Payments estimated, - - - -	814,900
Estimated excess of disbursements for two years,	$141,150
Which taken from balance 1st Mond. of Oct. 1847,	177,281
Would leave in the Treas. 1st Mond. of Oct. 1849,	$36,131

Explanatory Remarks.

The receipts estimated above are predicated strictly upon existing revenue laws, and upon past results under those laws. The disbursements include, besides actual appropriations, certain items which would seem to be inevitable, but are not yet appropriated, such as Legislative expenses, redemption of Union Bank Bonds, &c.

Taxes on property and polls, I am induced to believe from the returns of 1847, will be slightly increased over the receipts for the last two years, as indicated in the estimate. Revenue from

licensed privileges will probably be somewhat diminished in the next two years, on account of a diminished importation of merchandize. In the last two years "forfeited recognizances" much increased the revenue collected by clerks of the circuit, chancery and supreme courts—hence a slight diminution in the revenue placed under the head of "taxes on law and equity suits" is anticipated. All revenue from entries and sales of public lands will be cut off in the event the bill now on its passage before the General Assembly becomes a law, but in any event this revenue will be greatly diminished. The sums received from the Bank of Tennessee, and from other Banks, and the Insurance Offices, are fixed and uniform. Forty thousand dollars, I think, may be safely expected from the internal improvement companies; and from sales of lands received of the Nashville Bank, and from other miscellaneous sources, it is fair to presume that $2,000 more will be received.

The estimate for Legislative expenses is based on the supposition of a long session. Some balances of undrawn salaries diminished the payments under the head of Executive expenses in the last two years; consequently the estimate under this head is enlarged. The estimated disbursements for common schools is the average biennial disbursement for the last eight years. So with academies, and costs of conveying convicts to the Penitentiary are averaged for several years past. The estimates for the Lunatic Asylum, the State House, interest on State Bonds, &c., Western District college, institution for the blind, and salary of Geologist, are based on actual specific appropriations. The disbursement for redemption of Union Bank bonds may or may not be directed to be made at the Treasury, but I have thought it better to include it as a liability of the Treasury. The disbursement estimated for public printing is a fair average, compared with former years.

Respectfully submitted,

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,

Comptroller.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The committee to whom the second biennial report of "The Board of Trustees of the Tennessee Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb," was referred, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report, that—

It appears, from the notices of this class of persons, in medical books and other writings, that little, if any, effort was made to develope and instruct the minds of deaf mutes, prior to the eighth century of the christian era. The earliest case on record, known to your committee, is that of a young man, said by (venerable) Bede to have been taught to speak by the Bishop of Hagulstand, in the (then) kingdom of Northumberland. The same author also published a description of a manual alphabet for the use of deaf mutes, a copy of which work is now in the Library of the New York Institution for the deaf and dumb. Several similar publications, more curious than useful, were subsequently made, in different parts of Europe. Perhaps the most known of them was the method of Dr. John Wallis, a learned English physician, of the sixteenth century, by which he professed to have taught several mutes to articulate. Some years later, a learned Scotchman by the name of Dalgarno, published his plan of an universal language to be taught by signs, visible or tangible, which were intended to communicate ideas, instead of words, to the mind.

Many ingenious works have been produced by authors, in search of a means of universal communication, which have been more or less useful to instructors of deaf mutes; but schools with efficient apparatus for practical instruction are of much later origin. In almost all the leading kingdoms in Europe, there are, now, one or more institutions provided by their governments, with ample means. The benefit derived from them has been great and manifest, to a class of the human family, which, besides the evils of their privations, labors under the total inability to complain.

From the "American Annals of the deaf and dumb," a periodical issued from the Asylum at Hartford, from which the facts above stated are chiefly taken, the committee extract a short composition, to show that deaf mutes, when properly instructed, may become profoundly skilled in the use of language, the most sublime and beautiful. The composition referred to was occasioned by the arrest of the Abbe Sicard, teacher of the deaf and dumb, at Paris, in the autumn of 1792, during the most sanguinary period of the French Revolution. When his pupils learned that he was arrested and taken before the *commite' d'Execution*, one of them, by the name of Massieu, wrote and presented to the *Assemblee' National*, the following petition:

"MR. PRESIDENT:—

"They have taken from the deaf and dumb their instructor, their guardian and their father. They have shut him up in prison, like a thief, a murderer. But he has killed no one, he has stolen nothing. *He* is not a bad citizen. His whole time is spent in teaching *us* to love virtue and our country. He is good, just, pure. We ask of you his liberty. Restore him to his children, for we are his. He loves us with a father's fondness. *He* has taught us all we know. Without *him*, we should be like the *beasts*. Since he was taken away, we have been full of sorrow and distress. Return him to us, and you will make us happy."

This pathetic appeal was read to the Assembly, and produced an immediate order for the release of the prisoner. Although speechless as the beasts, the writer was an educated man, and must have well understood the laws of mind and passion, to have extorted even a hearing from that infuriated body. This is but a single specimen of thousands that might be cited, to prove that the minds of deaf mutes are in no respect unsuited for the highest walks of arts, and science, and literature. Cut off from the pleasures of the *social circle*, their ability to substitute *other* means of mental pleasures, strongly urge their claim to the paternal care of their country and friends.

The number of deaf mutes is much larger than is generally supposed. At the taking of the last census of the United States, there were seven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine reported, which is in the ratio of one for every two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, and it is generally believed the number is much greater. The present population is estimated at twenty millions, and there are probably now twelve thousand. By the same means that these numbers have been obtained, it is estimated that there are, at this time, in this State, not less than five hundred and fifty deaf mutes. Much the larger part of them are poor, and wholly unable to obtain an education without assistance.

The oldest, and perhaps the best, and best established school in the United States, is the American Asylum at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut. Originating in the parental solicitude of

Dr. Cogswell to afford his child the enjoyments resulting from education, and the benevolent sympathy of his friend, Mr. Gallaudet, afterwards superintendent of the Asylum, this school has grown up, under the fostering care of the Connecticut Legislature, (and that of other States,) and the liberality of individuals, to be one of the very best and noblest institutions of the kind, in this, or any other country. When its establishment was first contemplated, so little was known of the number of deaf mutes, that its benevolent founders supposed they might possibly find, in the whole Republic, deaf and dumb persons enough to form a *pretty large school;* they had no conception there were so many thousands, or that they might have found in the single State of Connecticut, enough to form a *very large school*, (317 in 1840.)—Since that school was founded, others have been established, and have been eminently useful. The annexed table exhibits, in part, the statistics of these Institutions in the United States:

NAME OF THE SCHOOL.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Receipts.	Expense.	No. of deaf and dumb in State.
New York Institution -	208	11	37,683 09	31,508 79	1107
American Asylum -	182	10	47,760 96	41,277 06	317
Pennsylvania Institution	121	7	27,433 84	23,568 47	832
Ohio Deaf and Dumb -	103	7	9,840 00	11,737 00	592
Kentucky Asylum -	37	2		5,575 74	477
Virginia Institution -	30	2			603
Indiana Asylum -	50	2		5,708 44	312
Illinois Institution -	19	2			179
North Carolina -	25	3		4,250 00	354
Tennessee Institution -	25	2	2,615 57	2,203 11	358
	800	48		125,828 61	5131

If this table is correct, there are, in the ten States which have established deaf and dumb schools, 5,131 persons of that description, only 800 of whom are under the instruction of 48 teachers, at the average cost per annum, for each scholar, of (125,826 61 ÷800=)157 28 dollars. This sum includes, in many cases, the boarding, clothes, and books for the pupils, and is certainly very low. If we limit our comparative view to this State alone, we shall find, that out of about 550 persons, only 25 are under instruction, at an annual cost of (2,203 11 ÷15=) $88 12 for each pupil, and of this sum a very considerable part has been expended on other objects than instruction, such as buildings, books, &c., for the use of the school. It also appears from this table, that only one out of very fifteen, according to the figures of the last census, (or according to the present estimated number of deaf

mutes, only one out of twenty-two.) are under instruction. Considering the relative standing of Tennessee in other respects, this condition of the deaf and dumb, it seems to the committee, is not such as it ought to be.

The Tennessee Institution at Knoxville, small as its means have been, has made fine progress, as well in usefulness as in public estimation. Near $5,000 has been raised for its use. in the vicinity, by voluntary contribution. The interest felt for its prosperity is further manifested by the liberality of several citizens, one of whom, Calvin Morgan, donated a handsome site for the buildings of the institution; another, ————————, has gratuitously acted as its agent in procuring donations; and Dr. Baker, of Knoxville, has given the pupils of the school such medical attention as they required, free of charge. This liberal disposition of some of our most respectable citizens, who have the best opportunity of appreciating the value of the school, indicates the state of public feeling. and will warrant the General Assembly in making further provision for the permanent establishment of the school, on a scale commensurate with the nature and magnitude of the subject. If this should be done, the high moral and mental qualities of the present principal, the devoted attention and ability of the board of trustees, their respectable character, and their success, with very limited means, offer a sufficient guaranty that any means the State may supply them, will be rightly applied, and prove beneficial to an unfortunate class of persons, whose appeal for sympathy and aid is the more cogently felt, from the mute eloquence with which it is presented by five hundred and fifty of our fellow-beings, who have like passions with others, who can see and feel, but who may not utter any sound to indicate the unmeasured depth of their sorrow and despair. It is in the power of the General Assembly to remove the veil that hides from their mental view the whole mass of human knowledge, and fill their minds with beautiful images and their hearts with pure and lofty aspirations. It is in the power of this General Assembly to speak the word, and the impenetrable darkness, penury and privation, through which they grope their doubtful way, shall be pierced by a light which, by them, will be esteemed more blessed and brilliant than the shining of the meridian sun. If this is done, the halls of science and arts, the fields of poetry and eloquence will be laid open to the deaf and dumb, and banish the sorrows, and burnish the hopes of many worthy sons and daughters of genius, who now sit in sad and silent seclusion from all the pursuits and enjoyments that adorn, dignify, and bless the good and wise of the human family, to which they belong.

From a comparison of the finances of this with other State institutions, a sense of State pride, if not the merit or necessity of the institution, seems to call for an enlargement of its means. To what extent this should be done, may be ascertained by a just appreciation of the object to be accomplished. This object is to

provide means for the education of five hundred and fifty of our fellow-citizens, for whom, comparatively, nothing has been done. If it shall be deemed proper and expedient to place our institution on an equal footing with those of other States, there is much to be done, perhaps more than ought to be attempted at once. If it should be thought advisable to place *all* our deaf mutes under instruction, still greater means would be required. The whole matter considered, we think, if the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, for four years, is appropriated, such buildings can be erected, and furniture, books and apparatus provided, as will be sufficient for the present wants of the institution. We therefore beg leave to present and ask for the passage of the bill hereto annexed.

W. P. ROWLES, *Chairman*
Com. Lun. Asylum.

December 8, 1847.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF

THE MEMPHIS HOSPITAL.

To the Honorable Legislature of Tennessee:

The undersigned, Board of Trustees of the Memphis Hospital, appointed under an act of your honorable predecessors of the session 1845-6, would respectfully present to your honorable body, the following statement of the management of the affairs of said institution, since the 4th of March, 1846, (the time the present Board assumed the control of said Hospital,) until the present time. In doing so, they only deem it necessary to lay before you a plain statement of facts; and further beg leave to suggest such alterations, as our experience has proven to be important for the welfare of the institution.

The present Board, after having been regularly organized on the 28th Febr ary, 1846, by the election of its proper officers, entered upon the discharge of the duties of their office, by calling, through a committee, upon the former Board of Trustees for the delivery of the hospital, together with the personal effects belonging to the same, with all moneys, books, papers, &c., thereunto belonging—to which application, the following resolutions of the old board was returned:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform J. M. Patrick, one of said committee of the new Board of the Memphis Hospital, in reply to his communication, that this Board do not deem it proper to part with or hand over the books or papers previous to a final settlement of their accounts with some specially authorized agent; but that the Secretary is authorized to communicate from the books and papers any information necessary to the organization of the new Board.

Resolved, That C. E. Reinhardt, the present superindent, be authorized to deliver to any regularly authorized committee of the new Board of Trustees, the hospital and personal effects thereof, on giving receipt for the same.

(Signed) "W. G. ADAMS, *Sec'y.*"

The President of the new Board, E. McGiveny, being duly authorized to receive the Hospital building and the effects belonging to the same, agreeable to the foregoing resolution, did, on the 4th day of March, 1846, receive the same agreeably to the regulations therein required, and found, on taking charge of the same, seventeen patients and some medicines, and a moderate supply of necessary fixtures for their comfort, and without any means, as reported by the former Treasurer, to carry on the institution. The Board having thus entered upon the discharge of their duties, appointed a resident superintendent, requiring said superintendent to be a skilled and respectable physician, whose salary was fixed at three hundred dollars per annum, allowing him two rooms in the building for his family, and thirty cents per day board for patients, and the same for board of servants allowed to attend on the patients; which number was fixed at four, two males at fifteen dollars per month, and two females at twelve and a half dollars per month; said superintendent furnishing all the provisions necessary to support the institution (except molasses) for the use of patients; fuel, lights and soap to be furnished by the Board. An admitted physician was also appointed at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Taking this as the basis of expenditure, together with the necessary and permanent improvements to which reference will be more fully made.

The board beg leave to present the following items of expenditure, together with the annual report of the superintendent, as to the operations of said hospital.

Superintendent's department.

1846.			
April.	To cash paid C. E. Reinhardt, superintendent - -	$249 38	
May,	To cash paid Dr. Doyle, sup't	254 32	
June,	Do do do	370 48	
July,	Do do do	397 60	
August,	Do do do	361 10	
Sept,	Do do do	371 22	
October,	Do do do	243 80	
Nov,	Do do do	285 80	
Dec,	Do do do	256 90	
			$2,790 30
	For necessary improvements.		
May,	Paid A. G. Underwood for plastering hospital - -	$298 60	
	Paid J. McManus, for cooking stove and kitchen furniture -	69 67	
June,	Paid A. Pruit for repairing roof	33 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

1846.			
June,	Paid P. Lane for removing necessary, &c. - -	22 00	
	Paid J. D. Allen for iron grates to one door and 2 windows for 1 room - - -	35 00	
	Paid D. Munson for building bath and wash house -	215 00	
	Paid A. M. Ferguson for brick work of pest house - -	300 00	
	Paid A. G. Underwood for plastering same - - -	81 80	
	Paid Gillner & Bostwick for guttering, &c. - -	50 70	
	Paid John Dozell, for setting grates - - -	10 50	
			1,523 77
			$4,314 07
	Sexton's Account.		
May,	To 6 interments, furnishing every thing, at $5. - -	$30 00	
June,	To 6 interments, furnishing every thing, - - -	30 00	
J'ly. Aug & Sept,	To 17 interments furnishing every thing - - -	85 00	
Oc. & No.	To 14 interments furnishing every thing - - -	70 00	
Dec'r,	To 5 interments furnishing every thing - - -	25 00	
			240 00
	Incidental Expenses.		
1846.			
March.	Paid for 50 bushels coal, at 50c.	$25 00	
Jnne.	Paid for 6 mattrasses at $2 -	12 00	
July.	Paid for medicines from Jennings & Osgood - -	114 00	
"	Paid for pump and hose for well	58 00	
"	Paid Mrs McClosky for making sheets &c for Hospital -	20 17	
"	Paid Wm. Park for tow linen for underbeds - -	7 00	
Dec'r	Paid for 300 bushels coal and delivery - - -	174 00	
"	Paid Mr. Henry for cleaning well and cistern - -	8 00	

STATEMENT—Continued.

1846.			
Dec'r,	Paid for removing Mrs. Delany to Poor House - - -	10 00	
			430 17
	Admitting physician's account 5 months - - - -		100 00
			$5,084 24
	EXPENDITURES FOR 1847.		
	Superintendent's Department.		
January	Paid Dr. Doyle, Sup., for Janu'y	$239 60	
	" " Feb'y	384 50	
	" " March	364 80	
	" " April	212 80	
	" " May	257 50	
	" " June	228 10	
	" July, Aug., Sep, & Oc.	585 90	
			2,273 20
	Improvements.		
January,	Paid John Dennis balance due on pest house, - -	$75 00	
Feb'y,	Paid Giltner & Bestwick, repairing roof Hospital - -	65 00	
July,	Paid G. B. Locke, lumber pest house fence, &c - -	63 07	
"	Paid John Dozell, setting in furnace kettles - - -	60 45	
"	Paid J. M. Patrick, nails and ket	26 00	
			289 52
	Incidental Expenses.		
Feb'y	Paid A. McDonald for matrasses - - - -	$9 00	
	Paid W. F. Tannehill, stationary and books - - -	3 75	
	Paid J. Newby & Co. for carrying patients out to Hospital -	26 00	
	Paid E. & C. S. C. Clark, sundry articles of merchandize -	53 31	
	Paid Miller & Joyner, sundry articles of merchandise -	37 80	
	Paid Jennings & Osgood for medicines - - -	147 11	

STATEMENT—Continued.

1846. Feb'y.	Paid Lamphero & White for medicines - - -	85 00	
	Paid B. Graham, merchandise	11 25	
	Paid wood account - -	53 00	
	Paid G. Flaherty, sexton, account from Jan'y to March -	70 00	
	Paid Tho's Welch, for 6 months and 9 days pest house nurse and sexton - - -	211 03	
	Paid M. B. Sappington, admitting physician - -	270 00	
	Paid Mrs. E. McClosky, female nurse, 4 months - -	60 00	
	July, Aug. and Sep. molasses, soap and candles - -	176 41	
			1,203 66
			$8,850 62

Having presented the various items of expenditure up to the present date, we derive the following general results, together with the balance yet remaining in our hands, to be expended within the period for which we were appointed:

The Memphis Hospital Trustees,
In account with the State of Tennessee.

1846. March	To cash received from clerk of Shelby county court - - - -		$5,000 00
1847 Febr'y,	To cash received from clerk of Shelby county court - - - -		5,000 00
	To cash collected by admitting physician from patients able to pay, at reasonable prices - - - -		650 00
			$10,650 00
	CONTRA.		
1846.	By cash paid superintendent 6 months - -	$2,790 30	
Ap'l to Dec,	By cash paid for necessary improvements -	1,523 77	
	By cash paid sexton -	240 00	
	By cash paid for incidental expenses - -	430 17	
	By cash paid admitting physician - -	100 00	
1847. Jan to Oct 7	By cash paid superintendent - - -	2,273 20	
	By cash paid for improvements - - -	289 52	
	By cash paid for incidental expenses - -	1,203 69	
			8,850 65
	Balance, Oct. 7th, 1847.		$1,799 35

In order to lay before you the extent of relief afforded by the institution, since it has been under our control, we beg leave to present you the report of the superintendent for the first year, and a brief statement from the admitting physician, who is now visiting physician, for the remaining time up to the 7th inst.

REPORT OF DR. DOYLE,

SUPERINTENDENT,

TO

THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE MEMPHIS HOSPITAL.

1st MARCH, 1847.

Eleven months and some days having elapsed since your board committed the charge of this institution to the undersigned, he considers it his duty to lay before you the following statement.

Since the 25th March, 1846, there have been received here two hundred and eight (208) patients, 187 males and 21 females; of these 54 have died, 51 males and 3 females—being about 25 deaths pr. cent. To show that this average is not high, it must be remembered that it is in general owing to the scarcity of your funds that only the worst description of cases are sent to the hospital by the admitting physician. This is amply proved by the fact, that the average duration of cases terminating fatally has not exceeded five days; (several dying the same day they were received;) almost all who survived that period, (with the exception of a few instances of chronic disease admitted from charity without any expectation of cure,) ultimately recovered. Of those admitted, upwards of 60 were natives of Ireland, 30 of Tennessee, 20 of Germany, some 5 or 6 from other parts of Europe, and the remainder from the different States in the Union, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, &c. The number of patients at present in the hospital is 29—males 24, females 5.

The great majority of cases have been of fever of various types, principally intermittent and typhoid, dysentery and bowel affections, and, as might be expected, pneumonia, during the winter. The most hopeless cases have been those of the discharged volunteers: in every instance, indeed, save one out of

12 or 14, has all medical treatment been totally inefficient towards them.

There has been 15 cases of small pox, of which three have died—this is a very low average. It is truly gratifying, in connexion with this subject, to be able to remark, that, while during the last summer it was totally impossible in spite of every precaution, to prevent the disease from spreading and lingering in the wards for months, from the introduction of a single individual. there have been, since the erection of an isolated pest house, for the last two months, five or six cases, some of the worst description, without the disease having in a single instance proved contagious.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

J. W H. DOYLE, *Superintendent.*

Memphis Hospital, March 1st, 1847.

The admissions, as reported by the admitting physician, (Dr. M. B. Sappington,) from the above date up to the 7th October, 1847, were total 75; discharged convalescent 37; deaths 22; and remaining in the hospital 27. The number of applicants during the same time, who have been rejected, were 113. The board have been reluctantly compelled to turn away, in many cases, those greatly in want of hospital and medical attention, on the account of the very reduced state of the funds of the institution, and their great desire to continue the institution open with some means to afford as much relief as possible, until the close of the term for which they were appointed. Our object has been to afford as much relief as the amount of the funds would permit —the sum appropriated being entirely too small to afford relief to all who are really objects of hospital protection, presenting themselves for hospital relief at this point.

In extenuation of a seemingly large outlay for improvements, in which the board unanimously agree, we feel satisfied that your honorable body cannot but coincide with us in opinion, after a careful review at the great advantages of an isolated pest house, as pointed out by the report of the superintendent. We rejoice in having been able, by the erection of such a building, to afford comfort and better attention to those afflicted with this dreadful disease, and at the same time so effectually to guard against and prevent its spread, as was the case on several occasions while nursed in the main building. The unfinished state of many of the hospital rooms, seemed to require, not only for the comfort of the inmates, but for the healthiness of the place, that they should be finished, which we have had done. Another improvement which we deem necessary for the comfort of the patients, and also a saving to the institution, in which we have not found ourselves mistaken, was the erection of a bath and wash house, thereby greatly lessening the consumption of fuel.

While on the subject of improvements, we deem it our duty to state to your honorable body, that an appropriation should be

made at this session of the legislature, to recover the hospital building, as the present roof (being of tin) is so damaged, as to render it impossible to repair it to answer any valuable purpose; and although more than one hundred dollars have been paid by us for repairs, yet great damage is done continually to various parts of the building from heavy rains, which only can be avoided by a new roof, which should be of slate.

In presenting these views to your honorable body for consideration, we feel that we should be wanting in our duty as public agents, if we did not here earnestly recommend the propriety of your honorable body memorialising Congress to establish at this place a M arine hospital, thereby doing away the necessity of a State institution. The propriety of this measure is so obvious, since the location of the Naval Depot, that it requires no arguments from us on the subject.

In conclusion, permit us to remark, that although we have endeavored to discharge our duty in promoting, as we believed, the best interests of the institution, we have not found our pathway one without its difficulties; and in carrying out our views, have been compelled to change the policy first adopted by us for its government, in which we feel that we have been actuated by the purest motives to promote the good government of the Institution, which we flatter ourselves is progressing as well as any similar institution, whose means are as limited as are those of this institution, in comparison to the number of applicants for relief. Should an appeal to the general government not prove successful, it is to be earnestly hoped, that some measures will be early adopted to induce our sister States, bordering on the great father of waters and its tributaries above us, to unite in raising a fund collectively, or separately, to be used at this point for the relief of their many hundred hardy sons, whom disease and accident cast upon us at this point, *now* without means to afford adequate relief to her own unfortunate children. If stronger proof is required in behalf of an appeal to our sister States, than is here set forth, an examination of our register of applicants will satisfy the most sceptical of the aid required in behalf of their suffering brethren.

Having faithfully endeavored to discharge the obligations imposed on us as hospital trustees, we cannot refrain, in closing our services, (as the present legislature must appoint others,) to urge the propriety of a continuation of the present organization, believing it better calculated to promo e the objects of the institution, than any other that may probably be suggested by aspiring medical faculties.

Your com's would ever pray, &c.

EUGENE McGIVENY, *President of the Board of Trustees.*

J. M. PATRICK, *Sec'y.*

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF TENN.

To the Senate, containing information requested in a resolution adopted 16th November.

BANK OF TENNESSEE, NOV. 19, 1847.

To the Honorable Senate:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 16th inst., requiring the undersigned to furnish information in regard to the amount of the issues of the branches at Athens, Columbia and Clarksville, and the funds provided for their redemption, I beg leave to submit the following report:

By reference to the statements accompanying the report made to the General Assembly at the commencement of the session, as well as to those now furnished by the Cashier, in obedience to a resolution adopted on the 16th inst., your honorable body will find the amount of the issues or circulation of the three branches referred to, on the first of October, 1847, to have been 230,637.

By reference to the same statements, it will be seen that at each of those branches has been left certain amounts of specie, which, together with the collections on discounted notes and bills of exchange, constitute the means for the redemption of so much of the circulation as might be presented at these branches. These funds have proved amply sufficient for the purpose, and their amount is seen by reference to the statements before referred to.

The principal Bank has at all times been provided with funds derived from these branches for the redemption of so much of their circulation as might be presented for that purpose. These funds are made up of specie and collections sent from these branches to the principal Bank, and so much of these as have not been needed in redeeming their circulation, has been used in ordinary discounts or in the purchase of State Bonds. The principal Bank has not deemed it either necessary or expedient to provide a specific fund for the redemption of the circulation of these branches, which might be offered at its counter, but has

held all its means in readiness to redeem their circulation in the same manner that it redeems its own circulation.

All the issues of the three branches referred to, which were held by them at the time they were put into liquidation, whether these issues had ever been in circulation or not, were transferred to the principal Bank—so also with all their issues since redeemed by them from time to time—and all their issues so transferred or redeemed have been kept in the vault of the principal Bank, separate and apart from the funds of the Bank, and not regarded or counted as constituting any portion of its assets or means. Some of these issues have been cancelled, and others are ready to be cancelled at any time when it may be deemed expedient. The three branches are required to forward their redeemed issues as fast as practicable, and when forwarded they are laid away in the vault for safe keeping, but not regarded as any part of our available means.

Very respectfully,

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, President.

BANK OF TENNESSEE, Nov. 20, 1847.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate:

In obedience to a resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 16th inst., I herewith transmit to you a statement of the condition of this bank and branches down to the 1st of October, 1847, and also statements of the condition of the principal bank and branches, each separately, down to the same period. These statements will afford you all the information requested, except so much as relates to the amount of "each bank's notes" under the head of "notes of the city banks." In answer to this part of your resolution, I beg leave to state, that this item of cash is composed of such bank notes as we are in the habit of daily receiving on deposite, and in payments, and of Comptroller's warrants for which no treasurer's check has issued. These are received from the branches and other sources for collection, and are presented once or twice in each month as they accumulate, to the treasurer, who issues his checks for the same, which checks are then charged off to the "treasurer of Tennessee." As we do not keep a separate account of each bank's notes, that are received in our daily transactions, and as the amount of each is not specified in the statements of the branches, I am unable to specify the amount of each, as called for by your resolution, but will remark, that the notes generally consist of the issues of the Union and Planters' banks, notes of this bank and branches, and occasionally of notes of the banks of the neighboring States. Hoping this will prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. ANDERSON, *Cashier.*

STATE OF THE PRINCIPAL BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	529,610 18
Domestic bills - - - -	632,047 27
Bills and notes in suit - - -	133,233 96
Protested bills - - - -	51,903 33
State bonds discounted - - -	282,390 00
Expense account - - - -	2,669 10
Real estate - - - - -	23,831 19
Interest on State bonds, 6 per cent - -	521,950 00
Interest on internal improvement bonds -	561,876 80
Branch at Athens - - - -	17,640 01
" " Rogersville - - -	26,573 22
Merchants' bank, New York - - -	30,947 67
Philadelphia bank - - - -	14,481 68
Bank of Louisville, Ky. - - - -	1,954 05
Commercial bank, Cincinnati, O. - -	1,124 42
Farmers' and Merchants' bank, Memphis -	127 88
Mechanics' and Traders' bank, N. O. - -	10,699 70
Branch of the Planters' bank of Tenn., Memphis	9 00
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	54,266 87
Ocoee school fund, - - - -	10,480 37
Cash, viz:	
Notes of this bank, branches, and other banks -	79,737 00
Gold and silver - - - - -	114,997 03
	$3,102,550 73

TENNESSEE, AT NASHVILLE, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	1,314,420 82
Treasurer of Tennesssee, - - -	166,274 26
Discount on State bonds - - - -	40,366 99
Internal improvement fund - - -	11,703 32
Sinking or contingent fund - - -	293,877 50
Dividend account - - - -	642,840 15
Exchange account - - - -	14,875 59
Discounts received - - - -	9,983 88
Interest account - - - - -	3,982 02
Damages - - - - -	1.186 36
Internal improvement dividend - - -	5,256 00
Branch at Trenton - - - -	8,827 03
Sommerville - - - - -	12,362 67
Columbia - - - - -	95,829 34
Clarksville, - - - - -	14,154 69
Shelbyville - - - - -	11,595 59
Sparta - - - - - -	10,149 53
Union bank of Tennessee - - -	122 36
Planters' bank of Tennessee - - -	14,146 48
Bank of Pittsburgh - - - -	4 14
" " Missouri - - - -	2 20
Treasurer of the institution for the blind -	398 60
Circulation - - - - -	284,600 00
Certificates of deposite - - - -	190 00
Individual depositors - - - -	145,401 21
	3,102,550 73

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	53,433 25
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	33,730 77
Real estate - - - - -	24,468 48
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	8,714 32
Expenses - - - - -	673 58
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	96,767 98
*Branch of Union b'k of Tenn., Columbia, (silver)	4,000 00
Cash, viz:	
Notes of other banks - - - -	585 00
Gold and silver - - - - -	1 82
	$222,375 20

*This item is a deposite of silver.

TENNESSEE, AT COLUMBIA, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	190,130 83
Discounts received - - - -	400 88
Interest account - - - - -	577 86
Circulation - - - - -	31,217 00
Individual depositors - - - -	48 63
	$222,375 20

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - - -	107,331 88
Domestic bills - - - - -	31,300 32
Common school bonds - - - -	26,559 75
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	138,845 61
Hiwassee rail road stock - - -	25,000 00
Real estate - - - - -	52,905 00
Expense account - - - - -	328 49
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	15,557 40
Merchants' Bank, New York - - -	3,341 82
Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore - -	2,755 68
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, Rogersville -	300 00
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	6,524 82
Cash	
Notes of other Banks - - - -	6,291 00
Gold and silver - - - - -	34,847 87
	$451,889 64

TENNESSEE, AT ATHENS, September 27, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	249,149 21
Common school land districts - - -	41,586 86
Treasurer of Tennessee - - - -	4,122 21
Trustee of McMinn county - - -	1,360 83
Discounts received - - - -	848 22
Interest account - - - - -	11,723 27
Exchange account - - - -	717 49
Circulation - - - - -	140,453 00
Individual depositors - - - -	1,928 55
	$451,889 64

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - - -		37,872 39
Domestic bills - - - - -		99,294 83
Suspended debt - - - - -		72,689 68
Appropriation to improvement of rivers -		8,560 74
Real estate - - - - -		22,507 28
Expense account - - - -		813 25
Bank of Tennessee - - - -		30,736 87
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania - -		514 64
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, N. Orleans -		2 167 53
Cash, viz:		
Illinois Bank notes - - - - -		304 00
Kentucky do - - - -		639 00
Notes of Bank of Tennessee and Branches -		1,091 00
Gold and silver - - - - -		17,512 15
		294,703 36

TENNESSEE AT CLARKSVILLE, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	223,931 00
Discounts received - - - -	485 21
Interest account - - - - -	355 38
Exchange account - - - -	2,790 72
Damages - - - - -	30 00
Branch of Bank of Tennessee, Trenton - -	1 00
Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati - - -	626 32
Circulation - - - - -	58,967 00
Individual depositors - - - -	7,516 73
	294,703 36

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	154,575 00
Domestic bills - - - - -	128,085 50
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	50,815 37
Real estate - - - - -	18,533 73
Expense account - - - -	506 50
Protest account - - - - -	1,064 93
Merchants' Bank, N. York - - -	9,786 44
Bank of Louisiana - - - -	3,649 30
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	15,166 09
Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Athens - -	174 35
Do " Shelbyville - - -	153 58
Do " Sparta - - - -	153 58
Do " Clarksville - - -	153 58
Mississippi State bonds - - - -	4,500 00
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	13,554 62
Cash, viz:	
Notes of other Banks - - - -	13,525 00
Gold and silver - - - - -	127,029 58
	541,427 15

TENNESSEE AT SOMERVILLE, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	254,208 00
Discounts received - - - -	2,047 95
Interest account - - - - -	3,050 75
Exchange account - - - -	3,842 17
Damages - - - - - -	149 56
Profit and loss account - - - -	1,950 00
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Trenton -	275 77
Planters' Bank of Tennessee - - -	240 91
Branch of the Planters' Bank at Memphis -	6,537 85
Union Bank of Tennessee - - -	591 62
Branch of the Union Bank of Ten. at Jackson -	583 58
do do at Memphis -	376 71
Suspense account - - - -	2,250 81
Circulation - - - - -	232,273 00
Individual depositors - - - -	33,048 47
	541,427 15

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - - -	135,256 14
Domestic bills - - - - -	138,647 04
State bonds discounted - - - -	22,000 00
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	43,290 12
Real Estate - - - - -	25,000 11
Expense account - - - - -	1,022 12
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	31,208 15
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	28,808 11
Wm. B. Partee, agent - - - -	6,974 45
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Somerville	21 02
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania - -	22,441 32
Commercial Bank of New Orleans - -	15 41
Union Bank of Tennessee - - -	6 77
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee at Clarksville	1 00
Branch of the Planters' Bank at Memphis -	97 10
Cash	
Notes of other Banks - - - -	4,589 00
Gold and silver - - - - -	34,112 05
	493,489 91

TENNESSEE AT TRENTON, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	254,208
Protest account - - - - -	863 78
Discounts received - - - -	2,123 03
Interest account - - - - -	2,225 33
Exchange account - - - -	5,147 45
Damages - - - - -	694 45
Planter's Bank of Tennessee - - -	101
Branch of the Union Bank at Jackson - -	326 04
Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, Memphis -	1,680 54
Merchant's In. and Trust Company, Nashville -	139
Circulation - - - - -	214,080
Individual depositors - - - -	11,901 29
	493,489 91

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	177,928	
Domestic bills - - - - -	93,809	64
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	59,358	56
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	14,930	31
Real estate - - - - -	15,094	15
Expense account - - - -	722	23
Protest account - - - - -	27	74
Merchant's Bank, New York - - -	15,514	34
Office of Farmer's Bank of Va., at Lynchburg -	536	70
Philadelphia Bank - - - -	2,300	34
Bank of Hamburg, S. C. - - - -	1,600	
Western Bank of Baltimore - - -	500	
Bank of Pennsylvania - - - -	25	
Cash, viz: - - - -		
Notes of other Banks - - - -	65,965	15
Gold and silver - - - - -	66,995	83
	515,307	99

TENNESSEE, AT ROGERSVILLE, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	254,208
Treasurer of Tennessee - - - -	8,553 76
Discounts received - - - -	3,925 26
Interest account - - - - -	482 40
Exchange account - - - -	288 63
Damages - - - - -	84
Profit and Loss - - - - -	2 33
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	20,908 87
Branch of Union Bank of Tennessee, Memphis, -	85 25
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, Athens -	300
Suspense account - - - -	1,591 25
Circulation - - - - -	208,697
Individual depositors - - - -	16,181 24
	515,307 99

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -	293,043	05
School land notes - - - -	2,474	76
Domestic bills - - - - -	15,000	
Bills and notes in suit - - - -	40,550	31
Suspended debt - - - - -	2,456	78
Real estate - - - - -	10,672	46
Expense account - - - -	511	05
Bank of Tennessee - - - -	9,825	48
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	9,717	32
Cash, viz :— - - - -		
Notes of other banks, - - - -	4,274	
Gold and silver - - - - -	93,713	09
	482,238	30

TENNESSEE AT SPARTA, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	227,028 98
Discounts received - - - -	4,174 12
Interest account - - - - -	366 56
Exchange account - - - -	220 14
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee, Sommerville -	153 58
Planter's Bank of Tennessee - - -	50
Circulation - - - - -	241,413
Individual depositors - - - -	8,831 92
	482,238 30

STATE OF THE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF

Dr.

Discounted notes - - - -		138,986 23
Domestic bills - - - - -		108,189 55
Bills and notes in suit - - - -		25,327 02
Common school land bonds - - -		68,301 83
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -		9,717 32
Real estate - - - - -		13,399 41
Expense account - - - - -		674 67
Protest account - - - - -		232 28
Bank of Tennessee - - - -		20,429 89
Merchant's Bank, New York - - -		1,953 56
Cash, viz: - - - -		
Notes of other banks - - - -	3,273	
Gold and silver - - - - -	137,824 74	
		528,309 50

TENNESSEE, AT SHELBYVILLE, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	223,931
Common school land districts - - -	97,234 16
Discounts received - - - -	2,104 83
Interest account - - - - -	863 73
Exchange account - - - -	3,078 08
Damages - - - - -	587 54
Profit and loss account - - - -	167 67
Branch of the Bank of Tennessee Sommerville -	153 58
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania - -	167
Planter's Bank of Tennessee - - -	417 70
Circulation - - - - -	171,431
Individual depositors - - - -	28,173 21
	528,309 50

STATE OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE

DR.

Discounted notes - - - -	1,628,036	12
Domestic bills - - - - -	1,246,374	15
*Bills and notes in suit - - - -	653,526	46
State bonds discounted - - - -	308,890	
Common school bonds - - - -	97,336	34
Expense account - - - -	7,920	99
Real estate - - - -	206,411	81
Interest on State bonds, 6 per cent - -	521,950	
Interest on Int. imp't bonds, 5 and 5¼ per cent. -	561,876	80
Due from Banks (specified in the different statements) - - - - -	390,954	38
Appropriation to improvement of rivers - -	166,227	05
Ocoee school fund - - - -	10,480	37
Hiwassee Rail road stock - - -	25,000	
Cash, viz: - - - - -		
Notes of other banks - - - -	180,378	15
Gold and silver - - - - -	626,929	16
	6,632,291	78

*In copying this statement for publication, an error of $60 occurred in the amount of "Notes of other Banks" which was inadvertently deducted from "Bills and notes in suit." Thus making "bills and notes in suit" appear $60 less than stated above, and "notes of other banks" $60 more. The above amounts are correctly copied from the statements on our books.

AND BRANCHES, October 1, 1847.

	Cr.
Capital stock - - - - -	3,191,215 84
Treasurer of Tennessee - - - -	178,950 23
Trustee of McMinn county - - -	1,360 83
Discount on State bonds - - - -	44,209 05
Internal improvement fund - - -	11,703 32
Common school land districts - - -	138,821 02
Sinking on contingent fund - - -	293,877 50
Dividend account - - - -	642,840 15
Exchange account - - - -	30,960 27
Discounts received - - - -	26,093 38
Interest account - - - - -	23,627 30
Damages - - - - -	2,731 91
Internal improvement dividend - - -	5,256
Profit and loss - - - - -	2,983 78
Due to Bks (specified in the different statements) -	201,308 95
Circulation - - - - -	1,583,131
Certificates of deposite - - - -	190
Individual depositors - - - -	253,031 25
	6,632,291 87

REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

OF THE

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS.

The president, directors & Co. of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Memphis, beg to report to the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, now in session—

That on the 24th day of May, A. D., 1847, this institution temporarily suspended specie payments.

It is considered due to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, as well as to thems elves, (the members of the present board of directors,) that the causes which have led thereto, be fully understood.

The publicity of a statement thereof, will, on the one hand, tend to shield from unjust aspersion, gentlemen, whose claims to high motive and zealous endeavours ought thus to be vindicated; and on the other, will relieve the anxiety of the public and all who are interested in the stability of the Bank, and its facility for extending the prosperity and commerce of Memphis.

It will, it is believed, show satisfactorily that the course now adopted by the directory will shortly extricate the Bank from embarrassment and entitle it to public confidence.

From an early day in the financial history of the State of Tennessee, growing evils have insinuated their way into the policy and management of its Banks generally.. They were created for one purpose but used for another.

They were intended to issue a currency of credit. to be every where in the State, equivalent in value to coin, because redeemable therein on demand. But, by an evasion of the law, they have put forth a currency depreciated within the State from one to one and a half per cent below the value of specie, and at not

less than two per cent, without the limits of the State: a course tending to deteriorate the financial credit of the Banks.

This was managed through the intervention of branch banks, each branch issuing the paper of that most distant, and where the difficulty of presenting notes for coin would operate almost to prohibition—where it was so great that any one would cheerfully pay a greater agio, for the exchange, than one per cent, on ordinary sums of commerce.

The Banks were also intended to dispense impartially their accommodations to the public: but they became mere instruments of favoritism.

They were intended to be literally, BANKS; but practically, and, perhaps in some degree from necessity, they were EXCHANGE OFFICES.

They were to be in fact the depositories of a fund, held in trust, first, for the safety of the public, then for their stockholders, to be managed with equal benefit and security. This, however, has, in all instances, scarcely been complied with.

It is not intended in these remarks to be invidious, or to make any particularity of allusion. The error was *general.*

Amongst others, under its former board of directors, the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Memphis had fallen into some of these errors, and was verging into others. Seemingly, to accomplish the means of trading in depreciated paper, (the practice of other Banks,) an act had been applied for and obtained, establishing a branch at Chattanooga.*

The facilities they granted were so marked in point of favoritism, that inordinately large sums were allowed to be overdrawn in the accounts of certain individuals: suspended debts of great magnitude, although sued upon, and reduce to judgment against debtors of undoubted ability, were suffered to remain unsatisfied: all of this, to the exclusion of business paper well endorsed, presented by Mechanics and others, safe and prudent men, but of humbler pretensions.

The funds, too, of the depositors and the stockholders were not regarded with the security and caution due to a trust fund, when such over drafts, and discounts of unavailable means were thus permitted.

The gradual progress of these evils—not the less fatal because secret and insidious—at length began to challenge the atttention of sound thinking men, and to call for their arrest.

Foreign capitalists were induced to look into the causes to be found for the depreciation of Tennessee issues, below other bank notes, in value; and it became at once their interest and duty, as it was also that of each good member of society, to examine

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* Acts of 1845–6; chapter 141, section 1, page 217.

Postscript.—The directors are just informed that the old board did not apply for the act as passed.

and take some prudent course to check the evils that were thus found to exist.

Many capitalists living in the Northern and Eastern States who had invested means in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Memphis, and perhaps in others, were disposed, some to sell their stock, and others to grant proxies to remove from office, at the subsequent elections of directors, those, who had inclined to the course heretofore named. A large portion of the stock of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank accordingly changed hands.

On the 11th day of January, A. D. 1847, the majority of the old board of directors, under whom these errors had existed, went out of office, and a new board qualified in their place.

And here it becomes the unpleasant duty of the present board of directors to show to your honorable body, the state and condition in which they found this institution upon their induction to office.

They do this simply to vindicate themselves from unjust aspersion and to prove the correctness of the course they subsequently adopted.

The following tabular statement shows the condition of this Bank on the 27th January, 1847 :

Statement of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Wednesday, 27th January, 1847.

To notes discounted			$397,951 95	By Capital stock	$590,750 00
Bills of exchange			1,229,077 92	Bank note account	906,495 00
" receivable			24,697 48	Check on time	127,358 59
Suspended debt			167,884 29	Due to Banks and agents	184,856 46
Due from Banks and agents			82,536 16	J. S. Watkins, Navy agent	9,245 62
Real estate			19,500 00	W. Seldon, Treasurer U. States	17,479 61
do. received for debt			82,587 19	Memphis Hospital	100 68
Bank stock			26,550 00	Suspense account	10,949 26
Protest			1,873 69	Contingent fund	103,680 61
Expense			5,261 89	Dividend unpaid	577 50
Cash on hand				Interest	1,176 83
Notes payable at Memphis	110,737 00			Damages	424 26
" " N. Orleans	7,475 00			Discounts received	2,968 92
Eastern notes	195 00			Exchange	28,095 89
Tennessee notes	65,668 00			Rents received	571 50
New Orleans,	70 00			Individual depositors	305,261 30
Gold and silver	71,426 30			Circulation 788,283 00.	
			255,571 96		
			$2,293,492 53		$2,293,492 53

In other words, on that day the cash liabilities of the Bank were $1,437,662, to meet which the Bank had on hand cash means only to the amount of 219,896. To pay the enormous deficit of $1,217,766; thus depending on a mere hazard, there were exhibited to the present board, a schedule of real estate, valued at $102,087—a large proportion of which was at the time encumbered as to title, by intervening tax sales; also a mass of protested debt of $693,028, some of which, though of undoubted solvency, had lain over *for years*, without any attempt to enforce payment, and the mere interest on which had accumulated to the sum of $123,548 50! The statement above given, retained this mass of unavailable debt under the names of "notes discounted," "bills of exchange," "bills receivable," and "suspended debt." So that in fact, the table, while it correctly expressed figures and amounts, did not with accuracy classify the character of the debts due the Bank.

It is true that the Bank held, as will appear by reference to the statement, on 27th January, a large amount of bills of exchange; but the board of Directors looked upon the drawers and acceptors as generally weak and uncertain; the payment and protection of the bills being almost entirely dependent upon the price of cotton, which was then high, from speculative operations; and they could not avoid the fear—the deliberate conclusion, that the Bank was in great danger.

A material decline in cotton, an event the directory strongly apprehended, from the high price of breadstuffs in Europe, would have sunk, irretrievably, a large portion, if not the whole capital of the Bank, with certain loss to the stockholders, and possible injury to the creditors.

Here then at once was unexpectedly brought to light an unfortunate verification of the assertion made, as to the errors of Bank policy, so loudly calling for a change of management.

On the day of the date of the above statement, the 27th January, 1847, the present board of Directors first interfered in the former policy of the Bank, and attempted to give direction to business.

They entered upon their duty, aware of the magnitude of their undertaking, hoping by a prudent policy to bring the bank within her proper limits of safety, and confine her business to its legitimate operations.

They then entertained the hope, that should public confidence still be maintained, they could do this gradually: still keeping up a small discount line, not for speculators in cotton, but for industrious mechanics, and others—and they here take occasion to say that in the period from the day they went into office until the suspension, there was a greater number of individuals accommodated, offering safe paper for small amounts than had been in the same space of time since the existence of the bank, notwithstanding the rapidity of the curtailment exhibited.

Public confidence, however, could only be safely reposed on a rapid curtailment and collection of unavailable means.

To accomplish this, stringent measures became necessary; and as the commencement thereof, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. Fowlkes, on 27th January, and they received the unanimous sanction of the directors, with the exception of S. Wheatley, President, he being the only member, who opposed the policy set forth in the resolutions, which are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That from and after this date, no bill of exchange shall be taken which is not convertible the next *instant* without the liability of the bank."

"*Resolved*, That no paper, except such as is described in the foregoing resolution, shall be discounted without the most undoubted endorsements shall be placed on it: and it is the sense of this board, that, in no event, shall discounts be made over 50 per cent of the receipts maturing and of the payments actually received."

The force of these resolutions is sufficiently plain. The first was designed to prevent the discount of paper, which had to be discounted again on the credit of the bank; the second, to keep up a safe line of discounts, to a reasonable extent, to those who were then controlling the crop, and engrossing the accommodations of the bank, without security; and to obtain in all such cases, some security to fall back upon, in case of a decline in cotton, or a commercial revulsion. The resolutions made it an absolute rule to curtail, at least, to the extent of one-half of the receipts of the bank. The expanded condition of the Bank, imperiously demanded these stringent measures, to avoid what seemed to be almost certain ruin. The necessary consequence, however, of this course was soon apparent.

An exposure had come to light of gross mismanagement and error—those who had produced this state of things, alarmed at their position, to say the least, refused to admit the truth of the matter, but stated the bank to be in a safe condition with abundance of available means. Those favorites, who had so long lived upon the bounties of the old board, at once furiously resented the call on them to pay their debts to the bank; and every means to which resort could be had, to injure the character of the bank, or of its present board, were industriously disseminated. While it was to the interest of some, to lay to the present board all odium which might attach to the foreseen suspension, so as to attract public attention from their mismanagement or negligence; at the same time, it was the interest of others to produce a result, enabling them to gratify revenge for the compulsion to pay their debts, and the means of paying those debts, at half price. Labored efforts were unceasingly made to withdraw public confidence from the bank, by those whose interest prompted that course; while, although the state of the bank was so well known to the old board, the assertion was boldly and unblushingly made, that the bank had abundant means, &c., and that any suspension would be attributable to the new line of policy. But with what injustice! The board instructed the executive of-

ficers of the bank, to increase their specie; and on the 4th February, adopted a resolution, ordering the President to go to New Orleans, and increase the coin to $200,000.

On the 17th February, 1847, Dr. Fowlkes offered the following resolution, the President not having procured specie as directed:

"*Resolved*, That the executive officers of the bank be required to procure promptly, and to keep at least 20 per cent. in specie upon the circulation and deposites of the bank, and this proportion is to be maintained until otherwise ordered by the board; and that they procure and command coin in such way as they deem best."

Every exertion was now made to render the means of the bank available. This produced farther and wider irritations; and animosity, before secret, became open. Strong suspicious as to the solvency of the bank became rife; notwithstanding the statements of some of the former board, public confidence was withdrawn. Depositors and note-holders, excited by the panic created by the disappointed and revengeful, became pressing for coin, and before these long locked up resources could be made available, the demands became too frequent, and suspension was the consequence. This took place on 24th day of May, A. D. 1847.

The present board of directors had before that time reduced the cash liabilities of the bank to $569,441—being at the rate of $142,360 monthly, and had means in the hands of banks and agencies, to effect a further reduction of about $217,018. . Thus the cash liabilities of the bank though nominally $868,220, were really brought down to $651,202—showing a curtailment unprecedented by any country bank in the valley of the Mississippi in the same space of time. It will be recollected, the standard of credit, and the character of paper, taken by the banks here, are very different from that of the Atlantic cities; and that, as the one is lowered, and the other degenerated, becomes of difficulty of curtailment.

This reduction will more fully appear, by reference to the annexed statement:

State of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Wednesday, 26th May, 1847.

To Notes discounted -		$431,579 33		By capital stock - - - -			$590,750 00
Bills of exchange -		609,057 22		Bank note acc't Memphis	1,027,320 00		
Bills receivable -		23,389 98		do do N. Orleans	11,675 00		
			1,064,026 53				1,038,995 00
Suspended debt - - -			167,609 32	Checks on time - - -			63,242 76
Amounts due from Banks and agents			171,444 54	Amounts due to Banks and agents -			205,266 05
State bonds of Tennessee - -			2,417 50	Memphis Hospital - - -			100 68
Real estate - - - -			19,500 00	Suspense account - -			14,714 26
" " received for debt -			79,527 19	Contingent fund - - -			95,140 89
Bank stock - - - -			26,550 00	Dividends unpaid - - -			4,693 00
Protest account - - -			1,799 44	Interest account -		549 38	
Expenses - - - -			7,021 55	Damages - -		277 09	
Cash on hand,				Discounts received -		1,699 10	
Notes payable in Memphis	466,326 00			Exchange account -		13,887 98	
" " in N. Orleans	7,475 00			Rents received -		230 00	
Eastern notes - -	110 00						16,643 55
Southern notes - -	12,000 00			Individual depositors - - -			29,524 46
Tennessee notes -	31,957 69						
Gold and silver - -	1,505 89			Circulatiom, 565,194 00.			$2,059,270 65
		519,374 58					
		$2,059,570 58					

Notwithstanding the unfortunate result thus brought about, the directors maintained their position with firmness and energy. They persevered in the progress of curtailment; and respectfully submit for your inspection a statement of its condition on the first day of the present month.

State of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, October 1, 1847.

To notes discounted -	161,786 95		By capital stock - - - -		590,750 00
Bills of Exchange -	180,649 47		Balance due for Bank lot - -		1,695 00
		342,436 42	Checks on time - - -		2,089 30
Suspended debt - - -		530,224 25	Due to Banks and agents - -		27,024 24
W. A. Partee, agent - - -		56,254 44	Suspense account - - -		1,272 00
Due from Banks and agencies -		36,134 02	Memphis Hospital - - -		100 68
Memphis city bonds - - -		4,000 00	Contingent fund - - -		83,212 56
Real estate.			Dividends unpaid - - -		3,045 00
Old banking house -	17,250 00		Profit and loss - - -		32,149 65
New do do -	15,416 11		Individual depositors - - -		80,154 88
Real estate rec'd for debt	46,303 00		Circulation - - -		294,895 00
		78,969 11			
Bank stock rec'd for debt - -		31,550 00			$1,116,388 21
Cash on hand.					
Notes of other banks and specie -		36,819 97			
		$1,116,388 21			

The statement of the condition of the Bank at this time, (1st October,) shows a rapid curtailment from the period of suspension, especially when we consider the severe pressure which has existed here; a pressure resulting from the suspension of this Bank—forcing the other Banks to stringent policy to avoid the same calamity. Our cash liabilities at this time are in aggregate, as appears in the statement, $410,276. The balances in the hands of agents and Banks, together with the cash means in our vaults, amount to the sum of $129,208; leaving an excess of liabilities beyond the cash means nominally of some $281,067—from which should be deducted the deposite of W. B. Partee of $45,325, deposited for settlement; and the further sum of some $21,000, placed here for payments, but which cannot be charged off before settlement—leaving the real cash liabilities of the Bank on the first of October, the sum of $214.742, showing a monthly curtailment of about $114,486, since 26th May last.

Upon a most rigid classification of the assets of the Bank, into good, doubtful, and bad; we find the stock worth, after satisfying fully all demands upon the Bank, $86 00 per share of $100. Making no calculation upon $270,476, held under the classification of doubtful and bad. This debt has been placed under a special management, and already more than $20,000 has been secured by vigilant exertion. It is hoped that something considerable may be realised from this immense sum.

After the published statement of 1st October, showing the small liability of the Bank, with assets, under a most rigid classification, sufficient, of an undoubted character in solvency, to pay outstanding liabilities, and repay the stockholders under liquidation some $86 00 per share, it can scarcely be necessary to say, that THE BANK IS ABUNDANTLY SOLVENT, and that it is impossible for any creditor to go unpaid, nor to say, further, to any one who will calculate the rapidity of the reduction of liability, that the period cannot be distant, when this institution will take again, with increased vigor and strength, her stand among her sisters, as one of the specie paying Banks—with increased vigor, because the impediments of error, that heretofore existed, will have been removed—with greater strength, because of the experience of the past, and watchful caution for the future, together with the recovery of its capital from protested debts and real estate.

The board further state to your honorable Assembly, that the spirit of revenge and opposition hereinbefore mentioned, has unworthily continued its hostility, and still disseminates untruth and falsehood in regard to the Bank, and those connected therewith; and they are informed that insidious efforts have, and perhaps are now being made, to create erroneous impressions, touching this Bank, in your honorable body.

This, however, they are constrained to believe, will meet its just reward, and recoil on those who may have aimed the blow. A careful examination of the facts will show on whom the blame should fall. The board therefore respectfully take occasion to

invite scrutiny by your honorable Assembly; and, should it be deemed proper, to ask that a committee be selected from your Houses, to whom, on their visiting Memphis, the whole institution will be cheerfully thrown open, and the books and papers thereof fully exhibited. They are desirous that the whole truth shall be made fully apparent; and they will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the results of that committee's report.

They would at the same time call the attention of the Legislature to the business of the city of Memphis. Its annual imports of drygoods, plantation ware, groceries, &c., nearly, if not quite, equal in value the exports of cotton. About 140,000 bales of cotton are annually shipped from this port, which, if worth, say, $40 per bale, may be estimated at $5,600,000. The returns of that cotton have chiefly, or in great part, been anticipated in the imports aforesaid, which may be safely estimated annually at $5,000,000. The business of the city of Memphis, then, amounts annually to about ten or eleven millions of dollars. With such a business around them, no small part of which was sustained and aided by the circulation and issues of this bank, it may readily be conceived that great distress, injury, and, in some cases, ruin, must follow the entire stoppage of such an institution. Its withdrawal altogether would be striking a paralyzing blow at the best interests of the city: and its restoration would be of incalculable value.

As before stated, through unjust obloquy, the present board have persevered with an earnest and untiring endeavor again to erect the bank on a sure and firm basis. This, they believe, they have now nearly accomplished.

They regret, it is true, the stigma of suspension. The authors thereof are to be pitied for the present exposure of their errors and weakness. But, with the pursuance of the true, legitimate, and regular system of policy which should govern all banks, it is believed that that stigma will be obliterated.

Some years since, our whole land was visited by a general suspension of specie payments; but the Tennessee banks came out of that crisis with their former strength and vigor.

In 1797, from fluctuations in the currency of England, every bank in that kingdom suspended specie payments, and continued in that state until 1821; yet prudent, careful management, restored a healthful currency: and their present condition argues the wisdom of that policy which encouraged their perseverance.

May not the present board of directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Memphis, then, after such an exhibit of the resources of the bank, and history of the causes which led to its suspension, confidently entertain the expectation, that its present course will also bring it forth again to its former usefulness; and may they not look for the approbation of their efforts in the continued confidence and encouragement of the Representatives and of the people?

By order of the board of directors.

J. FOWLKES, *President*

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE THE AFFAIRS OF THE

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

The Joint Select Committee appointed by this General Assembly to examine into the state and condition of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, and the cause of its suspension, proceeded to the city of Memphis; and having discharged the duties assigned them, beg leave to make the following report:

Your Committee first called upon the President and Directors of the said Bank to furnish them with a tabular statement of all the assets and liabilities of the Bank; whereupon the Cashier made out from the books of the Bank the following exhibit, marked (A.) Your Committee directed their attention mainly to the actual condition of the Bank, with a view of ascertaining, as near as practicable, its ability to meet its liabilities. They found its liabilities as follows:

From a thorough and patient examination of the Bank Note Account, they found the amount of outstanding notes in circulation to be $280,277 00; other liabilities to Banks and individuals $117,077 72—total liabilities of the Bank, exclusive of the capital stock and the bonus due the State for 1847, is $397,354 22.

With a view of ascertaining the ability of the Bank to meet its liabilities, your Committee made out lists of all the notes, bills of Exchange, and other effects belonging to the said Bank, and after classifying and reviewing the same, item by item, and taking the opinion of men whom we considered well qualified to judge of their value and availability, your Committee think they are warranted in the conclusion, that of the following assets, viz: suspended debts of $478,329 24, $157,120 71 may be

considered good and available; the notes and bills running to maturity, amountiug to $305,905 93, seem to be pretty well secured, but a part of them may be lost, or at least not available for a considerable time. Real Estate account of $98,635 82 we feel warranted in estimating at $49,317 87; we found in the vaults $35 68 in specie; in current Tennessee bank notes $9,540; in current Eastern bank notes $110 00. This statement does not include $87,500 14, which appears upon the books of said bank to be due from other banks and agents, of the condition of which we had no means of ascertaining with certainty. Your committee would remark, however, that as to the item of $3,660 12, which appears to be due from the branch of the Planters' bank of Memphis, there was unsettled accounts existing between the banks. The cashier stated, "that the item showing a balance due from the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Philadelphia of $10,248 41, may not be correct, as there was a difference in their accounts; but if the bank did not owe the balance some other good account did. That the balance against Joseph R. Williams had grown out of a bill of exchange not due. The balance appearing against City bank of New Orleans arose from charges against that bank sent to it for collection and not due; that other accounts with distant banks were right, but might be subject to some charges after full examination of accounts."

Your committee found it utterly impracticable to make a thorough and satisfactory examination as to the management of the said bank, running through a series of years and involving, necessarily, many complicated transactions, or the causes which led to a suspension of specie payments, without prolonging their stay at Memphis even beyond the sitting of this General Assembly.

Your committee found that suit had been instituted against the President and directors of the bank; that Thomas P. Cope and others had filed their bill against said bank in the Chancery court at Memphis; and in pursuance of the prayer of said bill, the Clerk and Master was appointed receiver, and vested with authority and power to take into his possession the banking house and effects belonging to said bank, and to hold the same subject to the order of the court, from time to time, and proceed to collect the debts of the bank, &c. Whereupon the President and directors filed their cross-bill in said court against said Thos. P. Cope and others, praying, amongst other things, that the officers of said bank be reinstated in said banking house, and the effects of the bank restored to their custody; that an account may be taken with a view to a just administration of the assets of the bank, &c.; which prayer was granted by the Hon. Wm. C. Dunlap, Judge, &c., upon bond and satisfactory security being given by the officers of the bank to the said Thomas P. Cope and others, and the restoration was made. Which said original and cross-bills are now pending in said court—abstracts of which bills, marked B and C, are herewith submitted as a better com-

mentary upon the former management of the institution than they could possibly make with the limited information they could collect.

Inasmuch as the whole matter is now undergoing a judicial investigation, more thorough than could be expected at their hands, without neglecting more important duties here, they deem it proper to withhold any expression of opinion as to the causes of suspension.

Your committee deem it due to the officers of the bank to state that they afforded every possible facility required of them, and in every way appeared anxious for a full investigation of the affairs of the bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. G. HARRIS,
Chairman on the part of the Senate.
JOHN M. BRIGHT,
Chairman on the part of the House of Reps.

STATE OF THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS'

Dr.

To Notes discounted - -	$143,336 46	
Bills of exchange - -	162,569 47	
		$305,905 93
Suspended debt - -		478,329 24
Branch Planters' Bank Memphis -	3,660 12	
W. B. Partee, agent - -	13,845 72	
Bank of Virginia, Richmond -	425 55	
Bank of America, New York -	5,377 04	
Savings Institute, Wheeling -	1 00	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia - -	10,248 41	
S. Wheatly, agent - -	1,231 46	
Farmers Bank Virginia, Richmond - - -	220 27	
Branch Bank Tenn., Trenton -	9 78	
Bank Metropolis, Washington -	425 60	
Bank Missouri, St. Louis -	383 29	
Bank N. America, Phil'a -	54 84	
Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank, Boston - - -	93 66	
Bank S. Carolina, Charleston -	502 90	
J. W. Moon, agent - -	520 97	
City Bank, New Orleans -	33,627 37	
Office J. R. Williams - -	16,872 16	
		87,500 14
J. S. Watkins, Navy agent -		812 62
Real estate: old banking house	17,250 00	
" " new " " -	15,416 11	
" " Received for debt -	65,969 51	
		98,635 62
Bank stock rec'd for debt -		32,550 00
Protest account - -		1,335 07
Exchange account - -		683 67
Expenses, - - -		927 36
Interest account - -		5,248 81
Cash on hand.		
Our notes payable Memphis -	751,243 00	
" " " New Orleans	7,475 00	
Eastern notes - - -	110 00	
Tennessee notes - -	9,540 00	
Silver - - - -	35 68	
		768,403 68
		$1,780,332 14

BANK OF MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 8th 1847.

		Cr.
By capital stock - - -		$570,750 000
Bank note acc't, Memphis -	1,027,320 00	
" " " N. Orleans. -	11,675 00	
		1,038,995 00
Bills payable - - -		1,695 00
Checks on time - -		3,190 44
N. Western Bank, Wheeling -	428 63	
Farmers' Bank Va., Lynchburg	1,455 89	
Branch Bank, Jackson - -	1,688 10	
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh - -	1,404 29	
Branch Bank of Tenn., Somerville - - -	350 35	
Ohio Life Insur. & Trust Co. -	600 90	
Branch Bank Indiana, New Albany - - -	270 50	
Philadelphia Bank - -	3,986 41	
Bank of Tennessee - -	502 88	
		10,687 86
Suspense account - -		1,272 00
Memphis Hospital - -		100 68
Contingent fund - -		83,212 56
Dividends unpaid - -		3,045 00
Discounts received - -		28 27
Profit and loss - - -		32,149 65
Damages - - -		60 00
Individual depositors - -		15,136 68
Circulation - - -	280,277 00	
		$1,780,332 14

DOCUMENTS.

(B.)

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK AND OTHERS,
vs.
THOS. P. COPE AND OTHERS.
} *Brief of bill.*

The bill of Jeptha Fowlkes and others against Thomas P. Cope and others, charges that complainants are the owners of about two thousand shares of capital stock of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Memphis, amounting to the sum of about $300,000; that it was purchased in the months of October and November, 1846; that the whole of the stock of said bank is $600,700; that about $40,000 of the stock is owned by the bank, $200,600 by the defendants, and the balance of the stock by persons in different places in Tennessee and elsewhere; that on the first Monday in January, 1847, an election was held for twelve directors of said bank, when Seth Wheatley, G. Bruntzer, D. Dunn, J. J. Andrews, F. H. Allen, L. H. Coe, J. Fowlkes, D. Looney, Joseph S. Watkins, E. W. M. King, Wm. Connell and John Trigg were elected, when Seth Wheatley was chosen President; and soon after, John Trigg, Dunn, Brantzer, Andrews, Coe and Allen resigned, and others were elected in their places, and that now there are three vacancies; that in the latter part of the month of June, in consequence of charges preferred against him by a majority of the board, involving gross violations of official duty, said Wheatley was forced reluctantly to resign his office, and Jeptha Fowlkes was elected in his stead; that the directory elected in January, 1847, was elected as a compromise ticket agreed upon by said Fowlkes and the defendants or their agents, Wheatley and Chas. Lofland, giving each an equal representation of interest in the board; that the new directory, upon entering on their duties, had to take the statement of said Wheatley as to the situation of said bank, who retained almost the absolute control of the affairs of said bank; that in the latter part of January, a majority of the new directory objected to the policy up to that time pursued by said Wheatley, and found it necessary to make heavy curtailments of the issues of said bank and its discounts; that they relied upon the statements which were furnished weekly by said Wheatley of the condition of said bank. Complainants refer to a statement marked A, made by said Wheatley, by which it appears

that the specie in the vaults of the bank amounted to not exceeding seven cents on the dollar upon the cash liabilities of the bank; that said Wheatley asserted that the item of bills of exchange, amounting to about $1,229,000 was all active, not under protest, and he believed would be promptly met at maturity, and that he could in a few hours cash every one at the banks in New Orleans; that the notes, amounting to $377,951 95 were available and running to maturity and that the bank was now in a sound condition.

Complainants charge said statement A, to have been grossly false and deceptive, and that said Wheatley knew it to be so; that $500,000 or more of said bills, and largely more than half of said notes were *then under protest.* Some had lain so for years, and were known to be insolvent; others had gone to execution and returned "no property found;" upon others the statute of limitations had run, having been allowed to remain without any action whatever; and others, which had been embraced in said statement to swell the means of the bank, had *actually* been paid. The other statements made by said Wheatley were of a kindred character—grossly false and delusive. It is obvious that in such situation the bank was liable to be suspended at any moment, when a run should be made upon it, and this situation was produced by the mismanagement of said Wheatley, who had up to that time the principal control of said bank; that a *run* was commenced on the bank soon after the new directory came in, and in May, 1847, it was forced to suspend, and large sacrifices, in some instances as much as one-half, are to be made by the creditors and note holders of said bank; that since the suspension the institution has been in a rapid state of curtailment and settlement, and that steps have been taken to collect the debts and make good the assets to the creditors, and that the institution is on a better footing than it has been for a long time past.

For a correct statement of the condition of the bank, or as nearly so as possible to make, complainants refer to exhibit B, a statement made in October last. There may be mistakes in said statements, but if any, it is owing to the facts that the books and papers of the bank are at fault, though it is believed to be substantially correct. That a few weeks after said report was made, Rogers & Moore, agents for the eastern stockholders, came on to examine the bank and instituted a rigid scrutiny into its affairs —every facility being afforded them—and after their labors were closed, expressed their satisfaction of the conduct of the board, as will be seen by reference to exhibit C. Before the examination was entered upon, complainant Fowlkes stated to said Rogers that he wanted a rigid examination made, so that he could understand the situation of the bank, and be able to act upon the proposition made by said Fowlkes to sell out his stock or buy that represented by Rogers, or to liquidate or go on banking, which proposition was made in the utmost good faith, and will be seen by reference to a copy of the same marked D.

Moore and Rogers stated that the eastern stockholders th ought said Fowlkes ought to pledge his stock to secure the debts due by him to the bank, and said he intended to do so and had no objection; and said Moore stated that that was all that was required; that his principals did not want to buy if that was done, and if done he would go home perfectly satisfied, and report accordingly. Said Fowlkes then pledged all of his stock which was on the books at Memphis (nearly $100,000) and told them he would pledge the balance which was in Philadelphia some $140,000 or $150,000, as soon as relieved of a small amount comparatively, for which there was a lien upon it. Said Fowlkes also conveyed real estate, at a moderate valuation worth $100,000 or thereabouts, to the bank, for the same purpose—thus making his debt to the bank safe and secure. This done, said agents expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. It was distinctly agreed that said Fowlkes should reserve the right to represent said stock by vote, which was accordingly reserved to him in the transfer. It was also distinctly understood that upon these transfers of stock and property by said Fowlkes, his own note should be substituted in lieu of the negotiable securities he had given said Bank, and that the notes of complainant should be withdrawn—such as had been discounted to pay for stock. With the above understanding, said Rogers consummated the transaction and expressed himself every way pleased, and went so far as to say, that but for the connexion of your orators with the Bank it would have been insolvent; that if Wheatley's policy had been continued, the Bank would have been utterly insolvent and the whole lost to the stockholders; that he had no doubt Wheatley had been using the Bank for his private purposes; that he was satisfied said Wheatley was concerned with Sol. Andrews, Esq., in heavy cotton speculations amounting to some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, which said Andrews obtained during the past season; and also that he was concerned with M. Gridley in cotton speculations exceeding $160,000, which he got of the Bank the past season; that he was satisfied said Wheatley had been faithless, and he had been the cause of large losses to the Bank by his neglect, &c.; that in the Andrew's transaction the Bank had lost a large amount; that he had no doubt said Wheatley was his partner, and should be sued, and instructed thorough investigation to be had of his dealings with the Bank, and suit brought to recover back every dollar he had improperly obtained from the Bank; that the Bank books showed he had large sums to which he was not entitled; that he was satisfied said Wheatley had made the bulk of his estate out of the Bank; and that he was satisfied, to use his own language, said Wheatley had been false and faithless as hell itself.

All these things induce complainants to believe said Rogers & Moore were acting in good faith, &c. But, to the astonishment of complainants, in violation of good faith and honesty, said agents, without reporting to the stockholders, repaired to Nash-

ville, filed their bill, and by false and fraudulent statements and representations, obtained injunctions commanding the sheriff of Shelby county to take into his possession the banking house and effects of said Bank, and to deliver over the same to one Joseph H. Talbot, appointed receiver, &c., giving bond in $150,000; that Josiah Horne, deputy sheriff, acting under said process, is now in possession and custody of said Bank, and is to proceed to take inventories with a view to deliver the same over to the said receiver.

Complainants state that they own a majority of the stock of said Bank, and are deeply interested in the management of said Bank; that defendants own only about one-third of the stock, and that defendants filed their bill and had a receiver appointed, not for the good of the public as they charge, &c., but to get the control of the assets of the Bank, sell the stock and real estate of your orators, pledged to the Bank, or have the said stock declared the property of the Bank; and in this way, from being the owners of only one-third, to become the owners of all the stock in the Bank; that they falsely and fraudulently filed their bill to make in this manner, and by sale of complainant's property for a mere trifle, make to themselves large and magnificent fortunes, to the utter ruin and oppression of complainants; that said proceeding was fraudulently designed to depreciate the stock and notes of said Bank to a mere nominal rate, and thus come into possession of said Bank and its banking privileges, &c., as will appear by reference to the prayer of their bill, to save the charter of their Bank—if possible; that their motives are obvious, from their not accepting the proposition of complainant Fowlkes, above set forth—said defendants being large capitalists, and having it in their power, from position, &c., to regulate the value of stock, &c., particularly of the Memphis Bank.

Complainants deny that their stock was purchased by bills drawn and delivered in payment thereof and afterwards paid by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; they paid several thousand dollars in cash; the stock bought of the Girard Bank, thirty or forty thousand dollars was bought for cash or exchange on New Orleans—the Girard Bank elected to take the exchange; fifty or sixty thousand, purchased of R. Patterson & Co. and R. Patterson, were purchased in the same way; all the rest of the stock was purchased for cash raised by the sale of corporation bonds and exchange upon the house of Cross, Connell & Co., New Orleans, to the Philadelphia Bank and individual capitalists, and the money then raised paid to the owners of the stock. The whole amount of stock owned by complainants amounted to $82,000, or thereabouts: of this amount, from $25,000 to $50,000 was paid by money obtained of the Planters' Bank, and some 20,000 borrowed of the office of Jos. R. Williams; Robb & Co., of New Orleans, cashed said Fowlkes' draft on Bruson, & Co. for $2.200 or $2,300, and some $7,000 received by the complainants as dividends on their stock, in January, 1847, was paid up-

on these said bills—thus leaving the balance, with the exception of the amount raised on corporation bonds, not recollected, was paid by the discount of short bills by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank—such as the said bank was freely taking from other persons—amounting to less than $80,000.

Complainants deny that the house of Cross, Connell & Co., was a mere fiction; that it was reputed at the time, and was worth a large amount, and was so certified by respectable gentlemen. Complainants also deny that public confidence was shaken by their conduct, and the Bank compelled to suspend; but such agents were satisfied by the examination made by them, that the Bank was liable to be forced to suspend, whenever a run was made to meet her liabilities, which were on the 27th January, 1847, $1,430,000 and upwards, to meet which, she had only some $70,000 in specie and $130,000 or 140,000 dollars other means, while her suspended debt and real estate exceeded 700,000 dollars, of which suspended debt 278,000 was held doubtful and bad; which state of things, together with the fact, that said Wheatley was in the habit, secretly and unknown to complainants and in violation of the by-laws of the Bank which he was sworn to support, of lending large amounts of money to Sol. Andrews, M. Gridley, J. G. Lardsdale, and others, with endorsements, they being, as complainants charge, Wheatley's partners.

The bill charges, that, upon being interrogated, said Wheatley admitted that he was connected in cotton speculations with said Gridley, who obtained from the Bank upwards of $160,000; that Sol. Andrews' account with Bank, exceeding $800,000, by which the Bank lost some 7,000 dollars, instead of making from 20,000 to 30,000 dollars; all of which facts were known to said Rogers and Moore.

Complainants deny that they rendered statements of the condition of the Bank, at variance with the truth; the discrepancy as stated by said Rogers & Moore, as to the item of discounted bills, which was stated in complainants' report to be 134,288 dollars and 47 cents, but which said agents say was 177,394 dollars and 88 cents, was explained to them by the cashier: the bills of Jepetha Fowlkes and others for 40,000 dollars, above spoken of, were sent to New Orleans for collection, and charged against the City Bank; said Rogers & Moore were told these facts, and that if added to the item of 134,288 dollars and 47 cents, the statement would be found nearly correct, and if they would examine the other items, notes, bills, suspended debt, &c., the aggregate would would be found correct. They examined the papers, &c., found the deficiency, and Mr. Lofland assured them the statement was correct, as he believed. The papers were in the Bank, and on the next day the papers were found, reconciling the discrepancy—said agents were advised thereof.

As to the charge that the Planters' owed the Memphis Bank only 481 dollars and 64 cents, instead of 9,927 dollars and 45 cents, Mr. Lofland says he fully explained this to said agents,

and they expressed themselves satisfied. He told them that the Bank had borrowed a large amount of money of the Planters' Bank, and that payment was made in negotiable paper, which had some time to run; that he (Lofland) charged the gross amount of the paper to the Planters' Bank without taking off the discount; that he called on the Planters' Bank for a statement, and the only way to get at the matter was to charge the gross amount as he had done. That this transaction was made while Wheatley was president, and complainants made their statements from the books as kept by the cashier, &c.

As to the charge that the allegation, that the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank was the creditor of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, was untrue, complainants say, that the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis had funds in said Bank, and having drawn a large amount of checks on the Philadelphia Bank, which said Bank declined to pay; that the said Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, to keep the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank from dishonor, had paid a large amount of checks drawn upon and charged to the Philadelphia Bank; and not being advised of the precise checks so paid, the amount was not credited, leaving the Memphis Bank apparently the debtor of one and the creditor of the other—all of which was explained to the satisfaction of Moore & Rogers, the cashier assuring them and us, that the account was correct and he would demonstrate it in a little time.

Complainants deny that the bills of J. Fowlkes and others on New Orleans are fictitious, and drawn to give color to their statement—said bills were remitted to New Orleans by the ordinary course of business. They deny that checks were drawn against said bills. If checks for 6,372 dollars and 63 cents were drawn by the cashier on said Banks, they were not drawn on the faith of said bills—said bills were good and solvent.

Complainants deny that there was a deficiency in the statement of money on hand, of 8,245 dollars and 82 cents; that the Memphis Bank had funds in the Bank of America, at New York, and to prevent its being attached, the cashier, about the period of suspension, drew on said funds in favor of W. Clark, cashier, and took checks for the same, which was considered the representative of cash to the amount thereof, to wit: 6,500 dollars, or thereabouts, and entered as so much cash before Fowlkes was elected president, and so continued to the examination of Moore & Rogers, that said check has never been adjusted by the office of J. R. Williams, of which said Clark was cashier. That the Bank sent E. W. M. King on business to Nashville, and advanced him money for his expenses and took his check therefor, to wit: 325 dollars, the balance of which, after deducting his expenses, is ready to be paid at any time. That the check of M. Leonard was advances made to him upon some six thousand dollars of his corporation bonds in possession of the Bank, forwarded to Philadelphia for sale and reimbursed. That Under-

hill's check was a preferred debt as a public officer, and was ordered to be paid out of the cash on hand, omitted to be charged off, for the convenience of the cashier. That J. Fowlkes' check for 25 dollars, was advanced to Krider as architect for the Bank, who had 150 dollars in Bank for his wages, and was paid on said deposit as was neglected to be charged off; that another check of said Fowlkes for 275 dollars and 66 cents, was for his salary as president. The check of Wm. Connell was his property, being settled in the adjustment of his debt to the Bank, and, as the other check spoken of, ought to have been charged off and delivered up. The check of Burnet & McKnight was for services done by them in cancelling bank notes, &c. As to the check of A. Allen, complainants know nothing about it, (since discovered to be drawn by him as a public officer for funds on deposit. Explanations in accordance with the above statements were given said Rogers & Moore, and they expressed themselves satisfied.

As to the charge that 4,000 dollars was loaned to B. Richmond, to bring about a depreciation of said Bank notes, and that complainants ever said so, that is entirely false; it was loaned to him and to said Pugh, the same amount, they being brokers and desirous to make a show of money, and is now ready to be paid in at any time; said Richmond had long been the confidential agent of said Bank, and was represented as having been faithful in such matters, and therefore was accommodated as had been usual.

Complainants state, as regards the check of complainant Fowlkes for 12,500 dollars, that it was drawn for the convenience of W. Clark, in his settlement with the Bank. Before the suspension, the said Clark had 37,000 dollars in the notes of said Bank, in New York, in the hands of W. A. Laughlin; they were sent by said Fowlkes to said Clark; said Fowlkes used 12,500 dollars of the amount sent by him, in Philadelphia, as a security for a much smaller sum, with R. Patterson & Co., and on his arrival at home, to enable said Clark to settle his account, which was large at that time, it was necessary for him to have something to represent said 12,500 dollars; to facilitate this settlement the directory instructed said Fowlkes to give his check for the amount, and said Fowlkes supposed it had been settled when he settled his other indebtedness with the Bank, and did not know it was outstanding—complainants deny that it was given for so much money taken from the Bank, but was merely a change of liability from said Clark to said Fowlkes, and deemed advisable for the interest of the bank. These facts were given to said agents, they expressed themselves satisfied, and it is a little strange they do not recollect it.

The check of Goodman & Means for 2,500 dollars, grew out of a payment of H. Means' debt in part, which was large: said Means came forward and secured a large debt, and agreed to pay 5,000 dollars in cash, not being able without great sacrifice

to pay the whole; said check was taken for part, and thereby Goodman & Means became liable for Means' debt—thereby additional security was obtained; Means' debt was 15,000 dollars, and was of long standing; the check will be paid whenever asked.

The over drafts of Allen & Apperson was made at the time of suspension, in the absence of complainant Fawlkes, and unknown to complainants. At the suspension they had a deposit in bank which they refused to draw out, on being assured it should be paid; not being paid, they checked out the amount stated, in notes of said bank, and have called again and again offering to pay back the said sum in notes of the Bank, when the cash balance due them was paid. They are men of high character and standing and credit, and complainants deny that they ever intimated to said agents the idea of their suspension.

At the time of suspension, the over drafts was from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars, and by the exertions of complainants have been reduced to 44,117 dollars. Most of the over drafts are on good and solvent men. and will be paid. It is proper to say, that most of them were made before complainants' connexion with the Bank, whilst it was under the control of President Wheatley, the special friend and representative of the defendants to this bill.

Complainants state that they are deeply interested in the management of the Bank and its affairs; have large sums invested in the enterprise, and consider themselves, therefore, more competent to manage it than any receiver. That by examination they do not doubt but they will be able to recover large indebtedness from said Wheatley, by ferreting out his hidden and secret dealings and transactions, and thus save much to the Bank which may otherwise be lost. Your complainants state, that within a short time past, said Wheatley by himself and agents have been making large purchases of negroes, &c., and has increased his estate at a rapid rate, and they believe at the expense of, and with the funds of the Bank. That said Wheatley found the practice of the law, (which he followed till his election as president of the bank) productive of so little, that he gave it up for a salary of $2,000 per annum. Complainants think that they will be able to get back some of the sums which he has unjustly obtained of the Bank without accounting therefor, if they are allowed to manage the affairs of said Bank. They further state that said Wheatley, at the time of the suspension of the Bank, got into his possession some $21,000 belonging to said Bank, by drawing a draft on Moon, Titus & Co., of New Orleans, as president, and when asked several months after, for the reason which induced him to keep the said sum from the use of the Bank, he replied, his reason was to keep it out of reach of the creditors of the Bank. Before it was known he had said sum in his possession, though after he had it actually, he was called upon to know if he had any funds, subject to his control, belonging to said Bank, which he could pay over to enable said bank to pay debts

of honor, he replied he had none; notwithstanding which, some six weeks after, he paid over some $21,000, which had been in his hands three months or longer previous to that time. Complainants state they believe, that, but for the fact that a knowledge of the above facts was possessed by others who were honest, the bank would never have obtained the same, or been advised that it was in his hands. Complainants charge that many other transactions of a like character could be stated, showing a total want of regard or attention on the part of said Wheatley to common honesty, some of which were charged upon him before his resignation, which he never met or successfully resisted. Complainants charge that his pretended resignation was a transaction that would cover any man with disgrace. He was distinctly charged with acts of fraud of the basest character, as president of said bank, and to get rid of a vote of *expulsion*, he begged a few hours until next morning, when he pledged himself to resign the office, which it was known to his associates he had disgraced. Early next day he handed in his letter of resignation, eulogising the very persons who had charged, and were ready to vote under oath, that he had been guilty of fraud and dishonesty, which letter is now on file among the records of the bank.

The bill charges, that Rogers & Moore are fit associates of said Wheatley, in the grand scheme of enriching the eastern stockholders at the expense of complainants, and that their denunciations of said Wheatley were only made to allay suspicion as to the course that was to be followed; that they concerted together, and are no doubt confederates in the grand enterprise of aggrandizing themselves, and obtaining complainants' stock, property, &c., for little or nothing.

The bill charges, that the above acts and doings to be unjust, and tend to the irreparable injury of complainants; and prays that defendants may answer, &c.; and that complainants be reinstated in the possession of the banking house and effects of said bank; that Josiah Horne be enjoined from delivering them evor to the receiver Talbot; that an account may be taken with a view to a just administration and correct distribution of the assets of the bank. &c.: and thereupon the following order is made:

"To Joseph Talbot, Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court at Memphis: Bond with satisfactory security having been executed by the complainants to the defendants, which is approved by me, and herewith enclosed, to be preserved in your office, and for satisfactory reasons presented in this bill moving me thereto, I think fit to order and direct that subpœna and injunction issue, &c., commanding, &c., as prayed for in this bill; and further, that Josiah Horne be directed to re-deliver and restore to the possession of complainants the banking house and all the effects belonging to the said Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis.

Given under my hand at Memphis, 29th November, 1847.

WM. C. DUNLAP, *Judge 11th Judicial Circuit.*

(EXHIBIT C.)

To the President and Directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, agents of the Philadelphia stockholders, have received your resolutions, and have much pleasure in replying, that they have been kindly received, and that every facility has been afforded to aid them in the examination of the assets and condition of the bank; that all their inquiries of the President have been answered in a prompt and candid manner; for all of which, please accept the thanks of those we represent, as well as those of

Your obedient servants,
ROBT. I. MOORE,
EVANS ROGERS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15th, 1847.

(C.)

THOS. P. COPE AND OTHERS,
vs.
FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF MEMPHIS. } BRIEF OF BILL.

The bill of Thomas P. Cope, Evans Rogers, and others, *vs.* the Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Memphis, Jeptha Fowlkes, and others, charges, that complainants were the owners of two thousand and six shares of the capital stock of said bank; amounting in all to the sum of two hundred thousand six hundred dollars; that till about December, 1846, Robt. Patterson and others, of Philadelphia, were shareholders of said stock to the amount of two thousand five hundred shares, amounting to two hundred and forty thousand dollars; that about that time defendant Fowlkes went to Philadelphia and purchased or bargained for the purchuse of said two thousand five hundred shares, and obtained proxies enabling him to represent them in voting for a directory; that said Fowlkes not having money to pay for a large portion of said shares, left the same, in some instances, in the hands of the former owners, in other instances in the hands of other persons, in trust for the payment of bills, &c., drawn by him and others on Cross, Connell & Co. at New Orleans, which when paid were to be in payment of said stock; that said house of Cross, Connell & Co. is composed of men of little or no capital, did little or no business, but was established by its members, in conjunction with Fowlkes, with a view of becoming drawers of said bills, &c.; that after said purchase, Fowlkes came to Memphis to assume control of said bank, and that the most reliable of the directory foreseeing the ruin of the bank, withdrew and left it in the hands of said Fowlkes and his co-defendants; that when they thus got possession and control

of said bank, they discounted new bills and notes to meet the payment of the bills above spoken of as they became due. That it was in this way that said Fowlkes and his associates became the owners of said stock, and thus they misapplied the only means of the bank applicable to banking purposes.

The bill further charges, that the last discounted bills and notes are mostly drawn on persons which are either fictitious, worthless, or when the drawers had no funds and no authority to draw; that the notes are made by persons, most of whom are wholly unable to pay; that in consequence of the above acts, the bank immediately lost the public confidence, was compelled to suspend, &c. That in this state of affairs, complainants sent agents, Evans Rogers and Robt. I. Moore, to examine into the state of the institution; that said agents ascertained the above facts, and collected a variety of information, showing said Fowlkes and his associates to be utterly regardless of complainants' interests, the interest of the public, and made statements of the affairs of said bank, at variance with the truth, &c. That among other things, Fowlkes and his associates presented said agents with a copy of their report of the state of the bank, which said agents found full of deception, &c.; for example: said agents found the amount of notes discounted less than stated in said report, but by no great amount; the amount of discounted bills to be $177,394 88, instead of $134,288 47, as stated therein; that these items added to suspended debt amounted to $803,580 37 instead of $828,886 45, as appears in said report; that the suspended debt, usually the most unavailable, is in this case the most available of the means of the bank. That said agents also found, that the claims of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank against the Planters' bank is only $481 64, instead of $9,927 47, as appears in said report; that said report exhibits said bank to be the creditors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Philadelphia in the sum of $16,960, when in fact one of said agents was informed by said Philadelphia bank that they did not owe one cent to said Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Memphis. That said agents found that the item of $33,627 87, represented in said report as due from the City bank of New Orleans, to consist of J. Fowlkes' and others notes by Cross, Connell & Co., due 1st November, 1847, and February 9th, 1848, amount $40,000, on which the cashier had drawn for $6,372 73, leaving said sum of $33,627 37, as above mentioned. The bill charges said bill to be fictitious; that the drawers have no funds in the hands of the drawees, and the drawees are not able to pay them, and never intended to do so, and that said item is merely colorable. That said agents found only $12,980 50 of Tennessee bank notes and silver, instead of $21,080 08 of the first, and $158 25 of silver, as stated in said report, leaving the deficit represented by checks, which said agents desired the cashier to collect, who informed them that they were not good, or, in other words, were fictitious, and would not be paid. Said

agents also found that there was not on hand notes of said bank to the amount of 749,396 dollars; that said Fowlkes and his associates had lent to B. Richmond, (already under protest for 2,000 dollars,) 4,000 dollars of said bank notes, and to R. H. Pugh 4,000 dollars of same, in their checks alone, the latter *not* charged; and that said Fowlkes explained these things, by stating that said notes were placed with these men, with a view to depreciate the notes of the bank by putting a greater amount in circulation, and thus making the collections easier, &c. Said agents also found J. Fowlkes' check for 12,500 dollars—so much of said 749,396 dollars—which was not charged, and the explanation was, that said amount had been taken by said Fowlkes and sent to A. Benson, or some other person, for a purpose not distinctly explained, or, if so, not recollected. Said agents also found a check of Goodman & Means for 2,500 dollars, which they were informed had been lent to them, as they were gentlemen and good friends to the bank. They also found that Allen & Apperton had been allowed to check out 4,000 dollars, being 2,320 dollars and 18 cents more than their deposites, upon their representation that unless allowed to do so they would have to suspend, and on their mere promise to account for the excess.

Said agents also found the account of depositors to be really 133,641 dollars and 25 cents, instead of 76,455 dollars and 94 cents, which discrepancy was explained by stating that the over drafts of depositors were put down as actual means of the bank, &c., to be deducted from said sum of 133,641 dollars and 20 cents; but the over drafts were found to be 44,117 dollars and 78 cents, which deducted from said sum, leaves a balance of 69,523 dollars and 42 cents, instead of 74,455 dollars, which discrepancy was not explained. Most of these over drafts were made before suspension, and most of those who made them are unable to pay, &c., thus leaving no security for the same.

Complainants say they could make a variety of similar statements, but that the above are sufficient to show, that nothing but loss to the public, and irreparable loss to themselves, can result from permitting defendants longer to abuse their power.

The bill then states, that a certain number of shares of the stock of said bank, believed to be the property of said Fowlkes, were standing on the transfer books of said bank in Philadelphia, amounting in all to 2,258; that the same ought to be taken into the custody of the court, held (subject to the lien of the present possessors thereon) to secure the payment of the bills, notes, &c., drawn and discounted, as stated, to enable Fowlkes to pay for stock mentioned in exhibit B. The bill charges, that said Fowlkes stated to said agents, that the bank owed him individually, 30,000 dollars, as to which they have no other information; but if it is so, they think it ought to be taken as security for his acts of mismanagement, and to replace funds abstracted to purchase stock, &c.

The bill further charges, that said Fowlkes informed said

agents that he had sent to Philadelphia five bonds of the Memphis corporation for $1,000 each, belonging to said bank, also from eight to twelve said bonds for the same sum each, the property of Michael ———, a large debtor of the bank, and a certificate of deposit in favor of J. R. Maltbrie, also a large debtor of the bank, for $3,000, and another in favor of the same person for $2,685, both dated July 1st, 1847, all in the hands of Alex'r Benson, to be converted into cash by him, and which complainants doubt not was the property of the bank, and ought to be taken into legal custody, &c.

The bill then prays that defendants be compelled to answer the charges, &c., and for writs of subpœna, &c., and that said Fowlkes and the associate directors, may be compelled to deliver up full and complete possession of the banking house, together with all the effects of any kind, belonging to said Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Memphis; and that said defendants Benson and others (non-residents) be enjoined from transferring to said Fowlkes or any other person, and said Fowlkes from receiving the securities, bank stock, &c., mentioned in the charging part of said bill as in their possession, (in Philadelphia,) that complainants may have an opportunity to lend their aid in the management of the bank, &c., see accounts, &c., and so that the charter may not be forfeited, &c.; and that Joseph H. Talbot be appointed receiver, &c., with powers, &c.—And thereupon Chancellor Ridley directed as follows:

"*To Joseph H. Talbot, clerk and master of the chancery court at Memphis:*—Bond with satisfactory security having been executed by the complainants to the defendants, which is approved by me, and here enclosed, to be preserved in your office, and satisfactory reasons presented in this bill moving me thereto, I think fit to order and direct that subpœna and injunction issue, &c., commanding, &c., as prayed for in this bill; and further, you Joseph H. Talbot, are hereby appointed receiver, vested with authority and power, as prayed for in said bill, i. e. to take said banking house and all the effects belonging to said bank, into your hands and possession forthwith, and hold the same as you may from time to time be ordered by the Chancellor. You will, in the mean time, proceed to collect the debts of the bank, to be applied under the direction of the court. Given under my hand at Nashville, 23d November, 1847.

BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY,
Chancellor of the 4th Division of the State of Tenn.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER

RELATION TO THE

NUMBER OF LICENSES ISSUED, &c.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Nov. 5, 1847.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Having been furnished with a copy of your resolution of the 29th October, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the Treasury furnish the Senate, at as early a day as practicable—1st. The number of Tippling Licenses which have been issued in the State—2d. How many have been issued in each county in Tennessee—3d. How many have been issued within and without incorporated towns.

I have the honor to report, that the whole number of Tippling Licenses issued in the State, for the fiscal year ending 1st September, 1846, as shown by the returns of the county court clerks to this office, is 247; and for the fiscal year ending 1st September, 1847, 324; making the whole number for the two years, 571—a few of the counties not yet having made returns. The number issued for each county in each year, together with remarks showing what counties have not made returns, appears as follows:

Number of tippling licenses.

COUNTIES.	1846.	1847.
Anderson	none.	none.
Bedford	7	5
Benton	none.	2
Bledsoe	1	2
Blount	1	none.
Bradley	none.	3
Campbell	none.	none.
Cannon	1	2
Carroll	5	11
Carter	none.	none.
Claiborne	none.	1
Cocke	none.	2
Coffee	none.	no return.
Davidson	30	23
Decatur	none.	3
DeKalb	2	5
Dickson	3	4
Dyer	3	no return.
Fayette	11	12
Fentress	none.	no return.
Franklin	3	5
Gibson	6	8
Giles	11	4
Grainger	none.	none.
Greene	none.	none.
Grundy	1	no return.
Hamilton	none.	no return.
Hancock	none.	none.
Hardeman	13	18
Hardin	3	7
Hawkins	none.	1
Haywood	7	10
Henderson	1	8
Henry	2	7
Hickman	5	6
Humphreys	2	2
Jackson	4	4
Jefferson	none.	none.
Johnson	none.	none.
Knox	2	3
Lauderdale	1	2
Lawrence	2	4
Lewis	1	none.
Lincoln	2	4

STATEMENT—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1846.	1847.
McMinn	1	4
McNairy	2	4
Macon	none.	3
Madison	4	8
Marshall	none.	1
Maury	10	7
Meigs	1	none.
Marion	none.	2
Monroe	2	no return.
Montgomery	no return	7
Morgan	none.	no return.
Obion	none.	no return.
Overton	none.	none.
Perry	1	3
Polk	2	2
Rhea	none.	2
Roane	2	2
Robertson	1	3
Rutherford	6	9
Sevier	none.	none.
Shelby	58	62
Smith	3	7
Stewart	3	2
Sullivan	none.	none.
Sumner	3	2
Tipton	3	5
Van Buren	1	1
Warren	1	no return.
Washington	none.	none.
Wayne	none.	2
Weakley	4	6
White	2	2
Williamson	5	6
Wilson	2	4
Total number	247	324

There is no data in this office enabling us to answer your third interrogatory.

It may be servicable to the Senate to know, and which I respectfully add, that the whole gross State tax, derivable from tippling licenses issued within the fiscal year ending 1st September, 1846, is - - - - -	$6,164 06
And that for the fiscal year ending 1st September, 1847, as far as returns have been received -	8,720 77
Making total gross revenue, as far as known -	$14,884 83

Respectfully submitted,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, Comptroller

NINTH

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:—In the discharge of my duties as Geologist, I have examined some parts of our State not heretofore described; but I have been engaged principally in investigating the nature of some of the mineral products of Tennessee, which have been noticed in some of my preceding reports. In this report, therefore, I shall endeavor to point out the benefits that may be derived from these resources, particularly those which are offered by our zinc deposites, which are so extensive in the Eastern part of this State. This report will at the same time embrace descriptions of the most improved processes by which the zinc is extracted from its ores, and the ore itself employed in the manufacture of brass. These investigations will form the second part of this report, while the first part of it will contain a description of

Jefferson county.

Continuing the description of the counties of Tennessee, given in the preceding reports, I now beg leave to describe the county of Jefferson, in East Tennessee, which, though not interesting in a geological or mineralogical view, offers many advantages which will make it, at some future day, one of the most valuable portions of the State.

I found only one iron furnace, at present suspended, on Mossy Creek, a few miles to the north of New Market. Near this furnace is an out crop of Calamine, which may increase below ground and become profitable. Another deposit of Calamine is in the vicinity of Dandridge, near a branch running into the French Broad river. To the north of Dandridge. between the Newport road and the French Broad river, are some deposits of of sulphuret of lead, which may be extensive under ground.

The limestone characterized by silurian fossils, as in the vicinity of Knoxville, offers at several places fine varieties of marble, of a nature similar to that found in Hawkins county. It makes its appearance on the surface at several places on the road from Knoxville to New Market. Situated near the Holston river, it may be easily transported by water; and Beaver, or Criswell's creek, offers every facility for water power to saw and polish it.

Although this county does not possess many mineralogical advantages, it has nevertheless many resources which must attract in future a full proportion of the increasing population. Few counties possess more situations for the location of mills, and consequently for the establishment of manufactories—and as a farming and grazing country it is highly interesting.

Mossy creek, about four miles in its whole length, has at least 150 feet fall, and, though small, few streams in East Tennessee offer the advantages which are to be found along its banks. The sources of this stream may be traced for 10 or 12 miles; traversing a range of somewhat hilly limestone, running in some places upon the surface, and at others under ground, forming here and there small ponds, they do not rise and become a permanent stream until near Branner's. On the main stream there are at least 10 separate mill sites, all occupied, and without, the use of dams. Such is the regular distribution of fall, that each site requires a race only 10 or 12 rods long. Some of the wheels are driven by a fall of from 15 to 20 feet.

This little creek is different in its nature from any that I have examined in Tennessee. From the very spot where it makes its appearance as a creek, at Branner's, the water is so abundantly charged with carbonate of lime, that most of the moss (which is very abundant in it, and to which circumstance it owes, probably, its name of Mossy creek,) and grass are incrusted with it, and not only the plants, but the shells (commonly called perrywinkles) are incrusted with a thick coat of lime. Another singular fact is, that these shells (Melania of Naturalists) although taken from different creeks and of different species have generally a similarity to one another. Sometimes we find the same species in a great number;—but the species which exist in Mossy creek, and which has been described by Mr. Lea under the name of *Melania Troostiana*, is found only in this small creek, where it exists in great abundance.

Tuckahoes creek, Long creek, Beaver creek, and other smaller streams, all furnish mill sites, and from the constant supply of water in the East Tennessee streams, the mills are in operation winter and summer.

Half the land of this country ought to be called good farming land—in fact I think that two-thirds of it may be actually cultivated.

A small mountain (Bay's Mountain) passing through the middle of the county, running from S. W. to N. E. divides the streams,

and causes them to run into the Holston river on the one side, and into the French Broad and Nolichucky rivers on the other side. The north eastern declivity even to the summit of this Bay mountain produces fine grazing lands. The southern slope is a rich loam. The valleys and the smaller ranges of hills run parallel to Bay's mountain. The principle mountain and most of the lower subordinate ranges are all composed of sand stone, in which I did not discover any fossils. The valleys consist of limestone belonging to the silurian rocks—perhaps the lowest division. I found in the limestone the calymene fischeri, described under that name by M. de Verneuil as characterizing the lower division of the silurian system.

The New Market valley is not surpassed by any in East Tennessee for beauty and permanent richness of soil. It is adorned with numerous varieties of oak, chesnut, hickory, yellow pine of fine growth, so much in demand for ship building, sugar maple, along the streams, walnut, cherry, and many others.

Description of the zinc ores of Tennessee, and of the processes used to extract the metal from their ores, or to use it for the fabrication of brass.

In consequence of a promise made in one of my preceding reports, to give a more complete account of the zinc ores, and to communicate the processes generally in use to extract the metal from the ores, or to apply the prepared ore immediately for the fabrication of brass, I have been frequently addressed by several citizens of our State. This has obliged me to perform several analysis to ascertain the true value of these zinc ores, and I now beg leave to lay before your honorable body the results of my labors.

From these investigations it appears that the zinc ores which are found in several places in East Tennessee are not of the same kind. Two, sometimes three different species of zinc ore, intermixed in various proportions. form the generality of these deposits. These different species constitute what mineralogists call:

1. Calamine, (zinc spath, carbonate of zinc.)
2. Electric Calamine, (siliceous oxide of zinc.)
3. Blende, (sulphuret of zinc, black jack.*)

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*The popular name of black jack is applied by miners in England, to designate blende, compounded of zinc and sulphur. This is not the case in some parts of the United States; and particularly in Tennessee. The miners here give the name of black jack to the brown hematite, a variety of iron ore, which, though one of our richest iron ores, was when I first visited our iron furnaces, rejected as useless.

In some States other popular names are given to zinc ores. When I visited, some twenty years ago the mines in the State of

The first, *calamine*, is the most abundant, the second electric calamine, and the third, blende, exist only in small quantities mixed with the first; but the latter, (blende,) is more generally dispersed over East and Middle Tennessee, accompanied with other ores, principally lead ore.

The most extensive deposits of zinc ore I found in Claiborne county, East Tennessee. It makes its appearance above ground in numerous places in that county, as about five miles from General Frazier's forge. Near Mr. Harper is another deposit, and a third is found near Mr. Henry Moyers, near Powell's river; a fourth about a mile from Gen. Frazier's forge, and at several other places traces of it are observed. The prospects of finding these deposits extensive, judging from external appearances, are most flattering, and they seem to be connected with circumstances which make them highly interesting and profitable. Being situated on a high elevation above the Clinch and Powell's rivers, the mines may be worked without being encumbered by water. The mines are situated in a country which abound in the best kind of wood for fuel, and which is not far removed from stone coal;—they are in a mountainous part of East Tennessee where the land is not fit for cultivation, so that there is no danger that fuel will ever give out. Besides they are in the proximity of Powell's river, which is sufficiently navigable to send down periodically any quantity of the metal to places near our contemplated railroad.

Description of the different Zinc ores.

I mentioned above that three species of Zinc Ore, occur in East Tennessee. I must here observe that the ores of Zinc, are rather difficult to be recognized by those who have not paid any attention to mineralogy, because most of them, not only exhibit an earthy and stony aspect, but their external appearance varies very much; sometimes they are white, grey, green or brown, and of every intermediate shade between these colors—again some are dull, others are glossy—some are crystalised in regular forms,

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Missouri, and in conversation with miners, inquired about the products of the different mines, I was told that at such and such mines, nothing was found but lead and dry-bone. Nobody could tell me what dry-bone was—"It was some rock or other," was all that I could learn. Arriving at the mines of M. La Valle (valle diggings,) and making with him a survey of his mining ground, I observed to him that he had a great quantity of zinc ore. No! he said, I do not believe any zinc ore is here. I pointed out to him a pile of it; ah! you call this zinc ore? we call it dry-bone, and it is all rejected as useless. I then found out the meaning of dry-bone, and therefore add it to the synonymes of calamine. The accompanying substances of the lead ores are all called tiff whether fluor spar, heavy spar, or calcareous spar.

others exhibit fantastical irregular concretions. Such are the ores generally known under the names of calamine and electric calamine. The blende nevertheless has some striking characters, by which, when once known, even a tyro in mineralogy will be able to distinguish it from other mineral substances.

Calamine.

It occurs in minute crystals, modifications of the rhomboedron, generally with convex faces. Crystals are nevertheless rare in our Zinc ore, it occurs more in stalactical concretions or crusts and carious or porous masses. It has generally a bluish gray color, a waxy lustre, and is slightly translucent. I collected a specimen which is composed of two varieties of it—the one part is mammilary, chalky, dull white and perfectly opaque—composed of parallel layers, transversely striated, more or less diverging, and effervesces briskly with acids; the other part is translucent, has a waxy appearance, as mentioned above, and striated, it effervesces slowly with acids. But the generality of the ore is of a granular compact or structure and opaque. One of the essential characters which distinguish it from other Zinc ores, is that it effervesces during its solution in any acid.

Galena (sulphuret of lead) and small quanties of oxide of Iron, are the only substances that are mixed with it; the first is sometimes pretty abundant and is easily recognized by its color and metallic lustre, nevertheless it is at other places, so intimately mixed with the calamine, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other. So it is with the iron oxide to which the yellow and brown ore owes its color. But these two ores are of not much consequence when it is intended to use them for the manufacture of brass; a large quantity of lead would be injurious.

Electric Calamine.

This ore occurs in small quantities with the preceding, and it requires the experienced eye of a mineralogist to distingnish the one from the other; they both occur in minute crystals, the forms of each can only be made out by an experienced crystalographer, they both occur stalactical and in carious masses.

The electric calamine becomes electric by heat or friction, which is not the case with the common calamine; but again, this character can only be discovered by those who have made mineralogy one of their principal occupations; but the principal character which distinguishes the one from the other, and which requires not much skill to find out, is shown by the action of acids upon them; the electric calamine when in powder, and acted upon with nitric acid, (*aqua fortis,*) and slightly heated, is dissolved without effervescing leaving a gelatine after cooling.

But as this mineral yields its metal by the same mode of ope-

ration as the former, it is of no practical utility to be able to distinguish the one from the other. Also the quantity of Zinc in both is almost the same, the electric calamine containing only 1½ per cent more of the metal, and wherever they occur together, they are never separated but worked together.

But as both of them resemble, to the common observer, a stony or earthy material, it is necessary to distinguish them from these stony substances. The best mode to discover the metallic nature of these ores and to distinguish them from all other ores and stony substances, is to expose a small quantity, for 15 or 20 minutes, to a low red heat, to pulverize and sift it and mix it with powdered charcoal and filings of copper—expose this mixture in a small crucible for some time to the heat of a smith's fire (for instance the time and heat which are necessary to smelt copper) and see whether the copper has increased in weight and is changed into brass; if such is the case, you may be certain that the essayed mineral contained zinc. Such will be the result which ever of the two minerals are used. In fact for the extraction of the metal or the production of brass it is, as already observed, indifferent which of the two is used, and it is only for scientific purposes that a mineralogist must be able to distinguish the one from the other.

Blende.

The blende (sulphuret of zinc) is more easily recognized. It occurs often crystallised in modifications of rhombic dodecaedrons or in irregular crystalline masses, having a lamellar or radiating structure, and a more or less resinous (like rosin) lustre. Its hardness is such that it can be scraped with a knife when it gives a powder like that of rosin.

Nevertheless it will always be well for those who are entirely ignorant of mineralogy to consult a scientific mineralogist. When once the nature of the ore has been pointed out, it will be an easy matter for those that are no mineralogists to find out the ore.

Blende, though not in its pure state, is found in some parts of Tennessee, as near Powell's river on the premises, if I am not mistaken, of Messrs. Thornburg and Nelson, where it occurs chiefly in connection with lead. It is also found in small quantities in the lead ore at Haysboro' near Nashville.

Analysis of the Zinc Ores.

In order to ascertain the quantity of zinc which the above mentioned ores contain, I first selected small quantities of the perfectly pure ore of each and analyzed them separately.—I then took the generality of the ore, and subjected it merely to pulverising and washing in order to free it from earthey adhering impurities, and subjected it to processes somewhat similar

to those practised in the manufacturing line. From these analyses it appears that the first species, Calamine, is composed of:

Oxide of Zinc,	64.00	{ 80,13 metalic Zinc.
Carbonic Acid,	36,00	{ 19,87 oxygen,
	100.00	

This oxide of Zinc contains 80,13 per cent, or the ore a fraction more than 51 per cent of metallic Zinc, the other constituents being carbonic acid, which is dissipated during roasting, and oxygen, which is got rid of during the reduction of the ore.

The second species: Electric Calamine is composed of:

Oxide of Zinc,	67,00
Silica,	25,00
Water and other matter,	8,00
	100,00

Which gives rather more than 53 per cent of metal, but as this ore forms only a small part of the average ore, it can hardly influence the general result.

These two ores were, till lately, the only zinc ores that were used in Europe for the preparation of brass, and the extraction of the metallic zinc, and it is only a few years since blende (sulphuret of zinc,) has been used. Although the blende is easily recognised as mentioned above, it is nevertheless very difficult to ascertain by mere inspection whether the ores contain other ingredients than simply zinc combined with sulphur, because the sulphuret of zinc seems to form intimate combinations with sulphuret of iron, sulphuret of copper, sulphuret of arsenic, and sulphuret of cadmium, all of which can only be discovered by chemical means, and are not perceptible to the eye. The blende from near Powell's river after being separated as much as practicable from heterogenous matter gave:

Zinc,	61,00
Iron,	1,50
Lead,	7,50
Sulphur,	21,00
Earthy matter and loss,	9,00

The analyses have been made with carefully selected quantities of the ores and in a careful manner, but in operations on a large or manufacturing scale such extreme nicities are impracticable. I have therefore made several analyses of the calamine and the electric calamine as they occur together in the ore, separating only the impurities by washing after it was pulverised; that I might ascertain merely the quantity of metal the calamine and electric calamine, as they occur in the mine, contained. The results of these analyses have varied very much, some of the ores were so completely purified by these mechanical labors that they produced about 50 per cent of metallic zinc; but on an average I must put down the general result at from 40 to 43 per cent. The ore which served for my investigations

was collected from the surface only, where it had been exposed to the influence of atmospheric agencies. There may be some difference in the result when the ore is not altered by exposure, but this difference will probably be favorable; but even if the results were not more favorable than those which I obtained from my analyses, they must be considered as very satisfactory if we compare them with results obtained in Europe. In Lydgonia the *calcined* calamine produces on an average from 40 to 47 per cent, and the nett loss of metal during the operation is considered as 8 per cent. According to Gray, one of the zinc works produces generally from 10 centner of ore, 4 centne zinc. It must be remembered that I took form analyses ore that was not roasted or calcined.

So far as I know, no zinc in its metallic state has as yet been produced from its ores in any part of the United States, nor has any of our American zinc ore been employed in the formation of brass; all the brass that is manufactured here, being made by combining the zinc of commerce with copper. The necessity of taking advantage of the resources so bountifully bestowed, almost on every state, have induced the inhabitants of some of the eastern states to turn their attention to their zinc mines. I received some time ago a pamphlet having for title, "On the Zinc Mines of Franklin, Sussex county, N. J., by Francis Alger of Boston." In it Mr. Alger says, "As the manufacturing of pure zinc metal has become of great importance, from its increased consumption in the arts and manufactures of our country, enterprising individuals have turned their attention to the subject; and the discovery of extensive deposites of zinc ore has been looked for with great interest. Various mines have been called into notice, and some of them have been thought of sufficient extent for profitable exploration; but as they have proved to yield nothing but common sulphuret of zinc, no company has ventured to engage in the business." It must here be observed that our great deposites, are not "sulphuret of zinc;" it is the carbonate and siliceous oxide. Mr. A. recommends the red zinc ore, which in bulk, (as it occurs in the mine,) according to Mr. A., contains somewhat more than the half of oxide of zinc, which oxide of zinc has also a small proportion of manganese and iron—while the Tennessee ore is richer in zinc, and is free of the "sulphuret."

In order, therefore, that our citizens may avail themselves of these valuable resources of our State, I will describe the most improved processes by which the ores are made available in Europe.

The process by which the zinc is obtained, is said to have been introduced from China into England and was first practised in a manufactory at Bristol in that country. The ores generally used, are the two first described, the calamine and electric calamine. The ore, after being raised from the mine, is first dressed, that is, it is broken into small fragments, and the galena, pyrites

and other impurities are separated as accuretely as possible by hand; it is next calcined or roasted (as it is generally called,) in a reverberatory furnace. By this operation, carbonic acid and water are driven off and the volume of the ore becomes less and more brittle. It is performed in houses, partly in an open fire, partly, in order to save fuel, in proper furnaces. In the first case wood or stone coal is used. In the latter the prepared ore is introduced through an opening in the vaulted roof into the furnace, and spread out over the floor or laboratory, as it is technically called. By this operation the ore loses on an average one-third in weight, becomes more brittle, and its former color, which is principally owing to iron oxide, becomes of a brighter red.

After this operation, the ore is washed, by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the metallic oxide; this oxide, being dried is intimately mixed with about one-eigthth of its weight of charcoal by grinding the ingredients together in a mill, and thus becomes ready to be smelted.

Description of a Roasting Furnace.

The furnace in which the roasting is performed is called, as mentioned above, a reverberatory furnace.

Plate 1, figure 1, shows a longitudinal section of such a furnace used in Upper Silesia;—figure 2, a horizontal section.

a, an aperture in the vaulted roof through which the ore is introduced;

b, *b*, two apertures in the side walls furnished with doors which serve to introduce a kind of iron rake or bar to stir up and turn the materials;

c, the chimney;

d, a fire bridge;

e, the grate, which is fixed a little lower than the level of the adjoining floor of laboratory;

f, a hole through which the fuel is introduced and the fire stirred up.

The floor of the laboratory is formed of clean sand mixed with a little clay, and well beaten into a smooth compact surface, and this is sometimes further coated with a mixture of charcoal, powder and clay. The roof is vaulted, and low, so as to allow but a narrow space for the passage of the flame, but the precise curve to be given it, is of little consequence, provided it is as flat as is consistent with due strength, in order to contract the space between it and the floor. The ore is every hour stirred up, and after 5 or 6 hours good roasting, it is taken out, and the furnace filled again. The Silesian furnace holds 30 centner, and the fuel used is stone coal. 100 centners of ore require somewhat more than 25 bushels (15 Prussian Schekels) stone coal for its complete roasting.

After this the roasted ore is mixed with one seventh or one

eighth of its weight of the charcoal dust and cinders, which fall through the grate. But as zinc is volatile in a high heat, the reduction must be performed in close apparatus like those used for distillation by means of pots or crucibles as practised by the English and invented by Watt. Or in an apparatus composed of earthen tubes arranged in a vertical position, as used in Carinthia; or in an horizontal position, as practised in Liege; or again by muffles with adopters or receivers by which also a downward distillation takes place, as in Upper Silesia, Poland, Cracow, Gallicia and Grison.

The English mode of reducing the ore is, as observed above, in pots or crucibles arranged in a furnace invented by Watt. Such furnaces are used at Bristol, Birmingham, and near Sheffield, the first obtain the calamine from Flintshire and Mendipshill; the last from Alston Moor in Cumberland.

Description of Watt's Furnace.

The furnaces used in the above mentioned places are either quadrangular or round; the latter the most convenient, and are constructed for 6 or 8 pots or crucibles. Figure 3 represents such a furnace; it is composed of a dome or vaulted roof surrounded by a conical chimney constructed as follows:

a, dome or vaulted roof;

b, chimney, to increase the draught and to carry off the smoke;

c, opening in the chimney—the same number as there are pots in the furnace;

d, apertures in the vaulted roof—the same number as there are pots in the furnace. Through these holes the pots are filled and closed, and the smoke ascends from the interior.

In the surrounding wall, openings are left through which the pots are introduced and removed. These openings are closed again with bricks and a mortar of clay when the pots are in it.

e, grate;

f, fire door;

g, hole for ashes;

h, iron pots or crucibles. The bottom of these pots is perforated with a circular hole which is closed with a wooden plug when they are filled with the calamine and coal; the heat of the furnace chars the plug and thus prevents the matter from falling down;

i, the floor upon which the pots are placed; it is perforated under each pot, so that the bottom of the pots can be reached from below. In the

k, aperture of the pots is a sheet iron tube, diminishing in diameter downwards, to which, when the distillation is going on, a sheet iron tube is adapted in which the zinc vapors condense and fall in drops in

l, vessels filled with water;

The filling of the pots is performed through an opening in the

upper part, which remains open during the beginning of the operation till the flame, issuing through it, assumes a bluish color (this color is owing to the burning of the zinc)—the aperture is then closed with a

m, plate of fire clay and luted.

The iron tubes are sometimes disturbed and clogged by the condensed zinc and must therefore from time to time be cleared out by a red hot iron which melts the metal.

The pots may be constructed, as is shown in fig. (which I consider an improvement.) This fig. is a vertical section of it; and fig. a cast iron pipe fitted to the bottom of the crucible or pot. The chemical action in these pots during the operation is easily understood; the heat decomposes the materials, and zinc and carbonic acid, the result of the decomposition become aeriform, which rising, have to pass through the iron tube, where they are cooled; the zinc condenses into drops of melted zinc, and the carbonic acid is dissipated through the air.

Several improvements in this apparatus have been introduced in England, one of which is that of Mr. Dillger, which has been adopted in some parts of Germany and neighboring countries, as in Carintha and Dognaska in the Banat. The improved apparatus consist of four connected reverberatory furnaces.

Description of Dillger's Furnace.

Fig. 4, represents partly the section and partly the elevation of these furnaces; and fig. 4* the plan of four of them together.

a, *b*, *c*, *d*, are the fire rooms of these furnaces, with their ash room; grates, or pierced vaults and doors.

e, *f*, *g*, *h*, are the charging doors of the chambers of these reverberatories, upon the floors of which are disposed a great number of baked long pots or tubes, about five feet long and six inches wide, closed at top, open at bottom.

i, are side openings, by which the flame that passes into the chamber through

k, the openings which vents itself into the hollow space between the furnaces, and from thence into the

l, chimney which serves for the whole set.

m, are earthen pipes, open at both ends, and shaped like the capital of a column; the pipes are hung quite close together, in a grating of iron bars that form the real floor of the chamber; but as the square heads of these overlap the bars and meet together, they form the floor that is actually exposed to the heat. A groove in the edge of these pipes receive the open end of the

p, long pots, and the prepared ore is prevented from falling out by some large pieces of charcoal which are stuck in the mouth of the long pots.

r, are sheets of rolled iron, placed below the floors of the chambers to receive the drops of zinc that distill down from the short pipes.

s, are sheets of rolled iron, hung before the vault under the floor of the chamber, to hinder a draught of air on the zinc as it drops from the pipes, as that draught would cause the zinc to take fire.

t, is the chimney of the whole stack of four furnaces. Each of these furnaces are, according to the plan, made for 160 pots, in 10 rows of 16 pots each, but only 38 of them charged with ore, are put into the furnace along with a sufficient number of unbaked empty pots to supply the place of those that break in the operation, which is unusually about 28 or 30.

The 64 pots of the first four rows next the fire room, are charged with a mixture of 14 cubic feet, or 1820 pounds of stamped and roasted calamine, 36 cubic feet, or 504 pounds of bruised charcoal passed through a sieve whose meshes are only one-eighth of an inch wide; 36 pounds of common salt and 4 cubic feet or 280 pounds of water containing 3 pounds of potash in solution. Only 20 pots are placed in the two next rows, the space of 12 pots being left empty. These pots are charged with a mixture of four cubic feet or 520 pounds of stamped and roasted calamine, 16 cubic feet or 224 pounds of small pieces of charcoal, passed through a sieve whose meshes are one-half inch wide, 16 pounds common salt, and one cubic foot or 62.5 pounds of water holding three-fourths of a pound of potash in solution. So that each of the pots hold 771 cubic inches or about 20 or 21 pounds of the mixture; the above quantity is the charge for two of these furnaces, which are usually heated at once, while the other pair are cooling.

The furnaces are heated with beech billets, and the firing which lasts from 30 to 36 hours, consumes about 72 cubic yards of wood. The 2340 pounds of roasted calamine in the above charge, produces about 800 pounds of raw zinc which is received on the sheets of iron, and being afterwards melted to be cast into ingots, yields about 700 pounds of pure zinc, and about 150 pounds of oxide, which is mixed with the calamine in the next operation.

In some places, as in Poland and Silesia, stone coal is used; in that case some slight alterations are made in the construction of the furnaces. In Silesia the pots are two feet wide. The breaking of these pipes and the great quantity of wood which it requires, reduces the profits very much, and may make this mode objectionable. *Hallander's Tage buch einer metallurgische technologische reise, etc.*

Description of the Liege Furnace.

At Liege, calamine is distilled for zinc in another manner.—The calamine is obtained from Altenburg, near Aix-la-chapelle. Earthen pipes are placed horizontally across the furnace, and open at both ends. The calcined calamine is ground to powder and mixed with from one-half to two-thirds of its bulk of coke

broken up to the size of a hazelnut. At Aix-la-chapelle, where a similar furnace is in operation, charcoal is used.

Fig. 5 represents a front view of the furnace at Liege, fig. 6, a vertical section through the midst of the furnace. Its height from the floor to the chimney is 9 feet. The height of the chimney is from 18 to 20 feet.

a, ash hole;
b, grate;
c, fire place;
d, floor of the furnace;
e, laboratory where the pipes are placed;
f, arch which covers the laboratory;
f, second arch which terminates the furnace;
g, chimney;
h, fire wall which is connected to the wall of the building.

The floor of the furnace, the fire place and ash-hole are under the floor of the laboratory, so that the upper surface of the first is at the same level with that of the last. The heat rises from the first place through

i, 10 flues, two in a row; between these 5 pair of flues are placed the lower

k, pipes which rest immediately upon the floor; the second and third row of pipes lie parallel above the lower, being a few inches the one from the other; in the sixth row are only two pipes, so that there are in each operation 22 pipes. They are supported in the front and behind upon fire bricks, which form in front with the side walls a kind of

l, framework supporting the pipes.

The pipes are 3 feet in length and from 4 to 5 inches diameter in the clear, and 5-4 of an inch thick. They are made of a mixture of fire clay and burned clay, and turned on a horizontal potter's wheel and shaped in a mould; they hold 40 pounds of mixture. The heat which passes through the flues *i* into the laboratory, circulates around the pipes, and escaping through the

m, openings into the two arches, reaches the chimney. To improve the draught there is an

n, aperture in the front of the furnace between the two arches, through which air can be introduced

The two small

o, sidewalls of the furnace project one foot in front of the frame work *l* probably in order to have the

p, 10 hooks on both sides, and the

q, 5 iron bolts horizontally above one another, upon which rest the

r, iron adapters. These adapters are of cast iron, conical, 1½ feet long, their diameter is 1½ inch at one extremity and 1 inch at the other. After the pipes are filled they are so attached that they incline more or less backwards in order to prevent the fluid zinc from running away; the intermediate space is filled with loam.

A small blue flame is perceptible at the mouth of the adapter during the operation of the furnace. The fluid metal is every two hours scraped out in a ladle; the operation is finished in about 12 hours, the pipes are then emptied, and filled with fresh materials, and the operation recommenced. Each operation produces 100 pounds zinc, which is melted in cast iron pots and cast in proper forms, by which it loses about 10 per cent.

In Silesia, Poland, Cracow, Galicia and Switzerland, the zinc distillation is generally practised in muffled furnaces. Several of these furnaces have lately been erected in the dominion of Beuthen in Silesia. There existed in 1836, 32 of these furnaces in Silesia, 28 at Beuthen and 4 at Pless.

The muffles are composed of a mixture of fire clay and pounded fragments of old muffles. The adapters or receivers, which are not exposed to a great heat, are generally made of a mixture of common potter's clay and ground fragments of pots—two parts of the former and one part of the latter.

Description of the Silesian furnace.

Fig. 7 to 10 represents a double Silesian furnace; each for 10 muffles half of which have their mouths towards the one, and the other half towards the other side of the furnace; the two rows touch each other in the interior of the furnace. Fig. 7 exhibits at the left a ground plan in the direction of the dotted line *a, b, c, d,* in fig. 9; the right side, represents a superficial view, the arch and the half of the muffles being removed. Fig. 8 represents a longitudinal view of the muffles, one half of which is furnished with iron doors and the other is without them. Fig. 9 shows a vertical section of a single furnace in the direction of the dotted line A. B. in fig. 7. Fig. 10, a transversal section of a single furnace and an outside view of half a furnace.

a, a, a, three cast iron bars above the grate, which serve to introduce air and through which the ashes fall; they are fastened in the masonry.

b, b, b, b, four iron plates, enclosing the bars a, a, a.

c, the fire hole closed with iron plates; it has an iron floor, and terminates towards the grate in

d, a cast iron box.

e, a cavity (called drophole) with an iron floor to receive the drops of metal.

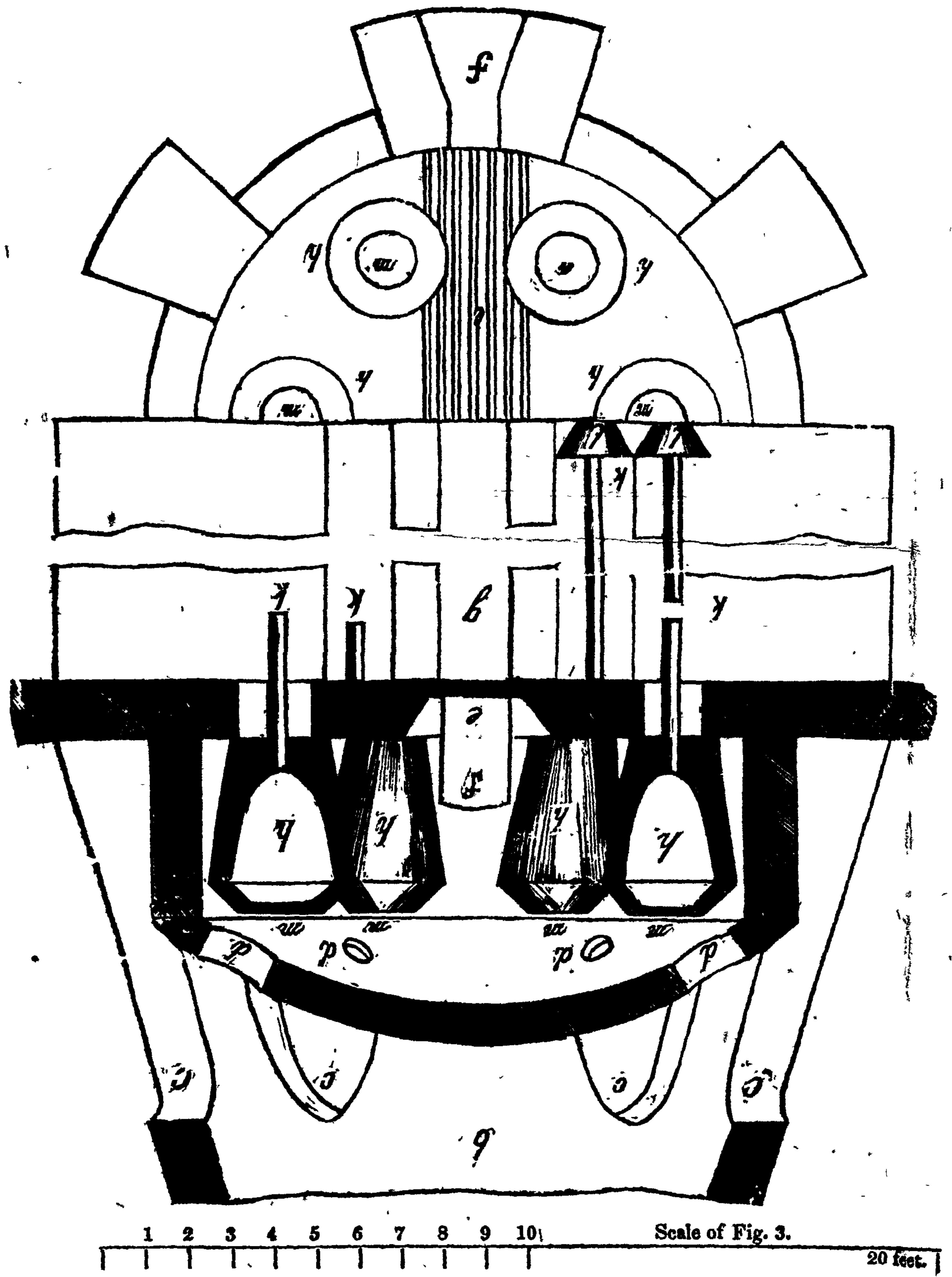
f, iron plate having on its outer edge an elevation, or simply turned up. to prevent the loss of zinc.

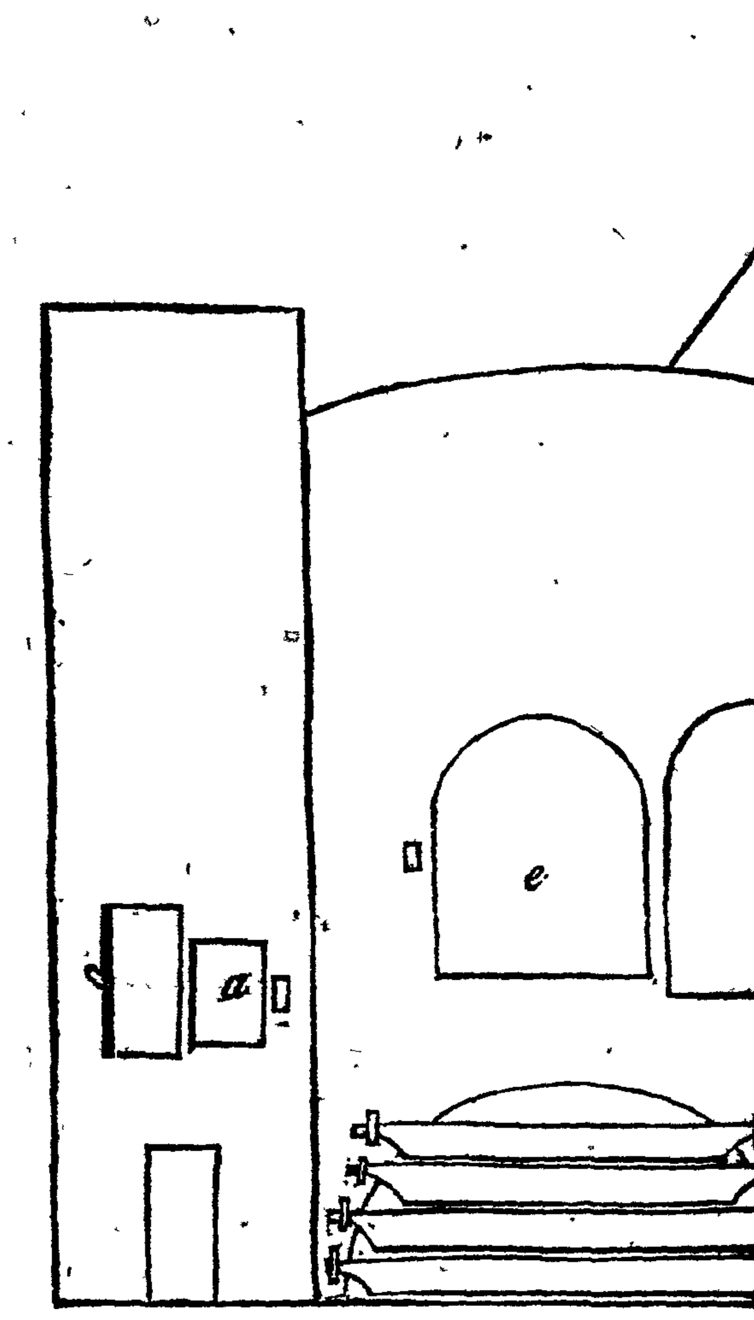
g, the superior cover is, on both sides, a single iron plate, and forms at the same time the floor for the receivers. These plates are as long as the furnace, and one foot wide, and cover thus only the anterior part of the drop hole *e.* In order to close these cavities entirely

h, complimentary plates are used which fit exactly in the place of the receiver and reach back to

P

Fig. 3.





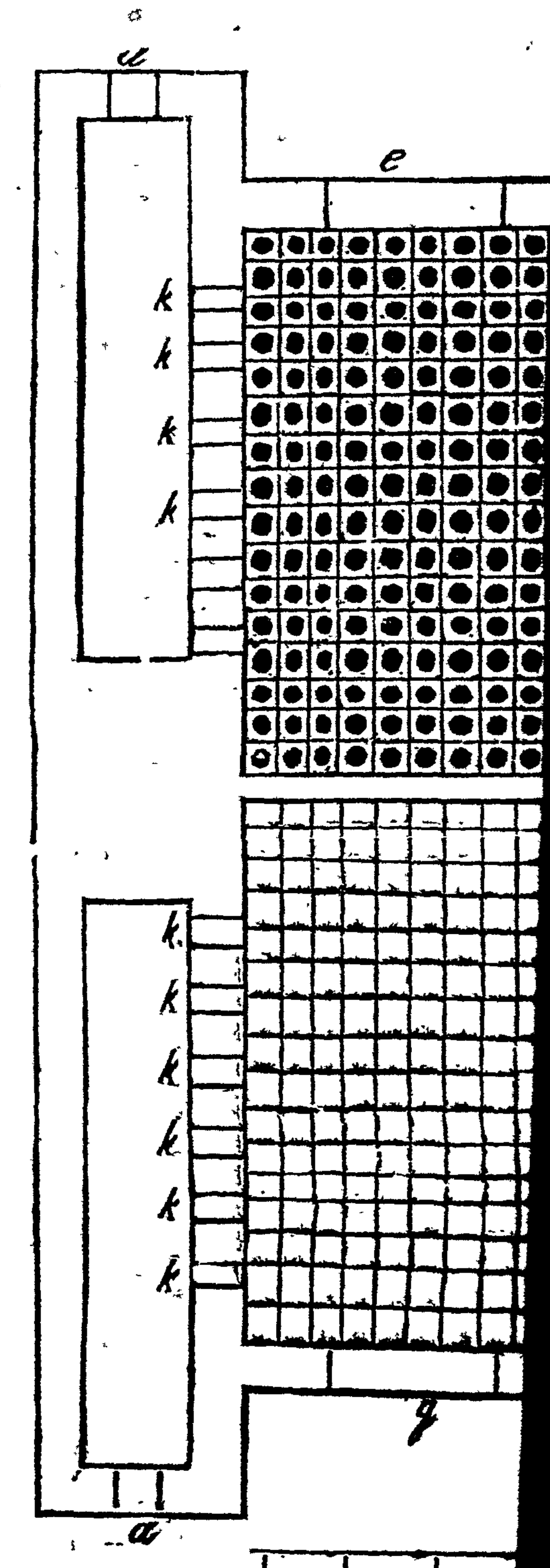


Fig. 1.

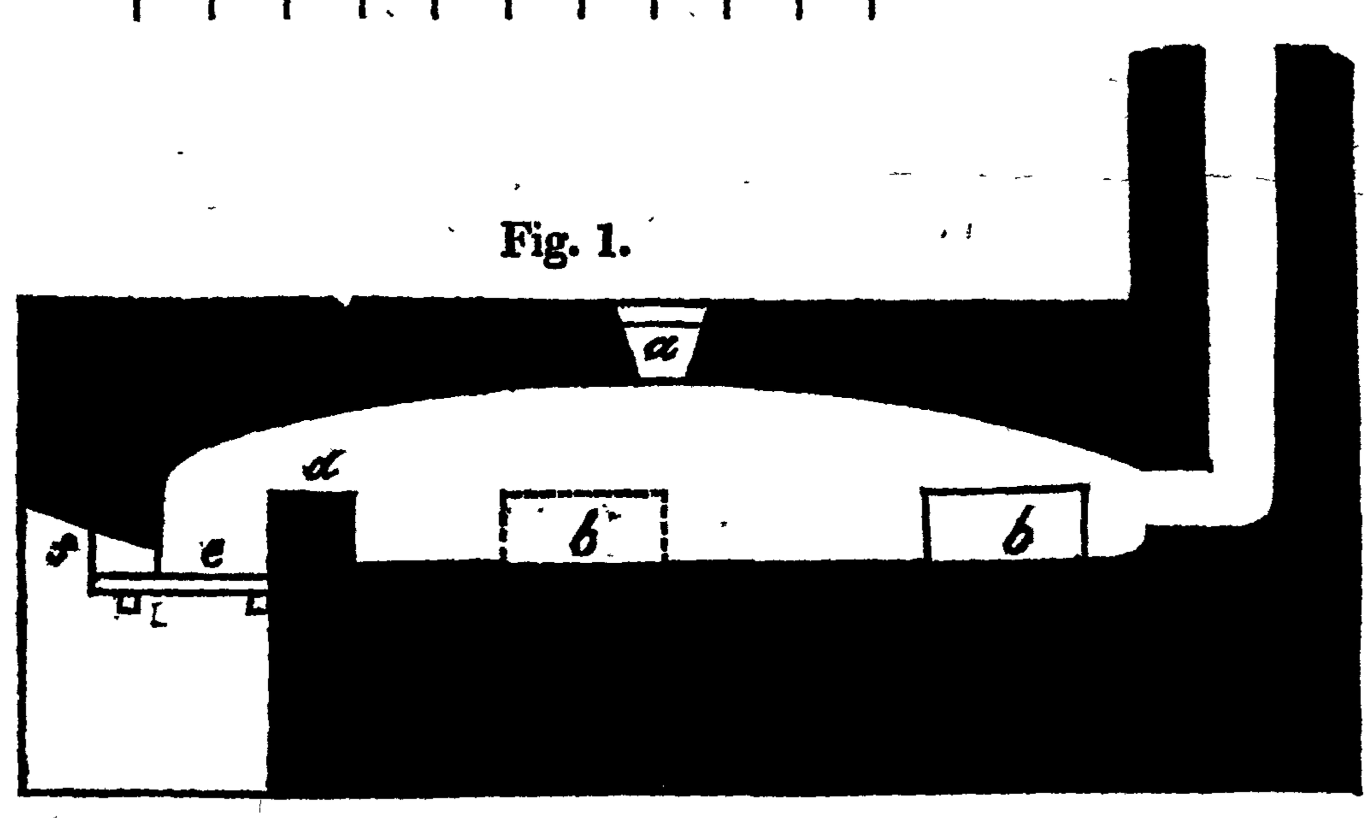
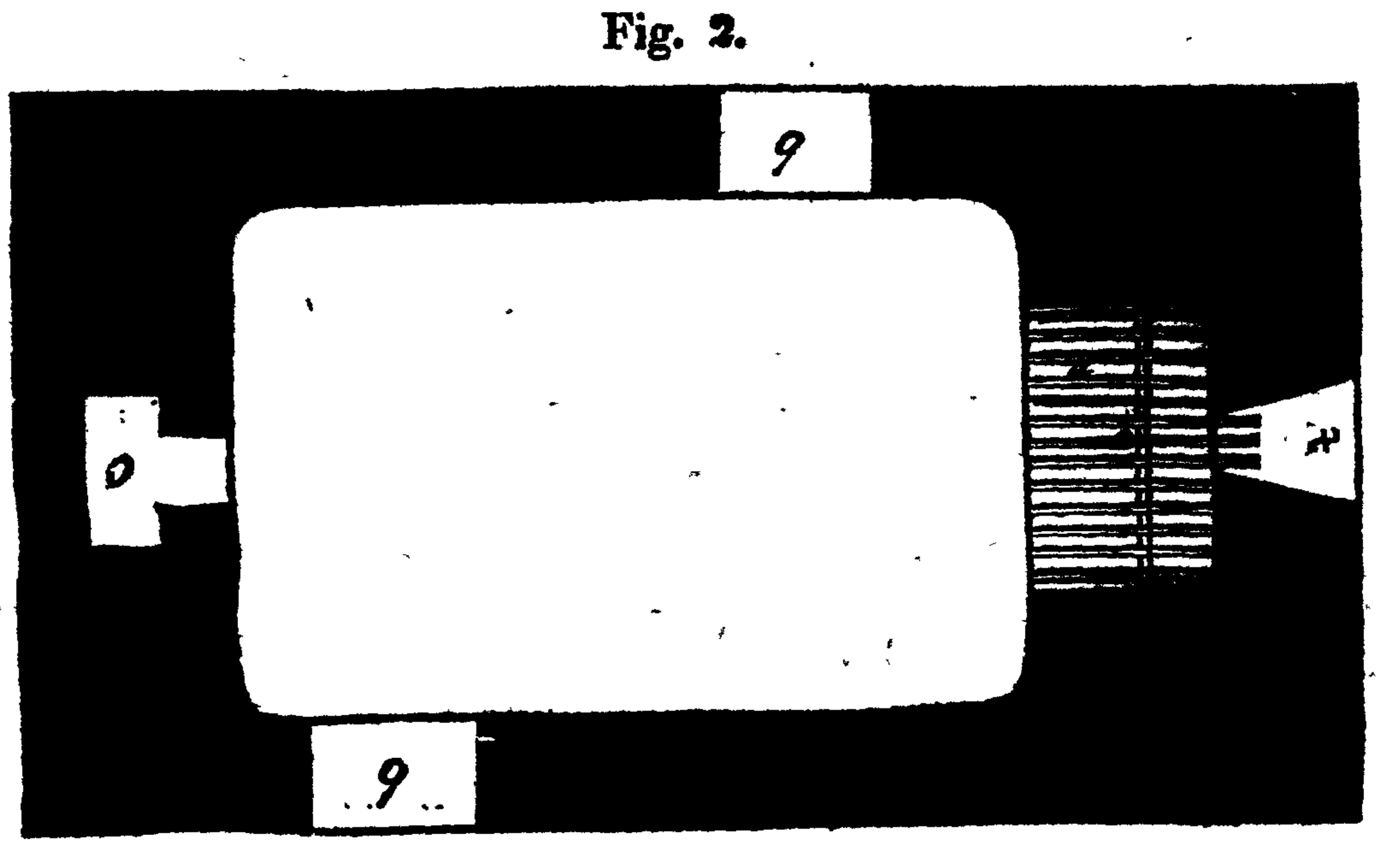


Fig. 2.



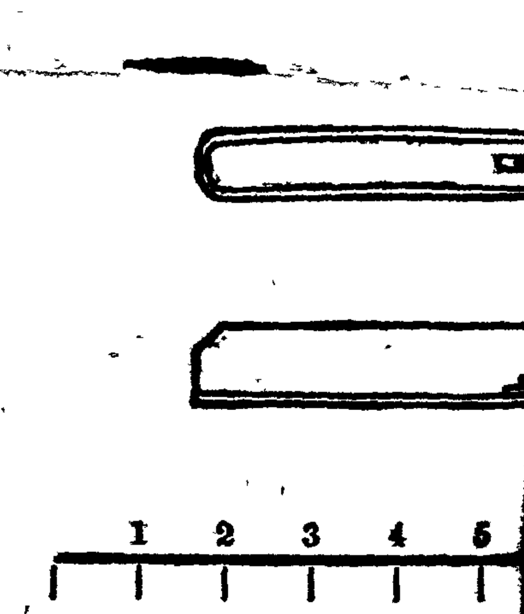


Fig. 15.

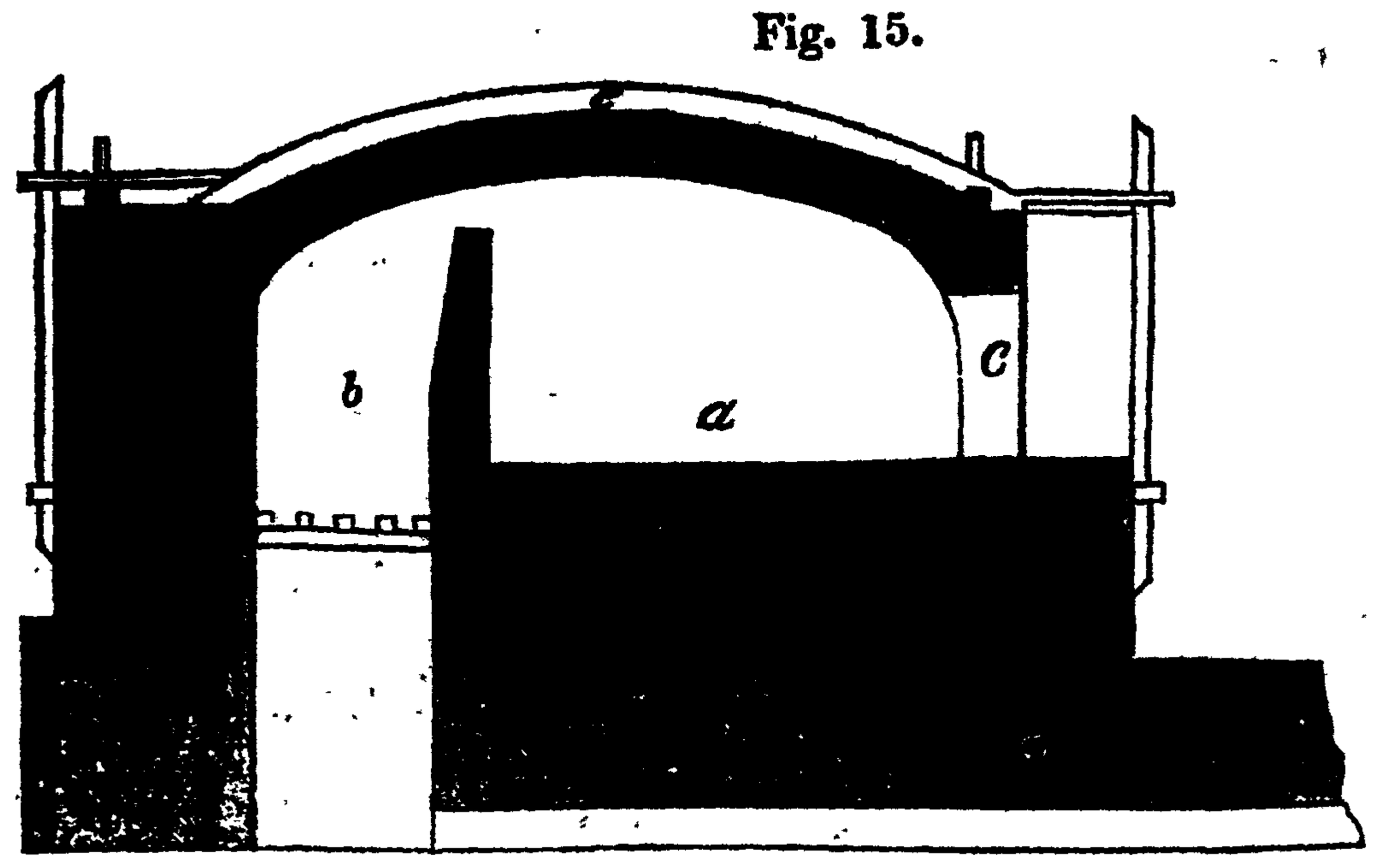
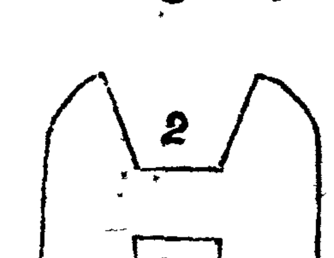


Fig. 11.



LATE I.

Fig. 4.

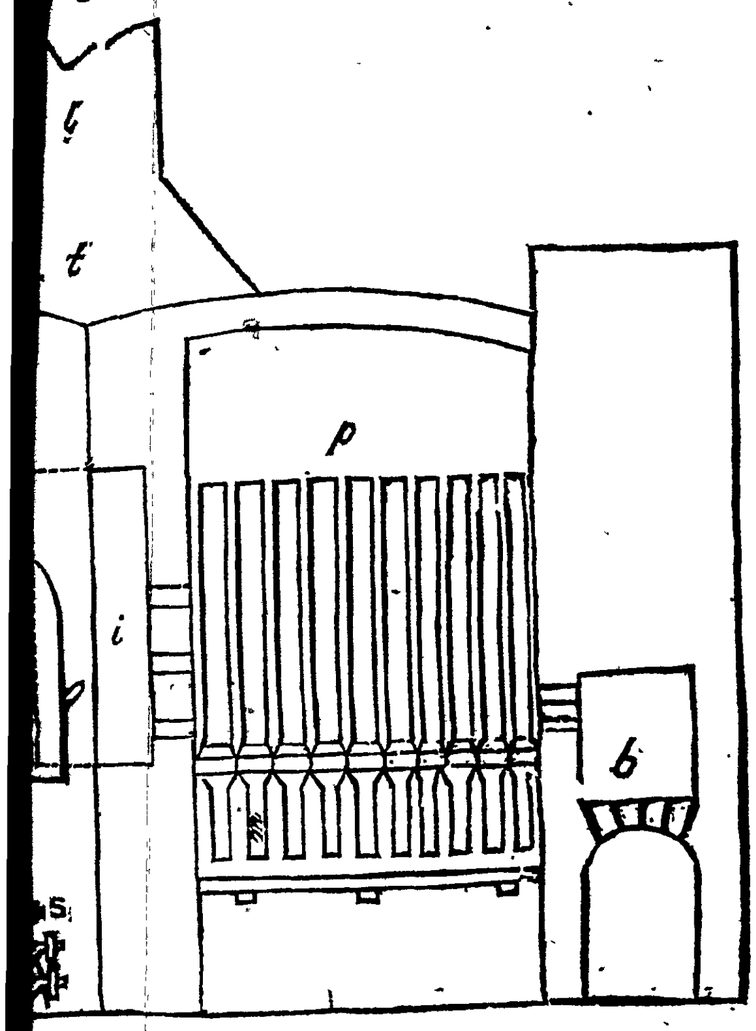
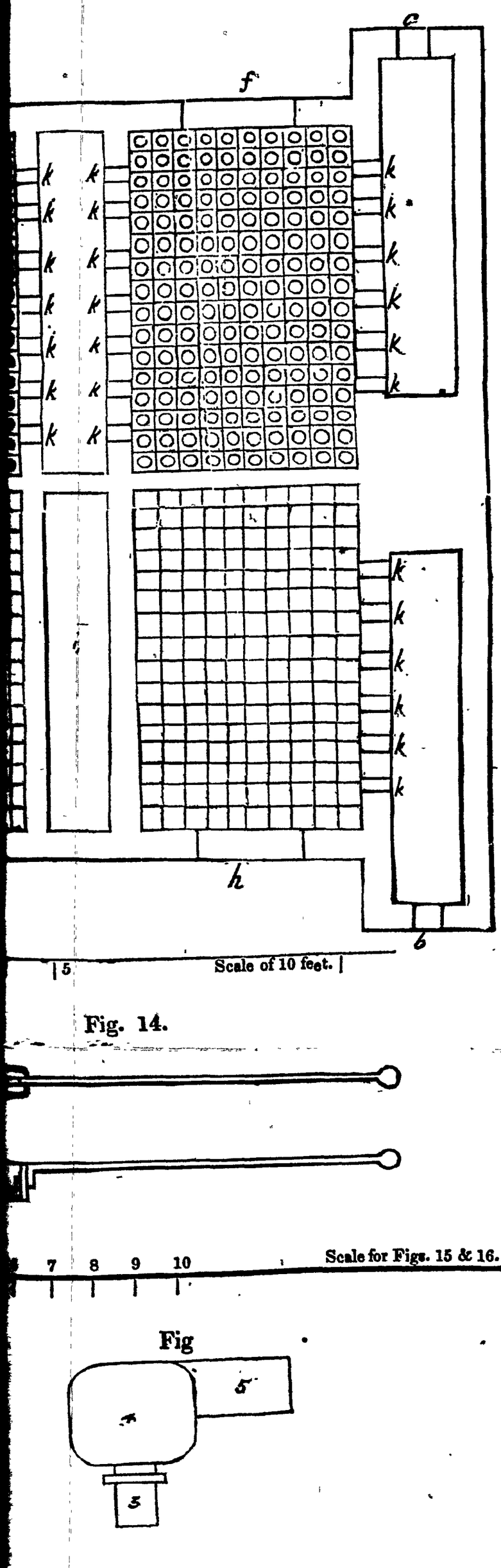


Fig. 4*.



Scale of 10 feet.

Fig. 14.

Scale for Figs. 15 & 16.

7 8 9 10 20 feet.

Fig

Fig. 13.

Engraved by C. Foster.

Fig. 18.

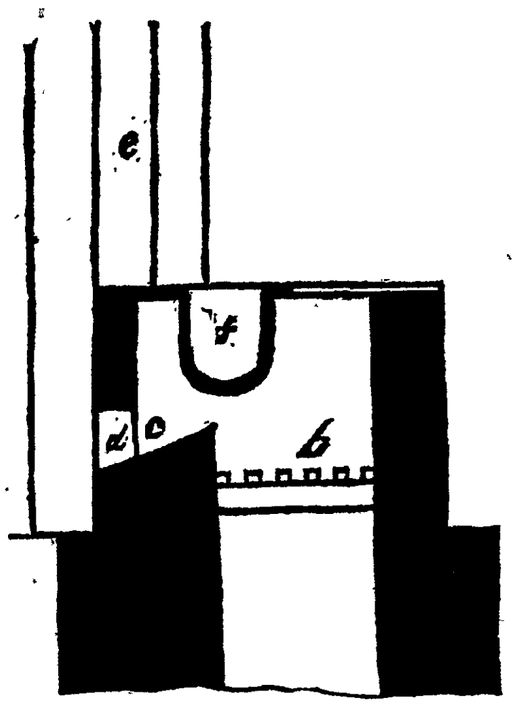
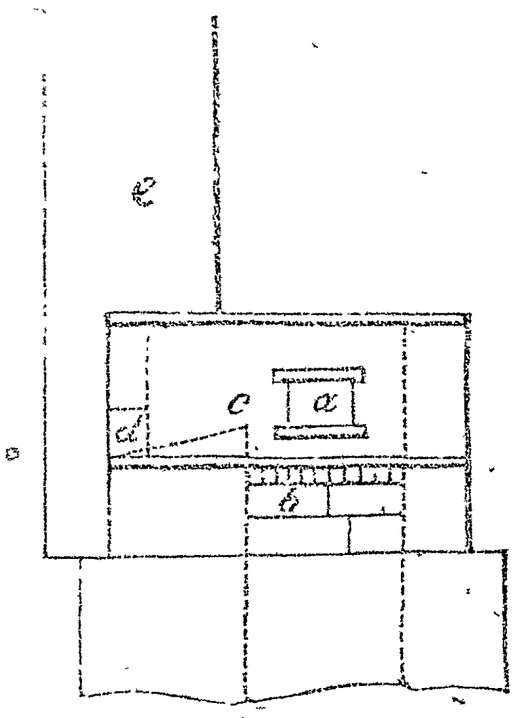


Fig. 17.



Scale of 12 ft. for Figs. 1, 2, 17, 18 & 19 6 9 12

Fig. 19.

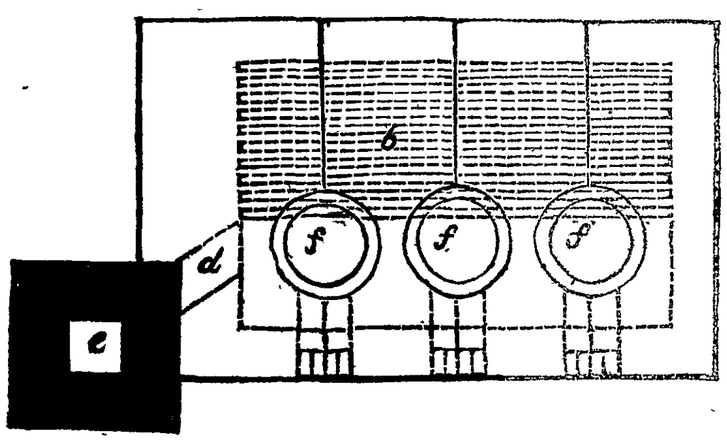


Fig. 5.

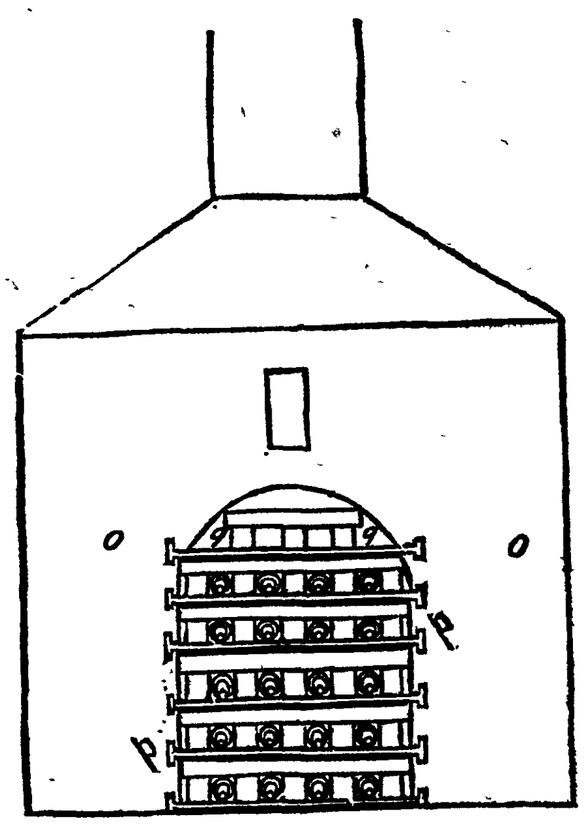
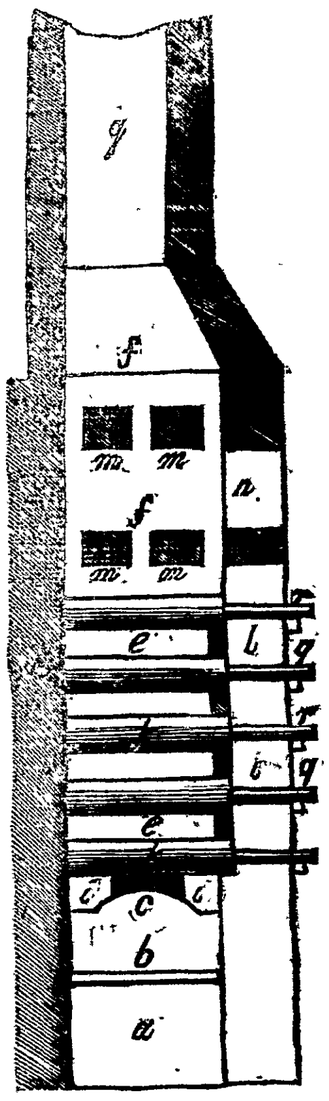


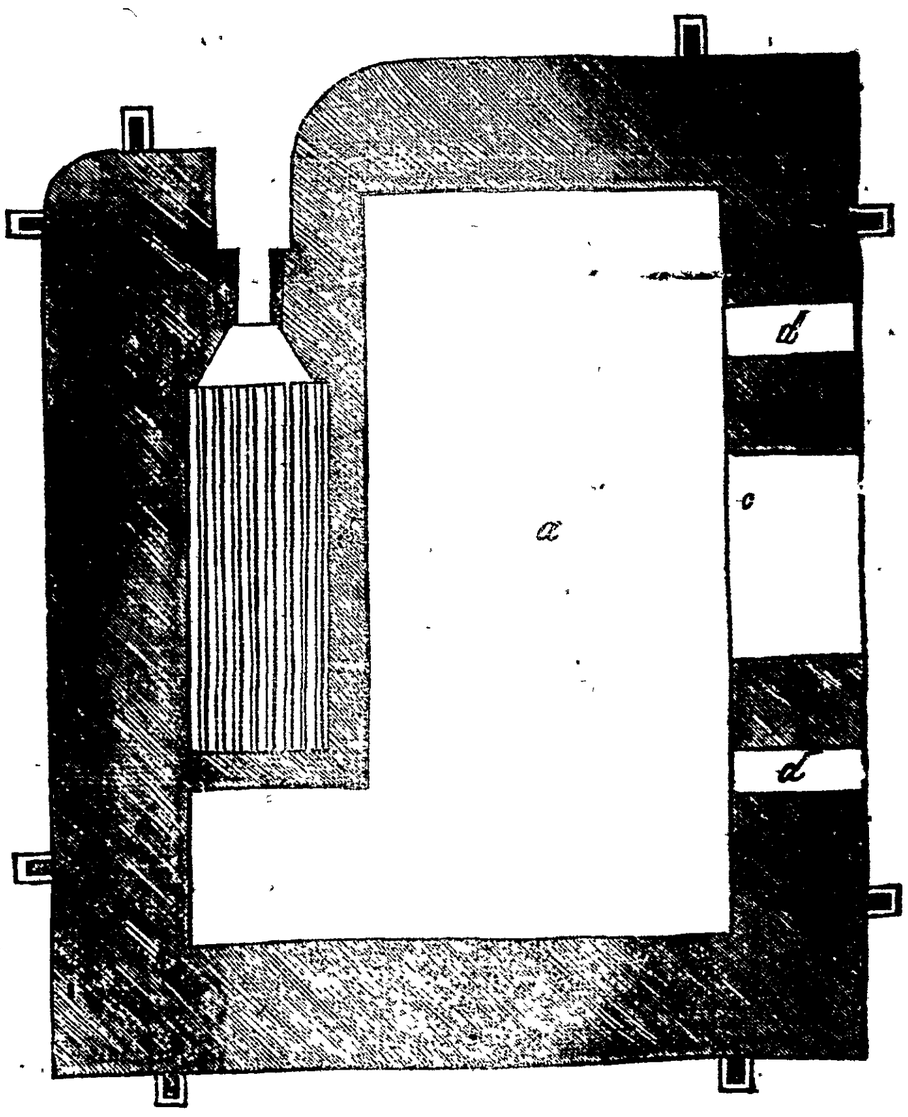
Fig. 6.



5 10 20 feet.

Scale for Figs. 5 & 6.

Fig. 16.



PLAT

F

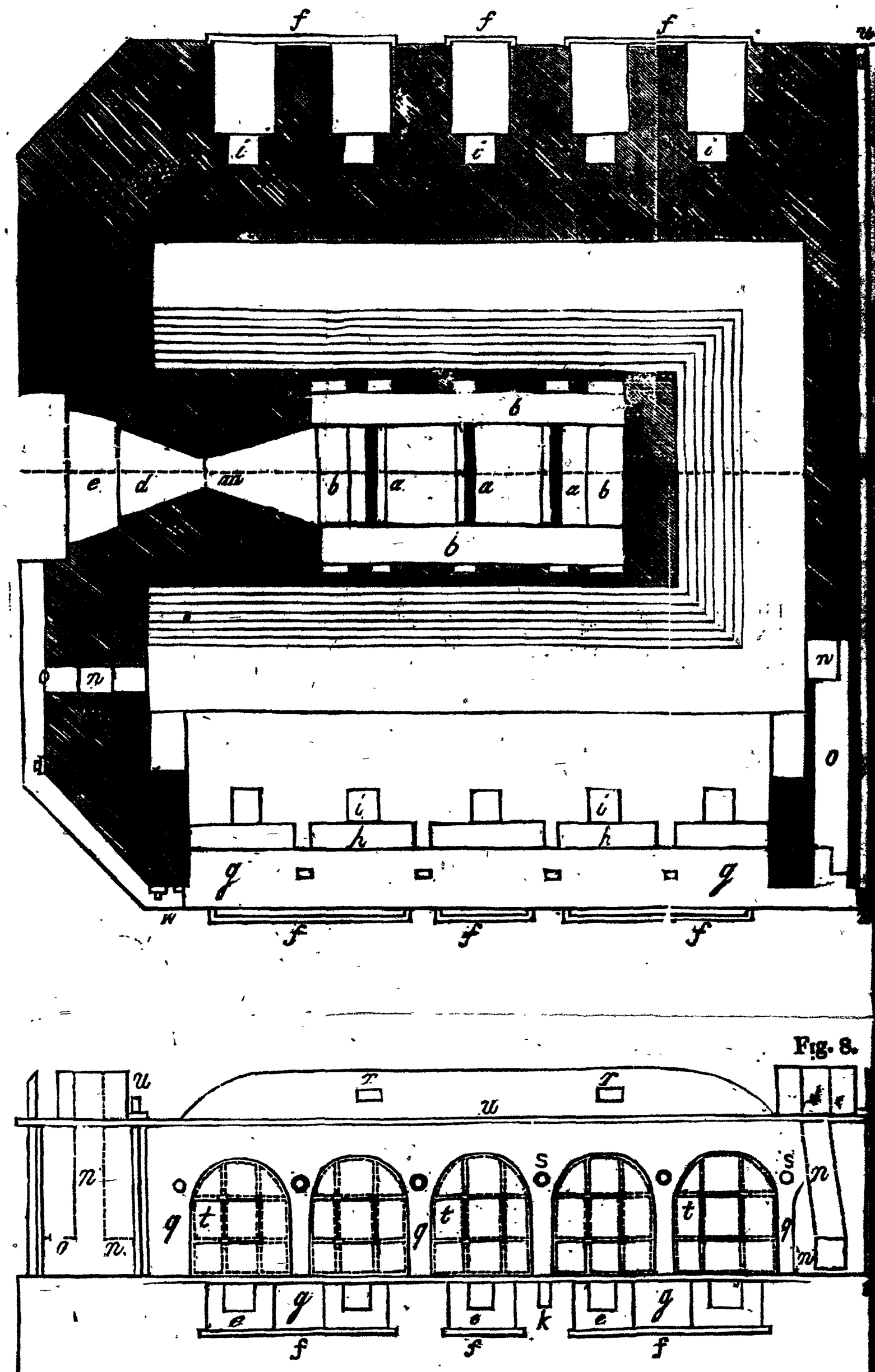
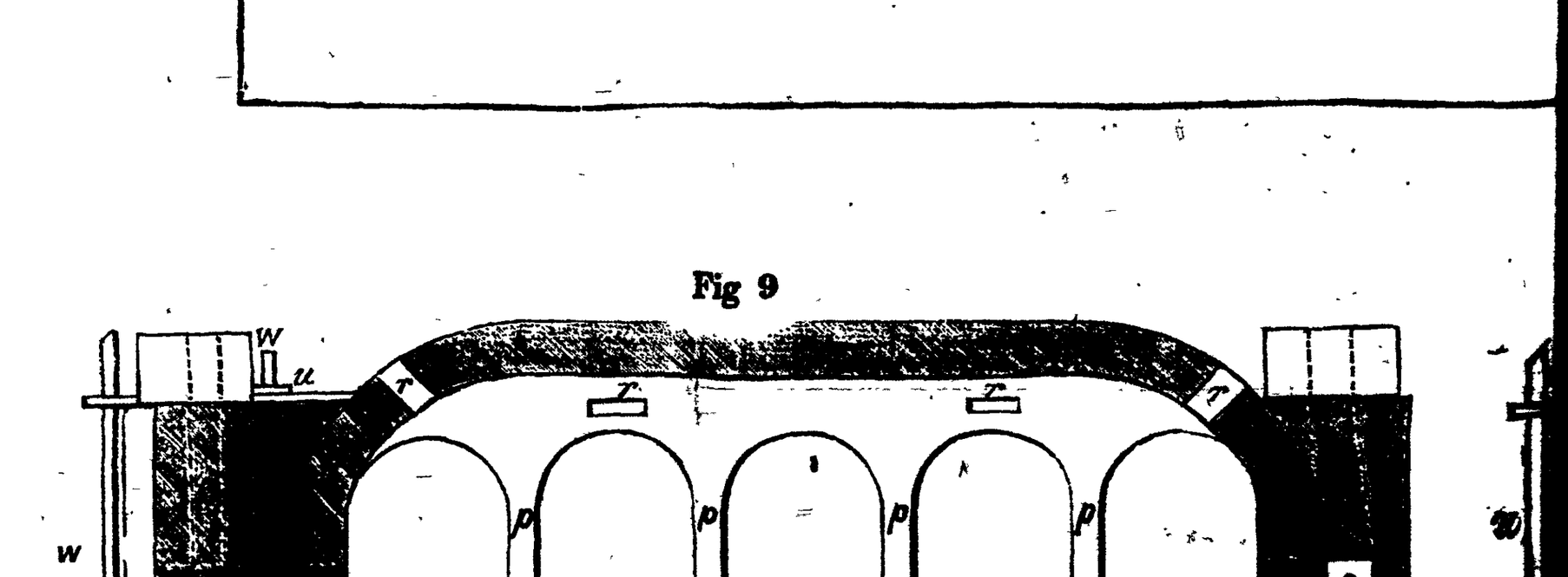


Fig. 8.

Fig 9



7.

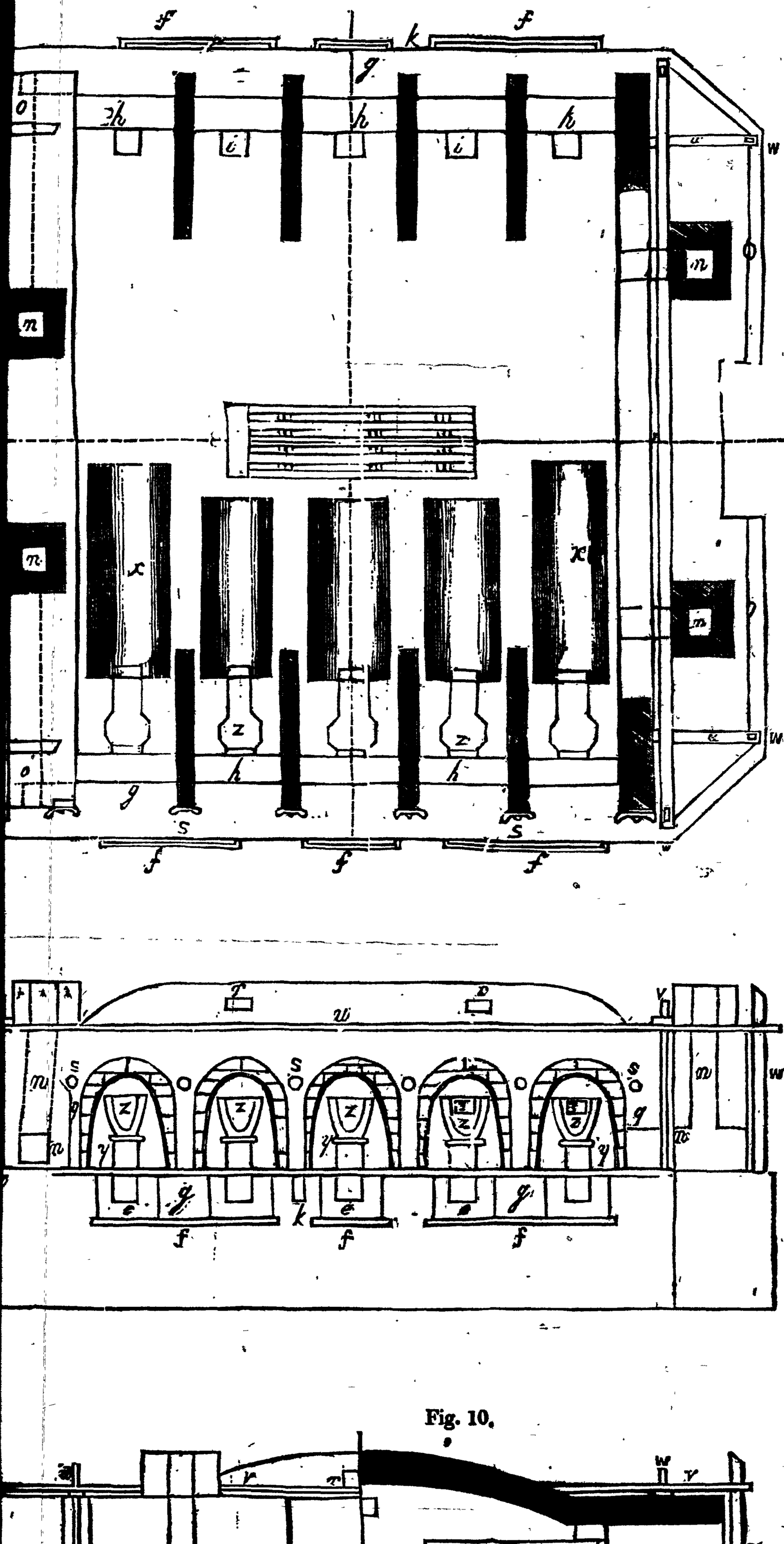
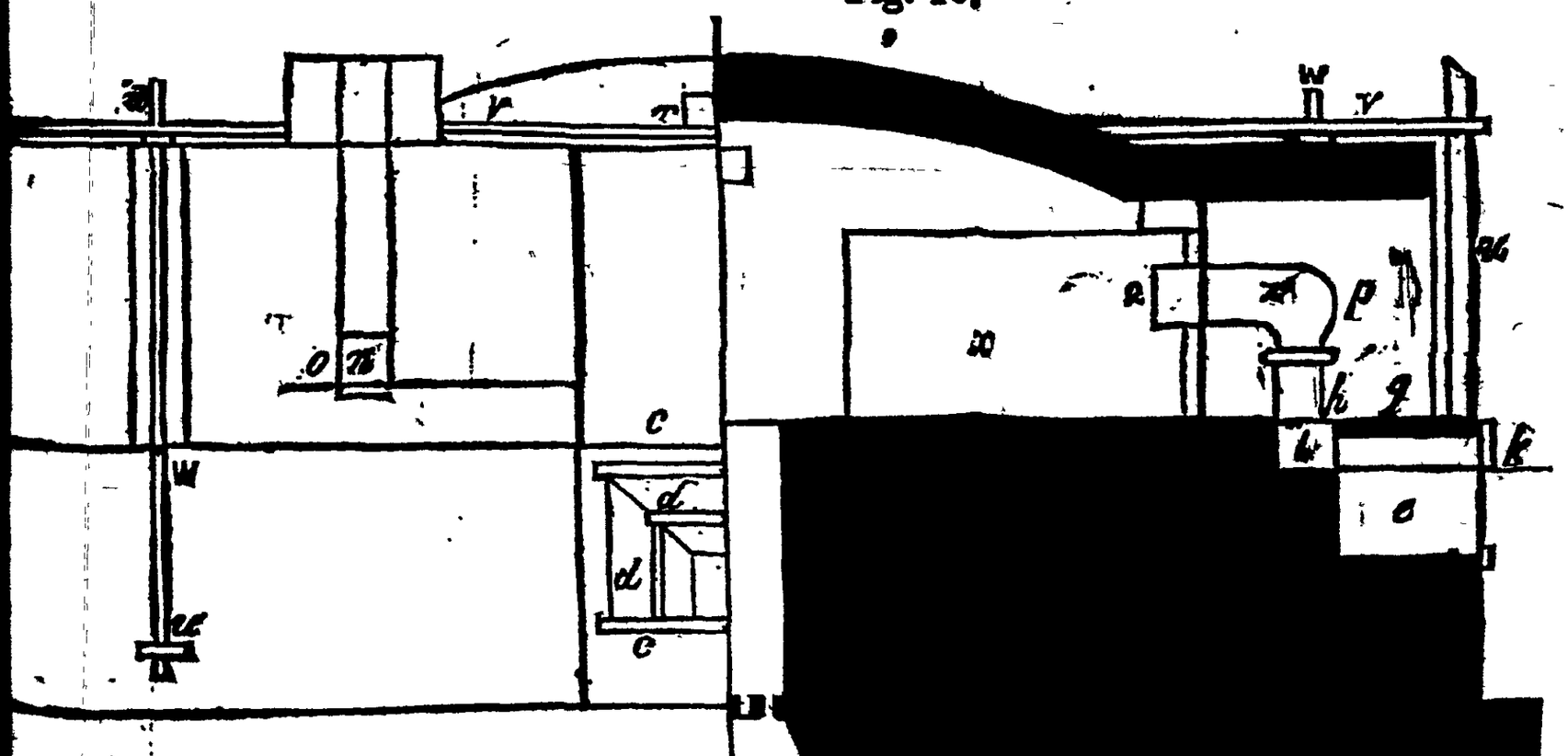


Fig. 10.



7, 8, 9 and 10.

20 30 feet.

i, the apertures by which the communication between the receiver and the drop hole is established.

Each plate *g*, in order to prevent their warping by heat, is fastened by

k, three cast iron anchors in the form of a z.

l, the walls of the fire place (the seat or the lower part of the furnace) are lined with the best fire bricks.

The communication between the fire and the heating room is through the

m, flue or channel.

The superior edge of the heating room is some inches higher than the floor of the place for the receivers, so as to give a slight inclination of the hearth from the middle towards the sides of the furnace. The space between the seat (the lower part of the furnace) and the walls of the furnace are filled up with rubbish or sand.

n, lateral flues or draught holes to heat the lateral muffles.

o, horizontal entrance to clean the flues *n*, which are closed when the furnace is in operation.

p, pillars from 3 to 5 inches across, made of a single piece of clay, the front part of which is externally covered with

q, a small iron plate, which is fastened in the floor plate *g*. These pillars are not only the support of the arch of the small receivers arch, but for the cover of the furnace itself, which must be low, so that the highest part is not more elevated than 3 feet above the floor of the furnace. This arch is constructed with a mixture one-third part clay and two-thirds sand, having after its drying a thickness 8 to 9 inches.

r, six apertures in the roof of the furnace.

s, hasps for the doors.

t, doors.

u, longitudinal anchor.

v, cross anchor.

w, standing anchor.

x, muffles—they are placed in the open space between the pillars *p* upon the floor of the heating room, the open end is turned towards the front. The intermediate space between the muffles and the pillars, is, as soon as they are placed, filled up with loam and fragments of pots. The mouth of the muffles is closed up with a well fitted plug of clay which is represented in fig. 11, (it is a section) cut out at 1 and at 2—the latter enters into the mouth of the muffles.

z, receiver. The receiver is represented under fig. 12, and fig. 13, composed of, 3 the tube, 4 the head, 5 the neck, 6 the aperture in the head, through which the materials are introduced into the muffles by means of fi. 14 a shovel, and is closed during the operation.

Description of the Furnace to make the Muffles.

Fig. 15 and 16 represents this furnace. The floor is calculated for five muffles; one long and four short ones. The grate is 10 inches lower than the floor of the furnace.

a, the floor of the furnace.

b, the fire bridge—very high in order to diminish the current of the flame upon the floor, and to prevent it from touching the muffles.

c, aperture through which the muffles are introduced and taken out. It is closed up with loose bricks during the operation, so that the smoke can pass through the intermediate spaces and the flame may be seen.

d, apertures through which the muffles are put in regular order.

e, *e*, transversal each to give strength to the feeble brick arch.

f, fillings of sand below the floor.

During the two first days the fire is placed under the grate. The heat is then gradually increased to a red heat which is kept up during two days. It takes from 8 to 10 days to burn the muffles completely.

Description of the Furnace to melt the collected Zinc.

Fig. 17 represents a front view of the furnace.

Fig. 18 represents a transversal section.

Fig. 19 represents a horizontal section.

a, fire door.

b, grate.

c, fire bridge.

d, flues.

e, chimney.

f, *f*, *f*, earthen smelt pots.

As soon as the new muffles, red hot from the furnace, fig. 15 and 16 are placed in the zinc furnace, they are without being filled, exposed to an extreme heat, they are then filled through the lower apertures in the receiving room with 66 pounds of roasted calamine mixed with about 20 pounds of cinders (small pieces of coke that have fallen through the grate) and a few pounds of oxide of zinc and scoria of previous smeltings of zinc; the receivers in the superior section are fitted, the lower receivers and all crevices and openings closed with clay, by which precaution the receivers become hot. Hardly ¼ of an hour after the doors of the furnace have been closed, commences the distillation, (if the furnace is not new) and when in full progress lasts 6 or 8 hours longer. The metal rises in vapor into the receivers, where it condenses in drops which fall through the lower tube into the drop hole. When in contact with the air, part of the zinc cannot be prevented from taking fire, so that some white oxide of zinc is collected in the neck and in the receiver itself,

and flakes of this oxide are seen to fly about through the place. It is generally calculated that from 2 to 4 per cent. of zinc is burned during the operation. The operation is finished in about 24 hours; a second charge is introduced through the aperture in the head of the receiver, without removing the residue of the prior operation. After the second operation is finished the residue is taken out by the lower aperture in the muffle, the receiver is taken off, and when necessary, replaced by a new one, and the operation re-continued. The scorious residue in the muffle is composed of silex, alumina, iron and manganese oxides and zinc oxide, with lime and magnesia.

The crude or drop zinc as it is called, (because it is composed of a mass of connected drops) in order to change it into mercantile zinc, or to roll it in sheet zinc, is melted in earthen pots, which hold 10 centners, and are made of fire clay like the muffles. The heat during the melting of the zinc must not be raised too high, it is therefore necessary always to add some new zinc when it is melted to keep the heat uniform. The melted zinc is then cast in moulds of cast iron in the form of plates one inch thick. If it is required to prepare sheet zinc, it is necessary that the zinc should be melted by the lowest degree of heat, and the moulds in which the metal is cast, heated. Iron pots were formerly used to melt the zinc, but it was found that zinc acted too much upon iron, and that during the liquid state of the zinc a combination was formed of iron and zinc which rendered the iron pot soon useless, and the zinc becoming adulterated by iron was rendered brittle.

Extraction of Zinc from Blende.

In England, the pounded blende (sulphuret of zinc) is roasted in a verberatory under constant stirring. A quadruple quantity of stone coal is used for this operation and the loss of ore is 20 per cent. The roasting lasts from 10 to 12 hours. In the smelting of zinc, one half of roasted blende and one half roasted calamine and one part, in bulk, of coal are used. The yield is generally 30 per cent of zinc.

In Switzerland, the blende is twice roasted, then worked up with one fourth of its bulk, of slacked lime and formed into bricks, 1000 of which are put in a reverberatory furnace, which is constructed somewhat like a potter's oven. The heating takes place with wood, for a cubic yard of these bricks one and a half cubic yards of wood are used. In the second roasting four reverberatory furnaces are used, which are connected with the four corners of the large reduction furnace (the same as described for muffles, see page 21,) when its superabundant heat is yet advantageously used for the latter. In each furnace are introduced at once about seven quintal of roasted ore, carefully stirred, and from time to time some coals are added. The second roasting is finished in 24 hours, the loss during this operation amounts to

20 per cent. The roasted matter contains 28 oxide of zinc, 22,10 sulphate of zinc, 1 sulphuret of zinc and 47½ sulphate carbonate and caustic lime.

The furnace in which the oxide of zinc is reduced is composed of two connected double furnaces like those used in Silesia (see page 21,) 12 quintal of roasted blende, as much as two furnaces can roast in a day, is reduced in 24 hours. Each muffle is filled with 25 pounds which are finished in 12 hours. After 16 operations the muffles are removed; they last on an average one month. The yield from 300 pounds roasted blende by a distillation in 12 muffles is from 130 to 140 pounds impure zinc, or 43 to 46 per cent. The residue contains 5 4-10 of zinc. For such distillation 25 cubic yards of charcoal are used. *De Villeneuve uber die zinc gewinnung aus der* blande, page 103.

The zinc of commerce is generally in plates of about one inch in thickness, and often in the state of sheet zinc, which is mostly prepared in Germany. For the latter purpose, the zinc, whether it is first melted or yet in its crude state, (as it is not the quality of the zinc, but the mode of melting it which is now under consideration) is in the form of plates heated in a reverberatory furnace somewhat similar to those used in making sheet iron, but in which only a gentle heat is produced; the workmen find out in an empiric manner whether the zinc is properly heated, namely by spitting upon it, when the spittle moves over the surface in a gobular form and in this manner evaporates, the zinc is sufficiently heated; or he finds it out by slapping it with the flat of his hand. The rollers are also heated to the above temperature, which temperature is generally kept up when thick plates are to be rolled. It takes 12 hours to roll from 12 to 14 quintal of sheets 6 by 2 feet in size, 10 or 11 of which weigh 100 pounds; and 24 to 25 quintal of sheets 3 by 2 feet, 14 or 15 of which weigh 100 pounds. After the rolling the sheets are once more annealed. In Belgium the annealing is performed in a solution of salt in water, which is heated to the required temperature. Chloride of lime, which in many chemical operations is produced and rejected, may answer this purpose.

Zinc may be drawn out to pretty thin wire, for which nevertheless a very malleable kind of metal must be selected.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different properties of zinc, as they are generally known. One nevertheless should be mentioned, viz: that when sheet zinc is exposed to the action of air, it becomes covered with a very thin film of oxide, which prevents the metal below it from being further corroded, and thus makes zinc very fit to cover baths etc. with. Nevertheless some persons are opposed to the use of it, as they believe it is soon destroyed by water and air—this however is a mistake. We know that the Hermitage in our vicinity is covered with zinc, which I believe is yet sound—I have kept sheet zinc for more than 30 years, often exposed, not only to the action of the air, but also occasionally to the action of acid vapors, and I find

these plates of zinc yet sound, being as observed above merely coated with a thin pellicle of oxide, which a mere strapping with a knife removes, and restores the bright metallic lustre. But the most important consideration is that zinc is readily sold at $6 per hundred, and that as yet no zinc has been extracted from its ore in the United States.

I wish not, however, to be understood as recommending zinc for the covering of roofs. It has been already stated in this report that zinc is volatile at a red heat, and that when heated sufficiently, it takes fire and burns with a bright flame, throwing out in every direction rakes of burning oxide; consequently when a house covered with zinc, is once on fire, the zinc is apt to increase the combustion, and the flying about of the zinc oxide makes it apparently dangerous to approach the fire.

Description of processes to prepare Brass.

I will now proceed to notice one of the most important uses to which zinc is applied, and in which the zinc existing in this State could all be employed—I allude to *brass*. This important alloy is a mixture of copper and zinc in various proportions, so intimately united as to form a homogeneous malleable yellow metal, applicable to a vast variety of purposes, and capable of being wrought with the greatest facility.

It is not easy to obtain a perfect union of zinc and copper by mere fusion in open vessels; for at a heat less than is required to melt the copper, the zinc readily takes fire and much of it burns off before it has time to combine with the copper, so that the proportion of zinc is constantly lessening by volatilization. Even after both metals are fused, the zinc continues to burn off in uncovered vessels, and at last scarcely any thing but copper is left. In order, therefore, to combine copper most intimately with zinc, and yet to preserve its malleability, the ingenious process of *cementation* has been resorted to in the manufacture of brass. This is performed by heating in a covered pot alternate layers of copper in small pieces, with zinc ore and charcoal, and continuing the fire till the copper is thoroughly impregnated with zinc.

Brass is manufactured in many countries from the ores of zinc. In the United States it is always made from the metallic zinc and copper. Pure or rosette copper is broken up into small pieces, or as is practised in England, the fused metal is poured into a large ladle, pierced in the bottom with holes, and supported over a cistern of water. The water may be either hot or cold. When warm the copper assumes a round form, and is called *beamshot*.

The calamine, as mentioned before, is roasted and ground. In England some roasted blende is generally added.

A great variety obtains in the respective proportions of the ingredients. According to Macquer in Goslar, 30 parts of copper

40 to 45 of cadmia, (the oxide of zinc deposited in the chimnies of the furnaces as already mentioned,*) and twice the volume of charcoal are used. In Paris and in many of the French manufactories, 35 of copper, 35 of old brass, 40 of calamine, and 20 to 25 of charcoal are employed; in Sweden, 30 of copper, 20 to 30 of old brass, and 46 of calamine with sufficient charcoal; or 40 of copper, 30 of old brass and 60 of calamine; in England 40 of copper and 60 calamine. The product of brass varies also, but in no place is the yield so great as in some of the English works, where 40 pounds of copper become in the process 60 pounds of brass.

The prepared calamine being mixed with about a third or a fourth part of charcoal, is then ready for the brass furnace. The brass furnace has the form of the frustrum of a hollow cone, or a cone with the apex cut off horizontally. At the bottom of the furnace is a circular grate or perforated iron plate, coated with clay and horse-dung, to defend it from the action of the fire. The crucibles or pots stand upon the circular plate, forming a circular row with one in the middle. The fuel, which is in England stone coal, is thrown round the crucibles, being let down through the upper opening or smaller end of the cone: over this opening is a perforated cover made of fire-bricks and clay, and kept together with bars of iron, so as to fit closely. This cover serves to regulate the heat in the following manner: the draught of air is formed through an under-ground vault to the ash-hole, thence through the grate and round the crucibles, and through the smaller upper opening into the area, where the workmen stand, which is covered by a large dome and a chimney to convey the smoke into the outer air. When the draught is the strongest, and a heat is required of the greatest intensity, the cover is entirely removed, and the flame then draws through the upper opening of the furnace to a considerable height into the outer brick dome; when the heat is to be lessened, the cover is put on, which intercepts more or less of the draught from the furnace, as more or fewer of the holes of the cover are left unstopped.

The crucibles are charged with the mixed calamine and charcoal, together with copper clippings and refuse bits of various kinds, and sometimes brass clippings also, most of which are

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*The several iron ores in East Tennessee, particularly those occurring near Nolichucky river, at the furnace of the late Mr. Embree, contain zinc which, during the operation of the smelting of the ore, is expelled by the heat and incrusts the upper part of the furnace. This incrustation is the *cadmia* alluded to above. I have seen it at that furnace from 1½ to 2 inches thick. This cadmia contains about 80 per cent of metallic zinc. The zinc may be extracted by any of the above mentioned modes, or it may be used immediately for the manufacture of brass. It is now rejected.

previously melted and run into a small sunk cistern of water through a kind of colander as mentioned above. Powdered charcoal is put over all, and the crucibles are then covered and luted up with a mixture of clay or loam and horse-dung.

The time required for heating the crucibles and completing the process, varies considerably in different works, being determined by custom, by quantity of materials, the size of the crucibles, and especially the nature of the calamine, in general from ten to twenty-four hours are required. At Holywell in Flintshire, about twenty-four hours are taken.

During the process, and especially towards the latter end, part of the reduced zinc which escapes absorption by the copper, finds its way in vapor through the luting of the crucible-lids, and burns round them with the beautiful blue flame and dense white smoke peculiar to this metal.

The heat required for brass-making is somewhat less than what is necessary to melt large masses of copper, brass being the more fusible of the two, and the vapour of zinc being able, it would seem, to penetrate copper as soon as it is softened by a full red heat. When the brass is judged to be complete, and the saturation of the copper with zinc as high as possible, the heat is increased to melt the whole down into one clean mass at the bottom; the crucibles are then taken out and the metal poured into moulds. At Holywell, out of the six crucibles used to one furnace, the quantity of brass obtained is about as much as would fill one of them. This makes in subsequent manufacture a single large plate, which is manufactured in the same way as copper plate. Or, more accurately, from forty pounds of copper and sixty pounds of calamine, about sixty pounds of brass are obtained, besides the loss of a good deal of zinc by the unavoidable escape of much of it in the form of vapour through the pores of the lute or the crucible-covers.

The above is the usual process of brass-making in England as stated by A. & C. R. Aikin—and is essentially the same wherever this alloy is manufactured from the calamine, but with some variation as to the choice of ingredient and proportions.—In Goslar in the Hartz, for instance, where brass is made in large quantities, the zinc is furnished not by native calamine but by the cadmia (sublimed oxide of zinc. See page 29.)—Which is collected for this purpose in a particular part of the chimnies of the furnaces in which the lead ores and blende are roasted.

At Stolberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, where the brass is manufactured, the furnaces are cylindrical, and each contains eight crucibles arranged in two tires of four each. These crucibles are fifteen inches high, twelve inches deep, and eight or nine inches wide. The proportions of ingredients are 40 pounds of copper, 65 pounds of calamine, and double its volume of charcol. After the fire has been kept up for twelve hours, the crucibles are uncovered, and a workman takes off with an iron trowel all the scum and charcoal which swim upon the liquid metal, and which

is called *arkest.* When examined with a magnifying glass, this is found to consist of calamine and copper particles cohering together, but not completely united. The brass resulting from the first process is coarse, brittle, and unequal in texture, and requires a second fusion before it is fit for use. For this purpose the same crucibles are again employed and are filled, first with three handfulls of the mixture of calamine and charcoal, over which are put two or three pounds of impure brass, broken in pieces, then more calamine and charcoal, with a lump of the *arkest,* and over all, calamine and charcoal powder. The crucible is then strongly heated for two hours, after which the brass is fit to be cast into plates, which is done in the following manner: A mould is formed of two blocks of granite, five feet long, three and a half feet broad, and eight inches thick. They are placed one above the other, the upper one only being moveable, and furnished with a tackle and pullies for that purpose, and before casting, the surface is smeared with cow-dung. To give the plate the requisite thickness, hoops of iron of different dimensions are adapted to the under stone so as to confine a determinate quantity of melted metal. The stones are then gently inclined and the melted brass let in between them. These plates are afterwards laminated. Some of them are cut into strips by strong shears, for the further purpose of being drawn into wire and otherwise manufactured in various ways.

A single process, where the fire is kept up long enough and the materials are good, is certainly sufficient to make good malleable brass, but it is probable that the excellence and beauty of the article are improved by making it undergo a second cementation with fresh calamine and charcoal.

Very fine brass, it is said, may be made by mixing together the oxides of copper and zinc, and reducing them with a carbonaceous flux. This idea is an ingenious one, and from the intimate mixture of the two metals which it promises, it deserves to be further pursued. M. Sage, former assayer of the mint at Paris, gave the following experiment for this purpose:— Mix together 50 grains of the oxide of copper which remains after the distillation of verdigis with 100 grains of lapis calaminaris, (calamine,) 400 grains of black flux and 30 grains of charcoal powder; melt the mixture in a crucible till the blue flame is seen no longer round the lid of the crucible, and when cold, a fine button of brass is found beneath the scoria, weighing a sixth more than the copper alone, obtainable from its oxide in the same way, but without the calamine. This brass has a very fine color like gold.

I mention this fact, in order that advantage may be taken of two natural products of the western country. The copper ore which occurs in Missouri State, is now transported to Baltimore to be smelted. This copper ore is mostly composed of red oxide of copper, (I know this to be a fact, as I was engaged last winter in analysing several varieties of the ore,) and it may be more

profitably reduced and melted here, where fuel is more abundant than in Baltimore. The transportation from Missouri here would be much less than to Baltimore, and the expense of preparing it for the formation of brass, (as it could be employed in its oxidised state) would not be so great as that of making it into saleable copper. In that case, the brass could be made here at a less price than in any other part of the United States.

I have been thus minute in my details respecting the mode of preparing brass from calamine without speaking of the manner in which it is generally made in this country, that is by combining the metallic zinc with copper. This mode has certainly some advantages over the one in which calamine is used, the materials being in a smaller bulk than that of calamine, and the operation not so complicated. If the materials were to be purchased, this mode would certainly be preferable; but I am speaking here of the calamine that we have in Tennessee, which, when properly prepared, may be used immediately, as well for brass as for metallic zinc. The operation, whether for brass or for zinc, is almost the same, so that we avoid hereby the whole of the complicated process of reducing the calamine to zinc, which certainly more than balances all the advantages which I have here enumerated in preference of metallic zinc.

Analysis of Ores frrm Claiborne county.

The lead ores which contain zinc and which occur in Claiborne county, 15 or 20 miles from Tazewell, near Powell's river, and in fact, which are visible at the bottom of this river, have also engaged my attention. I could not well determine its extent and direction when I visited this locality, Powell's river being too high, and inundating the places where the ore made its appearance at the surface of the ground. It has since, if I am not mistaken, been cleared from its incumbent matter, and, as I understand, the prospects of an abundance of ore are very promising. I have since received samples of these ores which I have analysed, and I found some of them remarkably rich in zinc. A specimen taken from the bed of Powell's river, given to me by the honorable senator Thornburgh, was composed of:

Lead:	75,00
Zinc:	11,00
Sulphur:	12.50
A trace of silver loss:	1,50
	100,00

Another from a ridge near Powell's river:

Lead:	40,00
Zinc:	29,00
Sulphur:	15,00
Iron oxide:	6,00
Carbonic acid and silex:	10,00
	10,00

A third from the same vicinity:

Lead:	53,00
Zinc:	15,00
Carbonic acid:	6,00
Sulphur:	11,00
Iron oxide and earthy matter:	13,00
Loss:	2,00
	100,00

I have, since the above analyses were made, received some ore from Mr. Nelson. This gentleman has published, in one of our public papers, the analyses that were made by me, and if I am not mistaken, has said something of the extent and of other circumstances relating to these mines. I obtained somewhat similar results from Mr. Nelson's ores as from the Hon. Mr. Thornburgh's—they are:

Zinc:	32,00
Lead:	21,00
Sulphur:	13,00
Iron:	6,00
Earthy matter and loss:	28,00
	100,00

Another specimen gave me:

Lead:	71,00
Zinc:	10,00
Sulphur:	11,00
Iron:	2,00
Silver, a trace.	
Earthy matter and loss:	6,00
	100,00

From these analyses, it appears that the ore of Powell's river, is an irregular mixture of blende (sulphuret of zinc) and galena (sulphuret of lead) in which sometimes the one and sometimes the other prevails. When pure galena, it will be composed of 86½ of lead and 13½ of sulphur, and when pure blende, it will contain 66 of zinc and 34 sulphur.

The iron, and other matter, mentioned as earthy matter, silex and carbonic acid are accidental, and have not been considered in the analyses.

Whenever the zinc can be employed advantageously, then these lead ores will be very profitably used, by the operation for the extraction of lead the zinc will be changed into cadmia, spoken of at page 29.

I have also been engaged in the examination of other mineral productions of our State, and I have analysed several mineral waters. The analysis of those which possessed any beneficial qualities have been published in our periodicals by the pro-

prietors of those springs. I have analysed several newly discovered minerals, some of which proved of no value, others on the contrary I found of great importance for our State. Amongst the latter I have to mention the deposit of iron ore discovered by Col. Dickson, which is situated near the left bank of the Tennessee river, in Perry county, and judging from the little that has been cleared from its superincumbent soil, promises to be of great extent, and being situated in the finest wooded country, will augment our mineral resources very much.

This ore is a mixture of brown hematite and compact brown iron stone—the hydroxide of iron of mineralogists—with hardly any intermixture of heterogeneous matter, and proved by analysis to be composed of:

Peroxide of iron - - - - -	83
Oxide of manganese - - - - -	1
Water - - - - - - -	14
Earthey matter - - - - -	2
	100

Consequently it will yield about 58 per 100 of malleable or bar iron.

It is the purest and richest of any of the iron ores of Tennessee that I have analysed, and being so favorably situated, it will add very much to the mineral resources of our State.

Some specimens of iron ore were handed to me by Mr. Madison Napier taken from a deposit in Hickman county, which, according to Mr. N., is very extensive. This ore also is the hydroxide of iron as the former and is composed of:

Peroxide of iron - - - - -	63,00
Oxide of managese - - - - -	2,00
Water and volatile matter - - - -	15,00
Earthy Matter - - - - -	20,00
	100,00

So that it will yield about 43 per 100 of malleable or bar iron.

I received for analysis two varieties of iron ore from Mr. William Williams from Knoxville, East Tennessee. The one belongs to what mineralogists call specular iron ore and forms a sub-species or variety known under the name of red scaly iron ore, vulgarly called dye ore. It is of a reddish brown color—of a glistening semi-metallic lustre, and composed of friable scaly particles more or less cohering together. It stains the fingers and is unctuous to the touch.

The scaly structure mentioned above is not displayed through the whole mass—it presents at several places a lenticular form being composed of:

Peroxide of iron - - - - -	65
Earthy matter - - - - -	35
	100

The earthy matter is principally silex. So that this ore will yield about 43 per 100 of malleable or bar iron.

I have examined this ore at the place where it occurs, and found it pretty homogeneous, almost free of any intermixture of other matter, and very abundant on the eastern declivity of the Cumberland mountains. I believe the vein can be traced for about 60 miles, at least I found it with a few interruptions from near the Alabama line to the Cumberland gap.

The second specimen handed to me by Mr. W. Williams is an ore which is similar to the two already described, the hydroxide of iron, and coincides with the generality of the iron ore of Middle Tennessee. Mr. Williams' specimen was a mixture of compact brown iron stone, and hematite with a small quantity of ochre, brown iron. From the analysis to which I have subjected it, it appeared to be composed of:

Peroxide of iron	79:5
Oxide of manganese	1:0
Water	15:0
Earthy matter	4:5
	100:00

Consequently containing about 55 per 100 of malleable or bar iron.

Mr. Williams also handed to me a specimen of coal from a bank near the Tennessee river and in the vicinity of the above described iron ores. This coal has a striking resemblance to that of Messrs. Gillenwater and Kimbrow on the Cumberland Mountains, which I understand is highly appreciated for the steamboats, and at New Orleans for the gas works. From analysis it appears to be composed of:

Volatile and bituminous matter	17,00
Carbon Coke	76,00
White ashes	7,00
	100,00

The Coke which it produces is very porous and light, which perhaps would not make it fit for the iron furnaces, but it must be observed that I operated on a small quantity, under hardly any pressure, it is therefore possible that when the cokeing is performed on a large scale, it will be more compact and heavy. this must be ascertained by experiments on a large scale. I doubt whether any coal of the Cumberland mountain has ever been subjected to the cokeing process on an extensive scale.

I also have made analysis of several varieties of the limestone of our State and found some of them equal to hydraulic limestone. A stratum which comes to light near Parady's hill, Davidson county, is composed of:

On the same vertical line with silex, Carbonate of lime containing a small quantity of magnesia - - -	73:5
Silex - - - - - - - -	17:5
Alumina - - - - - - -	9:0
	100:00

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

G. TROOST,
Geologist of the State.

REPORT

OF

THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The joint select committee to whom was referred resolution No. —, instructing them to make sundry enquiries into the management aud expenditures of the Lunatic Asylum, from the first of March, 1840, to the first of October, 1845, have had the same under consideration, and regret that they have been prevented, by other legislative duties, from giving to this institution and its affairs, as thorough an investigation as they desired.

The committee, however, report, that from an actual examination of the books kept at the Asylum, they have ascertained the average number of paupers in the institution for the first nineteen months after it went into operation, and for each successive period of two years, commencing on the first of March, 1840, and ending on the first October, 1845.

After a careful, and, as the committee believe, a correct calculation, they report, that the average number of paupers in the Asylum, for the first nineteen months, commencing on the 1st of March, 1840, and ending on the 1st of October, 1841, was 4¼. For the next term of two years, ending on the 1st of October, 1843, the average number was 10.9-10ths; and for the last term of two years, ending the 1st of October, 1845, the average num- was 23.1-7th.

The committee have also examined into and ascertained the amounts appropriated by the Legislature, at the sessions of 1839–40, 1841–42, and 1843–44; and also the expenditures of the institution from the 1st of March, 1840, to the 1st of October, 1845. First ascertaining the amount expended from the 1st of March, 1840, to the 1st of October, 1841, embracing a period of nineteen months, and then dividing it into periods of two yesrs, corre-

sponding with the time of the reports of the officers of the institution to the General Assembly.

The appropriations for the first nineteen months, commencing on the 1st of March, 1840, and ending on the 1st of October, 1841, amounted to -		$4,500 00
Salary of attending physician, for same period -		791 75
Salary of keeper of the Hospital, for same period -		791 75
Salary of matron " " " " -		633 33
Making a total, paid out of the Treasury, of		$6,716 83
The expenditures for same period, for permanent improvements, viz:—		
Improvements on the premises - -	276 30	
Beds and furniture - - -	329 72	
Furniture and chairs - - -	38 96	
Stoves and tin-ware - - -	124 57	
Hardware - - - -	50 88	
Iron and castings - - - -	15 37	
Tools - - - - -	11 54	
Repairs - - - - -	7 00	
Water casks - - - -	9 00	
Printing advertisements - - -	36 00	
Penitentiary account - - -	642 73	
		$1,542 27
Balance - - -		$5,174 56
Deduct amount remaining in the Treasury, on the first of October, 1841 - - - -		807 33
Total amount of expenses in nineteen months -		$4,367 23

Which, being divided by 4¼, the average number of pauper patients in the institution during that period, will show that the cost of keeping each patient amounted to $1,027 55 for nineteen months, or $648 48 per annum.

The committee would here remark, that the salaries of the various officers in the asylum being the same, whether there are few or many paupers, the expense of each pauper is necessarily greater when there are but few in the asylum. If the salaries of the physician, keeper and matron be taken out, the average annual cost of keeping a pauper will be $319 56, which, in the opinion of the committee, is extravagently high.

The committee find that the legislature, at the session of 1841–2, appropriated the sum of $6,000 for the use of the Lunatic Asylum—which amount was intended to cover all the expenses, including the salaries of the officers, servant-hire and every thing appertaining to the institution.

The funds for the support of the institution for the years 1842-43, were as follows:—

Appropriation by the legislature - - -		$6,000 00
Cash received from former Treasurer - -		807 33
Making a total of - - -		$6,807 33
Wich is entitled to the following credits, viz:		
Cash remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1843 - -	$1,344 77	
Expended on improvements and repairs	796 20	
Furniture and bedding - -	505 71	
Penitentiary (old account) - -	800 00	
		3,446 68
Balance		3,360 65
Add outstanding accounts - - - -		300 00
Whole amounts expended from 1st of October, '41 to 1st of October, '43 - - - -		$3,660 65

Which, being divided by 10.9-10ths, the average number of pauper patients in the asylum from October 1st, 1841, to the 1st of October, 1843, will show the cost of keeping each pauper, for two years, to have been $335 83, and $167 91 per annum, excluding the salaries of physician, keeper and matron, amounting to $2,450 for two years, as exhibited in the report of the committee of the Senate on the Lunatic Asylum, (see Senate Journal of 1843–44, pages 646 and '47.) If the salaries of these officers be added to the other expenses, then the cost of keeping each pauper patient from the first of October, 1841, to the first of Oct. 1843, (two years,) will be $560 61, and $280 35 per annum.

The amount appropriated by the legislature of 1843–44, for the use and benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, was as follows:—

Appropriation for two years - - -		$12,000 00
Physician and matron - - - -		2,800 00
Whole amount appropriated -		$14,800 00
Which is entitled to the following credits:—		
For improvements - - -	$1,819 63	
Hardware - - - - -	173 81	
Stoves and tin-ware - - -	192 25	
Furniture - - - -	227 58	
Blacksmith's accounts - -	84 09	
Repairs - - - -	10 65	
Bedding - - - -	263 42	
Queensware - - - -	146 57	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Penitentiary account - -	291 76	
Cash on hand, 1st October, 1845 -	1,945 13	
		$5,154 89
Balance -		9,645 11
Add outstanding accounts - - - -		350 00
Cash on hand, October 1st, 1843 - - -		1,344 77
Whole amount expended from 1st of October, 1843 to 1st October, 1845 - - - -		$11,339 88

Which, being divided by 23.1-7th, the average number of paupers in the Asylum from October 1st, 1843, to October 1st, 1845, (two years,) shows, that the keeping of each pauper for two years, commencing on the 1st of October, 1843. and ending on the 1st of October, 1845, has cost the State $490 05, and $245 02 per annum. If the salaries of the Physician and Matron be excluded, then the cost of keeping each patient two years, will be $369 05 and $184 52 per annum. In order that each member of the Legislature may have an opportunity of examining this subject for himself, the committee have drawn off from the books of the Asylum, a statement of the time when each patient was received, and also the time when each was discharged, which statement accompanies this report, showing the number of months and days each patient remained in the Asylum.

Before closing this report, the committee will direct the attention of the Legislature to an act of the General Assembly passed during the session of '43, '44, chapter 200, pages 223 and 224. It is evident that it was the intention of the Legislature, that the appropriation of $6,000 should support 50 paupers, and that if the number of paupers did not reach 50, there should be a *pro rata* deduction. An examination of the 3d and 6th sections of the act referred to, will, in the opinion of the committee, render this evident. The average number of paupers in the Asylum, as stated above, was 23.1-7th, for the two years immediately preceding the 1st of October, 1845. The charge of keeping these, as estimated and intended by the Legislature of '43, '44, ought not to have exceeded $2,776 80 per annum. This amount taken from $6,000, shows that they have cost the State $3,233 20 per annum more than the Legislature intended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD WARNER,
JOHN D. TYLER,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
THOMAS BLACK,
J. E. MANLOVE,
Committee on the part of House of Reps.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

IN RELATION TO THE SEVERAL

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT COMPANIES,

IN WHICH THE STATE IS INTERESTED.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Nashville, October 12, 1847.

To the Speaker of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the 8th section of an act, passed January 26th, 1846, I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the several internal improvement companies in which the State is interested:

Since the passage of the act referred to, I have collected and paid into the Treasury the sums annexed to each of the following companies, viz:

Nashville, Murfreesborough and Shelbyville turnpike company	$10,644 08
Franklin and Columbia turnpike company	7,214 68
Lebanon and Nashville turnpike company	4,500 00
Nashville and Kentucky turnpike company	1,544 99
Columbia, Pulaski, Elkton and Alabama turnpike company	2,685 28
Nashville and Charlotte turnpike company	2,550 00
Columbia Central turnpike company	1,707 70
Clarksville and Russelville turnpike company	3,165 00
Lebanon and Sparta turnpike company	560 45
Jefferson turnpike company	152 10
	$34,724 34

Making in all the aggregate sum of thirty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty-four cents; all of which was for dividends on the State stock, except the sum of one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty

cents, received from the Clarksville and Russelville turnpike company; which sum was returned to the State, the State having paid into the stock of the company that much more than the individual stockholders.

From the Nashville and Charlotte, Jefferson, and Lebanon and Sparta turnpike companies, I have received no dividends since the first of January, 1847—for the reason that all the receipts of the present year will be required to meet the expenses of necessary repairs upon the roads.

The above named companies, added to the Nolensville, Gallatin and Cumberland, and the Murfreesborough and Manchester turnpike companies, (three companies from which dividends may be expected after the first of January next,) constitute all the companies from which the State can expect to receive profits. They are all solvent—all issues between them and the State have been settled and adjusted; and there will be in future no difficulty in collecting from them, at the periods fixed by law, the dividends on the State stock.

The Gallatin turnpike company might be set down as a solvent company. It receives annually about three thousand dollars nett profit; all of which is, and will be absorbed for several years to come, in the payment of a large debt which is hanging over the company.

From the residue of the companies, viz. the Cumberland and Stone's river, Harpeth, Big Hatchie, Forked Deer, Ashport, and Pelham and Jasper turnpike companies, the State can never expect much, if any thing, in the way of profits. Such of them as have not proved entire failures, cannot, from the nature of the improvements and the location of the roads, ever yield much profit.

Our two rail road companies, viz: the La Grange and Memphis and the Hiwassee rail road companies, have thus far proved to be unfortunate enterprises. The first, the La Grange and Memphis, has proved to be an entire failure. There is at present a suit pending between the company and the State, which can have no favorable result to the interest of the State, except the dissolution of a partnership by which the State has sustained a heavy loss.

All issues between the State and the Hiwassee rail road company were settled by a decree of the supreme court at Knoxville, in the year 1846; since which, I am informed, the company has been re-organized, and its operations resumed under more favorable auspices, after a suspension of several years.

The amount of profits arising from the several solvent internal improvement companies is small, in proportion to the amount of capital invested, but will no doubt increase with the increase of population, and would at present be considerably increased, if the companies had that sort of protection which, from every principle of equity and justice, they have a right to claim. The charters of the companies contain no prohibitory clauses against

the construction of roads to pass round the toll gates, by which persons can travel the roads and turn off when near the toll gates, and thereby avoid the payment of toll. This is a grievance under which most of the companies are suffering, and one which should be redressed. The roads are of incalculable value to the public, and increase the value of property in the sections of country through which they pass; and it is very clear that all who enjoy the benefits should be subject to the payment of toll. The charters, in fixing the rates of toll have settled the rates of toll for wagons and four horses with the ordinary amount of burthen of four or five thousand pounds, but have made no provision for cases where the number of horses and the amount of burthen are increased two or three fold.

I am informed that wagons are in use which carry ten or fifteen thousand pounds, and which require an increase in the number of horses In cases of this kind, each additional horse should be made the subject of toll.

The amount of profits from internal improvements hereafter may be set down at about twenty thousand dollars annually—a small profit on an investment of about eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

Very respectfully,

JOHN S. YOUNG, *Sec'y of State,*
and Internal Imp't Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

OF THE

THE UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,

IN ANSWER TO A

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, 16 Nov. 1847.

Sir:—In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following papers, the contents of which are taken from the books of this Bank, and contain, it is believed, the desired information, viz:

Statement marked A, is the account current of the Bank with the State of Tennessee.

Statement marked B, is the amount of interest which this Bank has paid annually on the bonds of the Stats issued for the capital stock of the Bank.

Statement C, contains the amount of dividends declared on the stock of this Bank owned by the State; and D shows the amount of the bonus paid by the Bank to the State. Statement E shows how the dividends and bonus have been invested.

With respect to the market value of the stock of this Bank, I would respectfully state, that the last reported sales at the board of Brokers in Philadelphia were at $43 per share, and that the estimate placed on it by the board of directors, when the assets of the Bank were last critically examined, was $80 per share.

I am, very respectfully, yoor ob'dt serv't,
JAMES A. PORTER, Pres. pro tem.

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the Senate
of the State of Tennessee.

(A)

Dr. *The State of Tennessee in account current with the Union Bank of Tennessee.* Cr.

To interest on $500,000 bonds of the State, as per accompanying statement -	362,500 00	By dividends, as per statement accompanying - - - - -	372,422 66
To investments in stock without the interest on balance, as per statement -	143,718 62	By bonus, as per statement accompanying - - - - -	121,299 76
	506,218 62	By balance, exclusive of interest -	12,496 20
			$506,218 62
To balance exclusive of interest - -	$12,496 20		

(B)

Amount of Interest on Tennessee Bonds due by the State to the Union Bank of Tennessee—$500,000 at 5 per cent. per annum.

July 1, 1833	To Interest from 1st	Jan., '33, 6mos.	$12,500
Jan. 1, 1834	"	July, '33, "	12,500
July 1, 1834	"	Jan., '34, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1835	"	July, '34, "	12,500
July 1, 1835	"	Jan., '35, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1836	"	July, '35, "	12,500
July 1, 1836	"	Jan., '36, "	12,500
Jan. 2, 1837	"	July, '36, "	12,500
July 1, 1837	"	Jan., '37, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1838	"	July, '37, "	12,500
July 1, 1838	"	Jan., '38, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1839	"	July, '38, "	12,500
July 1, 1839	"	Jan., '39, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1840	"	July, '39, "	12,500
July 1, 1840	"	Jan., '40, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1841	"	July, '40, "	12,500
July 1, 1841	"	Jan., '41, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1842	"	July, '41, "	12,500
July 1, 1842	"	Jan., '42, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1843	"	July, '42, "	12,500
July 1, 1843	"	Jan., '43, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1844	"	July, '43, "	12,500
July 1, 1844	"	Jan., '44, "	12,500
Jan. 2, 1845	"	July, '44, "	12,500
July 1, 1845	"	Jan., '45, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1846	"	July, '45, "	12,500
July 1, 1846	"	Jan., '46, "	12,500
Jan. 1, 1847	"	July, '46, "	12,500
July 1, 1847	"	Jan., '47, "	12,500
			$362,500

D.—*Amount of Dividends due the State of Tennessee by the Union Bank of Tennessee, declared upon the stock owned by the State.*

Jan. 6, 1834	Dividend No. 1,	8	per cent. per annum on	$500,000 00	- - - -	*$33,332 33
July 1,	" 2,	8	"	"	- - - -	20,000 00
Jan. 1, 1835	" 3,	8	"	"	- - - -	20,000 00
July 1,	" 4,	8	"	"	- - - -	20,000 00
Jan. 1, 1836	" 5,	8	"	"	- - - -	20,000 00
July 1,	" 6,	10	"	"	- - - -	25,000 00
July 1,	"	10	"	$55,125 00	new stock paid in May 1, '36	918 75
Jan. 1, 1837	" 7,	12	"	$568,543 75	- - - -	34,112 58
May 25 1838	" 8,		"	598,400 00	- - - -	35,900 00
Oct. 1,	" 9,		"	" "	- - - -	17,952 00
Ap'l 1, 1839	" 10,	8	"	621,800 00	- - - -	24,872 00
Oct. 1,	" 11,	8	"	646,600 00	- - - -	25,864 00
Jan. 1, 1841	" 12,		"	" "	- - - -	19,398 00
Jan. 1, 1845	" 13,		"	625,600 00	- - - -	12,512 00
July 1,	" 14,	4	"	"	- - - -	12,512 00
Jan. 1, 1846	" 15,	4	"	"	- - - -	12,512 00
July 1,	" 16,	4	"	"	- - - -	12,512 00
Jan. 1, 1847	" 17,	4	"	"	- - - -	12,512 00
July1,	" 18,	4	"	"	- - - -	12,512 00
						$372,422 66

*Commenced 1st March, 1833.

D.

Amount due the State of Tennessee by the Union Bank of Tennessee, as a bonus of one-half per cent. annually on the capital stock paid in, less the amount of stock owned by the State:

July 1, 1834	Bonus to date - - -	4,598 60
Jan. 1, 1835	Bonus from July 1, '34, to date -	2,948 79
'36	Bonus for 1835 - - -	6,346 89
'37	" '36 - - -	8,259 68
'38	" '37 - - -	9,714 60
'39	" '38 - - -	9,834 36
'40	" '39 - - -	9,910 00
'41	" '40 - - -	9,954 00
'42	" '41 - - -	9,954 00
'43	" '42 - - -	9,954 00
'44	" '43 - - -	9,954 00
'45	" '44 - - -	9,954 00
'46	" '45 - - -	9,958 42
'47	" '46 - - -	9,958 42
	Total - -	$121,299 76

E.

Statement exhibiting the investments by the Union Bank of Tennessee of the surplus bonus and dividends due the State.

Ap'l 23, 1836	Union Bank stock - - (Being the surplus dividends on the State stock of $500,000, after paying interest on the bonds, and the bonus, with interest on the same at 6 per cent. per annum, up to May, 1835, agreeable to the decision of the supreme court.)	55,125 00
July 7, 1836	Union Bank stock - - (Surplus of dividend No. 6, after paying interest on bonds to 1st inst.)	13,418 75
Jan. 6, 1847	Union Bank stock - - (Surplus of dividend No. 7, and bonus, after paying interest on bonds, $12,500.)	29,856 25
Jan. 4, 1839	Union Bank stock - - - (Surplus of dividends and bonus after paying interest on bonds subscribed by treasurer.)	23,400 00
July 16, 1839	Union Bank stock - - - (Subscribed by the treasurer out of dividend No. 10.)	24,800 00
		$146,600 00
Jan. 9, 1845	Cancelled this date with Gov. J. C. Jones, by an exchange of State bonds, under the law passed for such purpose - - -	21,000 00
	Total -	$125,600 00

REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
Treasurer's Office, October 18, 1847.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Treasurer begs leave to submit to the Legislature of Tennessee the following report, showing the exact balance in the Treasury on the 4th day of October, 1847, with a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury from the 1st day of April, 1846, (the day upon which he assumed the duties of the office,) to the 4th day of October, 1847:

Amount remaining in the treasury, as shown by the books of Mr. Nelson, former treasurer, on the 1st April, 1846 - - - -		64,357 74
Received quarter ending 1st July, 1846 - -		57,441 91
" " 1st Oct'r, 1846 - -		147,422 21
" " 1st Jan., 1847 - -		110,714 13
" " 1st April, 1847 - -		43,074 39
" " 1st July, 1847 - -		51,178 74
" " 4th Oct., 1847 - -		171,059 93
Total amount - -		$645,249 05
Disbursed qr. ending 1st July, 1846	47,992 29	
" " 1st Oct'r, 1846	42,927 57	
" " 1st Jan., 1847	128,660 03	
" " 1st April, 1847	115,367 02	
" " 1st July, 1847	26,688 99	
" " 4th Oct'r, 1847	105,690 24	
		467,326 14
Leaving a balance in the treasury of - -		$177,922 91

The treasurer deems it proper here to state, that at the time he went into office, the treasurer's books showed a balance in the treasury of $64,357 74. But the bank would only give him credit for the amount of $62,852 50—being a difference of $1,505 24; which amount deducted from the above balance, leaves $176,417 67, for the true balance.

There is to be deducted, also, from the above balance, the amount of two notes given by the securities of Jonathan Bradly, sheriff of White county, $641 08; which would leave the balance in the treasury, as shown by treasurer's books, $177,281 83 —as shown by bank books, $176,776 53.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBT. B. TURNER,

Treasurer of Tennessee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER RELATIVE TO THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Treasurer's Office, October 18th*, 1847.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The treasurer, in performing the duties of superintendent of public instruction, begs leave to submit the following report to your honorable body:

From the 11th day of October, 1845, the date of the last treasurer's report the following school moneys have been received and paid into the Bank of Tennessee, to wit:

YEAR.	Received from.	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
1845.				
July 5	Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Co.	$1,210 45		$1,210 45
Dec. 29	J. P. Clark, for Embree	1,800 00		1,800 00
1846.				
Jan. 15	Joel Purserd	114 80	$20 14	134 94
Jan. 23	J. P. Clark, for McEwen	910 92	30 97	941 89
Mar. 7	Do do	2,600 00		2,600 00
May 14	Joel Parish	600 00		600 00
May 20	Do	650 00	786 00	1,436 00
July 1	Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Co.	9,305 01		9,305 01
Sept. 4	J. Earthman's debt	308 07	260 31	568 38
Dec. 10	J. P. Clark, for McEwen	2,698 00	107 00	2,805 00
Dec. 31	Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Co.	4,075 95		4,075 95
1847.				
Feb. 25	J. P. Clark, for McEwen	2,698 00		2,698 00
Mar. 1	F. K. Zollicoffer, for Petway	15 00	60 23	75 23

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

YEAR.	Received from.	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
1847.				
May 18	J. P. Clark, for McEwen - - - - -	433 00		433 00
July 1	Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Co. -	4,407 64		4,407 64
Aug. 28	F. K. Zollicoffer, for Higgins - - - -	334 55	314 83	649 38
Sept. 2	Do for Earthman - - - -	52 00	48 15	100 15
1846.				
Jan. 31	Planter's Bank dividend - - - - -	4,654 00		4,654 00
July 20	Do do - - - - -	5,817 50		5,817 50
1847.				
Jan. 15	Do do - - - - -	5,817 50		5,817 50
Sept. 2	Do do - - - - -	5,817 50		5,817 50
Sept. 17	Cost on Petway recovered - - - - -	24 66		24 66
	Total -	$54,344 55	$1,627 63	$55,972 18

Amount and character of school fund, as appears from the books of the office, to wit:

Bank stock Union Bank - - - -	169,094 00
Bank stock Planters' Bank - - -	232,700 00
Bank stock Farmers and Merchants' Bank Memphis - - - - -	700 00
Bank stock Bank of Tennessee - -	867,012 67
Bonds of the State - - - -	11,800 00
Stock of Nashville, Murfreesboro' and Shelbyville Turnpike Co. - - - - -	40,348 33
Total -	$1,321,655 00

Apportionment of the common school fund among the several counties of the State, was made in July, 1846. The total amount distributed was $117,822 10. The number of children being 256,235, gave to each child the sum of 46 cents—distributed to the counties as follows:

COUNTIES.	Population.	Amount.
Anderson	2,278	1,047 88
Benton	2,062	948 52
Blount	4,023	1,850 58
Bradley	3,315	1,524 90
Bedford	6,482	2,981 72
Bledsoe	1,894	871 24
Cannon	2,661	1,224 06
Cocke	2,529	1,163 34
Claiborne	3,573	1,643 58
Carroll	4,331	1,992 26
Carter	1,908	877 68
Coffee	2,616	1,203 36
Campbell	2,653	1,220 38
DeKalb	2,452	1,127 92
Dickson	2,068	951 28
Dyer	1,203	553 38
Davidson	6,731	3,096 26
Franklin	3,665	1,685 90
Fayette	3,701	1,702 46
Fentress	1,535	706 10
Gibson	4,192	1,928 32
Greene	5,623	2,586 58
Grundy	880	404 80
Grainger	3,744	1,722 24
Giles	5,390	2,479 40
Hardin	3,337	1,535 02
Hardeman	3,442	1,583 32
Henry	4,559	2,097 14
Humphreys	1,831	842 26
Henderson	3,993	1,836 78
Hickman	3,037	1,397 02
Haywood	2,720	1,257 20
Hawkins	5,613	2,581 98
Hamilton	2,945	1,354 70
Johnson	1,077	495 42
Jefferson	4,257	1,958 22
Jackson	3,483	1,602 18
Knox	5,362	2,466 52
Lincoln	6,511	2,995 06
Lawrence	2,510	1,154 60

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Population.	Amount.
Lauderdale	996	458 16
Lewis	1,254	576 84
McNairy	4,033	1,855 18
Montgomery	2,968	1,365 28
Marion	2,200	1,012 00
Meigs	2,145	8,967 50
Marshall	4,332	1,972 72
Maury	5,608	2,576 00
Morgan	1,198	551 08
McMinn	4,407	2,027 22
Macon	2,017	927 82
Madison	4,290	1,973 40
Monroe	4,646	2,137 16
Overton	3,546	1,631 16
Obion	1,693	778 78
Perry	3,263	1,500 98
Polk	1,853	852 38
Rhea	1,372	631 12
Robertson	4,015	1,846 90
Rutherford	6,204	2,853 84
Roane	4,014	1,846 44
Sevier	2,212	1,017 52
Sullivan	2,949	1,356 54
Smith	5,191	2,387 86
Shelby	3,969	1,825 74
Stewart	2,437	1,121 02
Sumner	5,070	2,332 20
Tipton	1,593	732 78
Van Buren	749	344 54
White	3,331	1,532 26
Warren	2,958	1,360 68
Wilson	7,186	3,305 56
Williamson	5,314	2,444 44
Weakley	3,820	1,757 20
Washington	4,433	2,039 18
Wayne	2,691	1,237 86

Apportionment of the school fund was made among the several counties of the State, in July, 1847. The total amount distributed was $117,284 12. The number of children reported being 266,978, gave to each child 43¾ cents—distributed to the counties as follows:

COUNTIES.	Population.	Amount.
Anderson	2,377	1,039 93
Benton	2,193	959 43
Blount	4,182	1,829 62
Bradley	3,485	1,524 68
Bedford	6,820	2,983 75
Bledsoe	1,894	828 62
Cannon	2,831	1,238 56
Cocke	2,614	1,143 62
Claiborne	3,710	1,623 12
Carroll	4,606	2,015 12
Carter	2,115	925 31
Coffee	2,412	1,055 25
Campbell	2,580	1,128 75
DeKalb	2,765	1,209 68
Dickson	2,062	902 12
Dyer	1,274	557 37
Davidson	6,754	2,954 87
Decatur	2,109	922 68
Franklin	3,534	1,546 12
Fayette	3,822	1,672 12
Fentress	1,588	694 75
Gibson	4,617	2,019 93
Grundy	1,253	548 18
Greene	5,826	2,548 87
Grainger	4,167	1,823 06
Giles	5,512	2,411 50
Hardin	3,508	1,534 75
Hardeman	3,633	1,589 43
Henry	4,485	1,962 18
Humphreys	1,970	861 87
Henderson	4,196	1,835 75
Haywood	2,733	1,195 68
Hickman	2,851	1,247 31
Hawkins	5,613	2,455 68
Hamilton	2,945	1,288 43
Johnson	1,123	491 31
Jefferson	4,532	1,982 75
Jackson	4,913	2,149 43
Knox	5,746	2,513 87
Lincoln	6,691	2,927 31

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Population.	Amount.
Lawrence	2,675	1,170 31
Lauderdale	1,041	455 43
Lewis	1,321	577 93
McNairy	4,307	1,884 31
Montgomery	3,518	1,539 12
Marion	2,360	1,032 50
Meigs	2,145	938 43
Marshall	4,369	1,911 43
Maury	5,729	2,506 43
Morgan	1,201	525 43
M'Minn	4,154	1,817 37
Macon	2,121	927 93
Madison	4,368	1,911 00
Monroe	4,829	2,112 68
Overton	3,929	1,714 56
Obion	1,879	822 06
Perry	2,003	876 31
Polk	1,997	873 68
Rhea	1,418	620 37
Robertson	4,197	1,836 18
Rutherford	6,330	2,769 37
Roane	4,103	1,795 06
Sevier	2,489	1,088 93
Sullivan	3,770	1,649 37
Smith	5,378	2,352 87
Shelby	3,637	1,591 18
Stewart	2,349	1,027 68
Sumner	5,217	2,282 43
Tipton	1,595	697 81
Van Buren	774	338 62
White	3,682	1,610 87
Warren	3,253	1,423 18
Wilson	7,422	3,247 12
Williamson	5,198	2,274 12
Weakley	3,923	1,716 31
Washington	4,561	1,995 43
Wayne	2,805	1,227 18

Statement of Common School Funds, distributed July, 1846.

Balance from last year's distribution - -	$48 92
Bonus Memphis Insurance Company, 1845 -	375 00
" " " " 1846 -	375 00
Bank of Tennessee dividend - - -	100,000 00
Bonus Planters' Bank '45 - - -	10,000 00
Memphis Bank - - - - -	3,000 00
Bonus Marine and Fire Insurance Company -	750 00
" Life and Trust " " - -	750 00
" Merchant's " " - -	250 00
" Clarksville " " - -	250 00
School land tax - - - - -	2,000 00
Refunded from Sumner county - - -	143 78
To be distributed - -	117,942 70
Amount distributed - -	117,822 10
Undivided balance - -	$120 60

Statement of Common School Funds, distributed July, 1847.

Balance from last year unappropriated by Comptroller - - - - - -	$10 93
Bonus Merchant's Insurance and Trust Company	250 00
" Clarksville " "	250 00
" Marine and Fire Insurance "	750 00
" Life and Trust " "	750 00
" Planters' Bank - - - -	10,000 00
" Memphis Bank - - - -	3,000 00
" Memphis Insurance Company - -	375 00
Dividends Bank of Tennessee - - -	100,000 00
Amount in lieu of school tax - - -	2,000 00
To be distributed - -	117,385 93
Actually distributed - -	117,284 12
Undivided balance - -	$101 81

All of the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TURNER, *Treasurer of Tennessee.*

REPRESENTATIVE'S HALL,
Nashville, November 2, 1847.

ROBERT B. TURNER, ESQ., *Treasurer,*
and Superintendent of Public Instruction,
for the State of Tennessee:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the present General Assembly adopted, on the 1st inst., the following resolution, to which your attention is respectfully invited, to wit:

"*Resolved,* That the Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Tennessee be, and he is hereby requested, to communicate to this House:

"1. The scholastic population of Tennessee, and of each county therein, according to the returns of the county court clerks, for the scholastic years of 1845 and 1846, upon which the apportionment of the school fund is made for the year 1847, as set forth in the Comptrollers Report to this General Assembly.

"2. The number of school districts in which a common school has been established as such, during any portion of said scholastic year, and the number of children taught therein.

"3. The number of school districts in which a common school has been established as such, and taught regularly during one half of said scholastic year, and the number of children taught therein."

"4. The number of school districts in which a common school has been established as such, and taught regularly throughout said scholastic year, and the number of children taught therein."

Very respectfully,
S. D. MITCHELL, *Clk of Ho. of Rep.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 3, 1847.

To the House of Representatives
of the State of Tennessee:

The resolutions attached to this report, were this morning left at the Treasurer's office. In answer to which the Treasurer begs leave to report:

That the answer to the first resolution is fully set forth in the foregoing report. Upon the 2d, 3d, and fourth resolution he cannot report, as there are no data in his office giving any information in regard to the matters therein sought.

Respectfully,
R. B. Turner, *Treasurer of Tennessee.*

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND PRINCIPAL

OF THE

TENNESSEE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

To the Honorable Legislature of Tennessee, now in Session:

The trustees of the institution for the instruction of the blind, established in this city, would hereby inform your honorable body, that since their last report to a preceding Legislature, they have, in consequence of the resignation of its former principal, Mr. Wm. H. Churchman, been compelled to appoint a successor in his place. Their choice has fallen on Mr. E. W. Whelan, a gentleman, in their estimation, fully equal to his predecessor in his general qualifications, and in many respects far better suited to the station to which we have assigned him.

Accompanying this report of your trustees, they would submit to your respectful attention, the biennial report of Mr. Whelan—from which you will learn not only his general views of the institution, from the time he became acquainted with it, the manner in which he has conducted it, together with its present condition and prospects, but also his opinions respecting its present wants. His whole report will especially commend itself to your most favorable consideration, as having been entirely dictated by one, deprived himself almost entirely of vision, and as being wholly indebted for its penmanship to the skill of a young amanuensis.

It gives much pleasure to remark, that, under the wise and judicious supervision of Mr. Whelan, the institution is happily regulated in all its present system of advancement, and bids fair

to accomplish, under your fostering kindness, all the great benevolent designs of its first establishment.

In our own mutual exertions to answer the just expectations of our appointment, we have had but one mind; nor has that mind, at any period since our appointment, been otherwise affected, than by a constant desire, not only to meet the confidence reposed in us, but to make the best possible use of the funds entrusted to our control.

In common with our gratitude for the harmony which has prevailed in our counsels, and in our endeavors, we should do violence to our own sense of propriety, to say nothing of the claims of justice, if we did not specially and gratefully refer to the Lady Managers associated with us, for the efficient aid which they have given to the objects of our selection. For their appropriate efforts—their prudent oversight of the domestic affairs of the institution—their obliging co-operations—and their unwearied and affectionate assiduities in their own important sphere of action—we would hereby express our most hearty acknowledgments.

Suffer us, in conclusion, to call your marked attention to a few particulars respecting this institution for the blind.

The first is, that a large majority of the blind are found among the poorer classes of society, and are therefore necessarily unable to pay for their own education and support.

The second is, that their education is much more expensive than that of the seeing, as will be seen in the argument of our principal touching this point in his report.

Our third particular remark to you is, that the stability and prosperity of our Tennessee institution for the blind, most emphatically demand the purchase of ground, on which suitable buildings should be erected as soon as practicable, for the accommodation of all the blind in our State, who can be induced to enter them, and who are capable of being taught.

Our fourth suggestion is, the importance of uniting the States around us in our enterprise, in order to accomplish its permanent establishment.

And, lastly, we would intimate, that our board, instead of consisting, as at present, of four clerical members, would, in our judgment, be more useful should it be made to consist of seven individuals, three of whom, at least, should be men of secular employments.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board.

J. T. EDGAR, *Chairman.*

NOVEMBER 1st, 1847.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Rev. J. T. EDGAR, D. D.,
Rev. R. B. C. HOWELL, D. D.,
Rev. J. T. WHEAT, D. D.,
Rev. A. L. P. GREEN, D. D. } *Trustees.*

Mrs. JOHN BELL,
Mrs. MATTHEW WATSON,
Mrs. JOSEPH H. MARSHALL,
Mrs. WILLIAM H. MORGAN. } *Lady Managers.*

Dr. R. MARTIN,
Dr. R. C. K. MARTIN,
Dr. W. A. CHEATHAM. } *Attending Physicians.*

Dr. L. T. GUNN,
Dr. T. B. HAMLIN, } *Dentists.*

E. W. WHELAN, *Principal.*

J. RAMSEY, *Assistant Teacher,*

E. KING, *Professor of Music.*

M. E. A. WHELAN, *Matron.*

Miss E. L. SNYDER, *Assistant.*

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OF THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

To the Trustees of the Tennessee Institution for the Instruction of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN:

The following report on the progress, condition, and means of the institution is respectfully submitted:

Notwithstanding the many difficulties by which our school has been surrounded, and the frequent interruptions consequent on those difficulties, the pupils have made a respectable degree of progress.

The following is a list of studies pursued in the school:

Reading, spelling and definitions, grammar, mental and written arithmetic, geography, history, biography, geometry, algebra natural philosophy, vocal and instrumental music.

One hour per week is devoted to miscellaneous lectures.

The appended programme will show that the pupils are usefully engaged from 6, A. M. to 8 P. M.

Mr. J. Ramsey, who was engaged in January last, entered upon his duties as teacher in the institution on the first of March. The progress of the pupils under his direction is highly satisfactory, and shows the perseverance and assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the interest of the school.

Mr. Edward King, (professor of music,) under whose able instruction the pupils have made most satisfactory progress, continues to labor with unabating zeal. Much of the happiness of our pupils is doubtless attributable to their practice of this delightful art.

It is to be regretted, that, notwithstanding handicraft employments constitute one of the important branches of the education of the blind, we have, in consequence of very limited means, been able to pay but little attention to this department. Coarse brush, and segar making, are the only trades that have as yet been introduced in the male department; the females have been engaged in knitting and plain sewing, and in the manufacture of a variety of fancy articles, of beads and worsted.

I regret to report that the health of the school has not been good. This is partly attributable to feeble constitutions which many of the blind are found to possess; but more particularly to the want of that exercise, which is so essential to the preservation of health.

Since my connexion with the institution, (a period of fifteen months,) three cases of serious illness have occurred, one of which terminated fatally.

Eli S. McCampbell died on the 22d of June, 1847, after a short but severe illness. He was a young man of fair promise, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The tears that filled the sightless eyes of his companions, and the sorrow and sadness of those faces that had just learned to beam with hope and joy, are the strongest testimonials of his qualities as a companion and friend.

The following is a list of all books, school apparatus, and musical instruments now in the institution:

1 copy of Bible in 8 volumes.
3 " New Testament in 2 vols.
1¼ " " in 4 vols.
4 " book of Psalms in 1 vol.
1 " book of Proverbs in 1 vol.
1 " book of Ruth and Esther in 1 vol.
1 " book of Psalms and Hymns in 1 vol.
3 " church music, 3 vols.
1 " Universal History, 3 vols.
2 " philosophy of Natural History, 1 vol.
1 " English Reader, 2 vols.
2 " Howe's geography, 1 vol.
2 " political class book, 1 vol.
2 " Constitution of the United States, 1 vol.
2 " guide to spelling, 1 vol.
3 " atlas of the United States, 1 vol.
2 " P. Melancthon, 1 vol.
6 " first child's book, 1 vol.
6 " second child's book, 1 vol.
6 writing boards,
2 alphabets on blocks,
5 cyphering slates,
1 Vienna printing box,
1 map of the United States,
1 " North America,
1 " the world.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

1 piano forte,	1 cornet a piston,
1 double bass,	1 trumpet,
1 guitar,	1 trombone,
1 violin,	4 clarionets,
1 French horn,	1 flute.

Since the opening of the school on the first day of April eighteen hundred and forty-four, twenty pupils have been admitted, of whom fifteen are still in the institution—thirteen are beneficiaries of the State; one from Alabama, respecting whom no specific arrangement has been made; and one pay pupil from Louisiana.

The following is a list of their names, showing the counties in which they reside, the date of their admission, and also the cause of their blindness:

NAMES.	When admitted.	Residence.	Cause of Blindness.
James S. Henderson	April 12, 1844.	Rutherford county.	Congenital.
Joseph Campbell	" 24, "	Franklin "	Accident.
John Cardwell	May 18, "	Smith "	Congenital.
Ammon D. Allen	June 13, "	DeKalb "	do
Louisa F. Cathey	" 14, "	Bedford "	Small Pox.
Mary Sullins	" " "	Cannon "	Congenital.
Jesse A. Shaw	Feb. 17, 1845.	Wilson "	do
Sarah Jones	June 2, "	Washington "	Cataract.
John Calvin Fuqua	July 13, "	Davidson "	Accident.
Wilson H. Shasteen	Sept. 1, "	Franklin "	do
Lycurgus Rives	Nov'r 2, "	Fayette "	Congenital.
Finis Hooberry	March 2, 1846.	Rutherford "	Accident.
John B. H. H. Hernden	" 4, 1847.	Davidson "	do
Ephraim W. Stark	May 31, "	Iberville, La.	Congenital.
Amand McGuire	June 27, "	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Cold.

Programme of Studies.

Time.	Exercises.	Teachers.
6 to 6.20	Every morning reading scripture and prayer - - -	J. Ramsey.
6.20 to 7	Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, whole school reading embossed books - -	J. Ramsey.
7 to 8	Breakfast and recreation -	
8 to 9	Campbell, Cathey, Henderson, Rives—Geometry -	E W Whealan
	Allen, Cardwell, Hooberry, Jones, McGuire, Shasteen, Shaw, Stark, Sullins—Maps -	J Ramsey
9 to 10	Allen, Campbell, Cardwell, Cathey Henderson, Hooberry, McGuire, Rives, Sullins—History - - - - -	J Ramsey
	Hernden, Jones, Shasteen, Shaw, Stark—Elementary explanations - - -	E W Whealan
10 to 10.45	Whole school—Geography -	J R & E W W
10.45 to 11	Intermission - - -	
11 to 12	Vocal Music, by the Class -	J Ramsey
	Private Instrumental Lessons -	E King
12 to 1	Band Lesson. - - -	E King
	Females—Lesson on the Piano	J Ramsey
6.20 to 7	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—spelling and definitions	J Ramsey
7 to 8	Breakfast and recreation -	
8 to 9	Campbell, Cathey, Henderson, Rives—Natural Philosophy -	E W Whealan
	Allen, Cardwell, Hooberry, Hernden, Jones, McGuire, Shasteen, Shaw, Stark, Sullins—Arithmetic - -	J Ramsey
9 to 10	Allen, Campbell, Cardwell. Cathey, Henderson, Hooberry, McGuire, Rives, Sullins—Grammar - - - -	J Ramsey
	Hernden, Jones, Shasteen, Shaw, Stark—spelling and definitions - - -	E W Whelan
10 to 10.45	Cathey and Rives—Arithmetic -	J Ramsey
	Campbell and Henderson—Piano practice - - -	
	Hooberry, Cardwell, Allen, Hernden, Jones, McGuire,	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Time.	Exercises.	Teachers.
	Sheasteen, Shaw, Stark, Sullins—reading embossed books	E W Whelan
10.45 to 11	Intermission - - -	
11 to 12	Vocal Music - - -	J Ramsey
	Instrumental lessons - -	E King
12 to 1	Band lesson - - -	E King
	Females—Lessons on Piano -	J Ramsey

From two to five o'clock every afternoon in the week, except Saturday, is devoted to handicraft, or the practice of instrumental music.

Three evenings per week (from seven to eight o'clock) are devoted to miscellaneous reading; one to the practice of the band; and one to the exercises of a lyceum, which the pupils have formed among themselves. Saturday evening is set apart for washing, and other preparations, previous to the Sabbath.

Acknowledgment of thanks.

Our thanks are due to Drs. R. Martin, R. C. K. Martin, W. Cheatham, T. B. Hamlin, and L. T. Gunn, for their gratuitous attendance during the past two years. Also, to the publishers of the South-Western Christian Advocate, Tennessee Baptist, Republican Banner, Nashville Whig, Daily Union, and Daily Gazette, for their papers, which are regularly sent to us free of charge. We hope they will continue to make us the recipients of their respective favors. We are also indebted to Mr. M. Snider, of Philadelphia, for a valuable collection of Music printed in raised characters; it consists of about one hundred and seventy-five psalms and hymns, with appropriate music, selected from the standard books of the different churches. We believe Mr. S. to be the first whose efforts to print music for the blind have been attended with entire success. This is the source of so much pleasure and utility, that we regard the invention as supplying a desideratum in the education of the blind; and we sincerely hope that the demand for the books already printed, will be such as to justify the speedy publication of others.

The claims of the blind on their fellow-men.

In presenting the claims of the blind, the following questions naturally suggest themselves:

1st. What are the condition and wants of the blind?

2d. Can their condition be ameliorated and their wants supplied, and by what means?

3d. Is their education practicable, and to what extent?

4th. Is the number of the blind (susceptible of education) sufficiently great to justify the expense of establishing and supporting schools for their instruction?

5th. What are the permanent benefits likely to result from such schools?

That the blind are, under ordinary circumstances, the most unfortunate of human sufferers, is abundantly proved by the following considerations:

They are deprived of that organ, which is in itself the noblest in man, and its effects the most delightful of all the senses. The visible universe, which spreads out all its glories in exquisite and boundless profusion before us, is to them a blank. Light, the first and the most glorious of the creatures of God, is to them annihilated; and all the infinite variety of its beauties and wonders, are to them shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Every other class of sufferers have miseries lessened or mitigated by a participation in this pure, this delightful, this constant source of pleasurable enjoyment. In every condition of life there is naturally such a love of light, and such a dread of darkness, that no enjoyment can be relished without the one, and every evil is increased and embittered by the addition of the other. The endless variety of the objects presented to our observation by the eye, afford us unlimited scope for both instruction and amusement:—for, by comparing and contrasting their several aspects, the mind, while it is pleasantly and almost insensibly occupied, is at the same time cheered and invigorated by the exercise.

But the sufferings of the blind are aggravated, and their privations multiplied, by a circumstance that is seldom regarded.

Man, who derives almost his entire store of knowledge, as well as his pleasure and amusement, through the medium of sight, is prone to regard the eye as the only avenue of communication between the mind and the external world. Hence the long and cold neglect which the blind have suffered, and which, in its effects, is often worse than blindness itself; for it is to this neglect that the awkwardness and helplessness which usually characterize the blind are mainly attributable. But this mistake does not stop here; in it originates most of the difficulties that retard the progress of the education of the blind. Men, who believe that the blind are beyond the reach of effectual and permanent relief, are unwilling to appropriate either private or public means for (what to them seems impossible) the moral, mental and physical culture of the blind. Indeed, I am fully convinced that such is the idea of wretchedness and misery connected with blindness, that there is, perhaps, not a legislative body, nor even an individual in the United States, that would not cheerfully contribute for the establishment of hospitals and asylums for the support of all the blind in the country; and yet this error respecting sight renders it difficult to obtain means for educating a few. The same error

will also explain much of the reluctance which parents manifest to placing their unfortunate offspring in our institutions.

The following consideration, though simple in itself, will throw more light on the condition of the blind, than the most elaborate argument:

To assert that the blind are the most dependent of our fellow-beings, and excite no surprise; and yet there is perhaps none, except those connected with institutions, who can form any adequate idea of the utter helplessness of the majority of those who have been blind from childhood. That they are usually awkward and unseemly in their bodily movements, is known to all; but who is not astonished to learn, that, to walk, to dress, and even to feed themselves properly, are often the first, and by no means the easiest, things taught in our institution. These things are not the result of inability on the part of the blind, but of incredulity and neglect on the part of their parents or guardians.

If, then, we find that their physical training is so deficient, as to render them unable to discharge the most common offices of life for themselves, can we reasonably expect to find their minds in a higher state of cultivation? Alas! it is here that the misfortune of the blind appears in its most aggravated form. Those who have proved faithless or incompetent stewards of the body, will seldom possess the desire or the ability to awake and lead forth the immortal mind. No, under such circumstances there is nó hope of moral or mental culture: the blind are doomed to live within themselves, shrouded in ignorance, and a prey to their own unrestrained passions. Are they not, then, pensioners for life, condemned to be their own tormentors? In short, we believe the blind to be the most helpless, the most dependent, and the most ignorant of our fellow-beings; and, consequently, the call on the sympathies of a generous and enlightened public, to remove, at least, a part of their sufferings, is proportionably strong.

To argue that the blind are susceptible of moral, mental and physical culture, and that their condition is thereby improved, would be a reflection on the wisdom of those benevolent individuals, and enlightened legislators, who have already expended such large sums in establishing schools for their education.

The whole number of blind in this State, according to the census, is two hundred and fifty-five; but there is strong reason for believing the autual number is much larger. From the knowledge which we already possess, we may fairly estimate that the number under twenty-one years of age in this State, is not less than two hundred. The majority of these could, no doubt, be benefited to a greater or less degree, by a wholesome and well-directed education. I may here suggest another consideration in favor of the permanent establishment of an institution in this State. Its favorable relation to the south; (in which there are no institutions,) would no doubt induce the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, to educate their blind in this school.

Of the benefits resulting from educating the blind, the most striking proofs are afforded by the fact, that of the twelve or fifteen legislative bodies that have already made provisions for this subject, not one has yet seen cause to withdraw or diminish its patronage; on the contrary, the annual increase of appropriations, shows that its importance continues to commend it to public attention and favor. As I am not in possession of full reports, I am unable to state how many have been honorably discharged from all the institutions in the United States, and how many of these are supporting themselves. Within my own knowledge, however, during the last year, sixty-five (this is doubtless far below the real number) from the different institutions, were supported by their own industry, and enjoyed the fruits of their own labor. I will add but one more item on this subject. The sales of articles manufactured in the Boston institution, amounted to (during the past year) upwards of $10,000.

Of the moral effects of educating the blind, it hardly seems necessary to speak. If mental cultivation be a means of improving and elevating those who are blessed with all their senses, how immensely important must it be to those who are deprived of at least one-half of the advantages enjoyed by their more fortunate fellow-men? The darkest and the most barbarous age our world has ever seen, does not show a greater and more striking contrast with the present, than is presented by the blind, when they enter, and when they leave our institutions.

Of the extent to which the blind can be educated, let history speak. Cornelius Afidius, a Roman citizen, who lost his sight in early youth, distinguished himself by the study of belles-lettres, and wrote a Grecian history.

Eusebus, of Asia, who became blind when but five years of age, made great attainments in a variety of learning, and taught with much success.

Didimus, of Alexandria, who lived in the fourth century, and was deprived of sight when five years of age, was celebrated for his general acquirements, distinguished himself as Doctor of Divinity, as well as by his writings, and reared several pupils to distinction.

N. Van Der Veorde, of Mechlin, who lived in the fifteenth century, and was blind from his third year, was highly esteemed for his extensive information. He became master of so many of the sciences as to be considered a prodigy. He was public lecturer at the University of Cologne, on canon and civil law.

John Fernanda, of Belgium, the son of a poor Spaniard, was blind from his infancy. Notwithstanding his discouraging circumstances, he became a poet, Logician and Philosopher, as well as an excellent musician.

John Knie, born at Erfurth, in Prussia, now superintendent of the institution for the blind at Breslau, in Silesia. He received his education at the school in Berlin, and afterwards attended the University at Breslau, and instructed, with great success, in

mathematics, a large class of seeing boys in a college there. On this science, he has written several works, which have been introduced into many schools in Germany and Russia.

Saunderson, who was totally blind from infancy, contended successfully with every difficulty, until he attained the mathematical chair in the University of Cambridge, which he filled with credit and ability for many years. Sir Isaac Newton (with whom he was well acquainted) regarded him as an able mathematician and philosopher.

I am aware it has been urged that these are instances of a few, who possessed superior mental powers and great energy, and cannot therefore be regarded as any evidence of what the majority of the blind persons are capable. Could any thing be more weak or false than this argument? Does it not apply with the same force to the seeing as to the blind? In short, would it not destroy the whole system of education, because the majority of men are not eminent scholars.

The blind are possessed of all the faculties with which the Creator has endowed mankind; and the fact that their faculties are more difficult to develope, and that they cannot be applied exactly in the same way, when developed, is no reason why the developement should not take place, and will not justify a community in turning a deaf ear to the claims of this unfortunate class.

Music, whether regarded as a science or art, is wholly within the reach of the blind. Their hearing (like their touch) is constantly exercised. It is by this means that they gain a knowledge of the distance or proximity of those objects that are placed beyond the extent of their arms: to this, also, they owe much of the facility with which they move from place to place. I am aware that the blind man's cane is generally belived to be of no other service than merely to feel the path, or to point out those obstacles immediately within its reach. This, however, is a mistake; for by striking it gently on the pavement, or against the foot, (as the blind are often observed to do,) the sound apprises them of objects at a much greater distance. It is also by the faculty of hearing, that they judge the character of those with whom they mingle. To the blind, the voice is the index of the thoughts and feelings, the passions and emotions of their fellowmen. In short, the blind may be said to live in sound, as the seeing do in light: it cannot, therefore, be surprising that they should be passionately fond of music. Its endless changes and modulations—its infinite variety of melody and harmony, open to them a source of inexhaustible enjoyment. The hours which the seeing spend in miscellaneous and light reading, are devoted by the blind to the study and practice of music; but it is not only the pleasures it affords, and the refining and elevating tendency of its effects on the mind, that marks it as a study of peculiar importance to the blind: the energy, industry and perseverance with which they study and practise it, often insures a proficiency,

which qualifies them for able and successful teachers, and thus secures them a means of a respectable and comfortable living. In view of these considerations, I regard music as one of the important branches of the education of the blind, and worthy of much careful attention in all our institutions.

While it is true, that many of the blind may be so well educated as to be able to gain a livelihood by literary pursuits, and others by the teaching and practice of music, it is equally true, that a large number will have to look to something else as a means of support. In pursuance of this, much care has been taken to develope the mechanical powers of the blind. Many instances might be related, where they have produced astonishing specimens of mechanism; but it will perhaps serve our present purpose better to mention some of the trades taught in the institutions of this country. The following is a list of the most important for males, viz: brush making, mattress and cushion making, willow work, (including all kinds of baskets, children's carriages, chairs, cradles, etc.,) bandbox making, mat making, weaving, rope making, and shoe making. The females are instructed in plain sewing, all kinds of knitting, netting, bead-work, and the manufacture of many articles, both useful and ornamental, from crewel, such as reticules, children's bonnets and caps, socks, lamp mats, fancy card-baskets, artificial flowers, etc. In some instances they work, also, at bandboxes, and the filling of fine brushes. Segar making has been recently introduced in this institution, and thus far promises success. The large quantities of the above articles manufactured annually in the different institutions, show that manual employments are destined to be of great importance to the blind. As institutions continue to multiply, necessity and experience will doubtless suggest facilities and apparatus by which the blind will be able to engage successfully in many other trades.

I would here suggest that it might be of importance to the blind, if each of the institutions would contribute towards the establishment of a fund, for the purpose of offering rewards or premiums for any tools or apparatus, by which the blind may be able to learn new trades, or follow those already learnt with greater facility and ease; also, for any improvement by which the education of the blind can be in any respect facilitated, or their knowledge applied to greater advantage. For example: a blind man can now make a shoe, but from the slow manner in which he works, he cannot compete with the seeing; if, therefore, some tool could be invented by aid of which he could work with greater speed, his difficulty would be removed, and his trade, of course, would be of more advantage. The blind may also be qualified as teachers of music and literature, and yet the constant use of a black board, by the seeing teacher, is an obstacle to their success; if, therefore, a plan can be suggested by which they can write music and draw diagrams, their knowledge can be applied to greater advantage. This fund, to be placed in the

hands of trustees of the most central institution, to be used as directed by a majority of the institutions in the United States.

THE WANTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The limited means with which this institution was commenced, and with which it has thus far been conducted, has materially retarded its progress, and confined its benefits within very narrow limits. Four years have elapsed since its establishment, and yet it has never numbered more than fifteen pupils. It is true that the progress of these has been such as to excite the wonder and astonishment, and elicit the admiration and praise, of those who have witnessed it for the first time; yet, with our knowledge of the subject, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that, as a public institution, it has fallen short of what might be reasonably expected in the time.

I have already endeavored to show, that literature, music, and mechanics are within the reach of the blind. Indeed, these are considered so important, that much attention is given to each of them in all our well regulated institutions. Hence it will appear that the course of education in other institutions, consists of three separate departments, each of which (in order to insure success) requires its appropriate teachers. As the instruction of the blind is principally oral, they require more teachers than the same number of seeing pupils. The books, maps, and school apparatus of every description, also the tools used by them, (being peculiar,) are essentially more costly than those in general use. It must also be remembered, that the majority of blind persons have learnt nothing (not even to wait on themselves) previous to entering schools; the complement of servants and persons to take proper care of them, must be proportionably large. Another important consideration may here be offered. Among the seeing, there are schools for every age and capacity; suitable establishments, where a knowledge of every profession and calling of life can be obtained. For the blind there are no such advantages; the child and youth, the mind and the body, are cultivated and trained in the same school: here they enter, in a majority of cases, the most ignorant, the most helpless, and the most dependant of our fellow-beings; and are expected to leave, not only with their minds well stored, but possessing within themselves the means of independency and self-support.

The above suggestions, though very general, may serve to show why the education of the blind is more expensive than that of the seeing. The following suggestions are peculiar to this school:

Our limited house-room not only renders it impossible for us to increase the number of pupils, but also prevents us from affording proper facilities to those already admitted. For example: the mechanical department, to which the majority must look for a means of support, cannot be successfully carried on,

for the want of suitable work-shops. Our play-grounds are defective, inasmuch as they are too small to afford opportunities for that exercise which is so essential to physical health and mental activity. If bodily exercise can possibly be of greater importance to one class of individuals than another, it is to the blind—debarred, by the very nature of their misfortune, from the thousand plays and amusements, from which childhood and youth derive their health and happiness; and conscious that their slow and awkward movements are subjects of merriment and sport for their more fortunate companions—the blind, sorrowful and sad, seek seclusion in the most retired apartments of the house or obscure corners of the room, from which they seldom move, unless urged by the imperious call of necessity. Unfortunately this disposition is encouraged by the false notions, and the misguided kindness and sympathy of parents and guardians. Thus they spend months and years without employment for mind or body. Who then can be surprised, if they contract habits of idleness, and if to them exertion of any kind should be painful and disagreeable? Indeed, I believe it is as difficult to induce the blind child to play, as it would be to keep his seeing companions from it. With these facts before me, I cannot but regard extensive and well arranged play-grounds, with every possible means of innocent amusement, as indispensible requisites to an institution for the blind.

House rent, which is already an important item of expense, must necessarily become greater, if we increase the number of our pupils. As the pupils become more acquainted with the institution, more will be expected of it; by the majority of persons, its utility and importance will be rated as much by the number, as by the progress of its pupils.

In view of the above considerations, it would seem almost impracticable to increase the institution, or even to continue it advantageously, with our present resources. I would, therefore, respectfully urge the necessity of petitioning the legislature for such an appropriation, as will enable us to increase the number and facilities of the pupils; also, to aid in the purchase of ground and the erection of suitable biuldings.

In consequence of many peculiar difficulties by which this institution has been surrounded, I have been unable to make any reliable estimate of what the minimum expense for each pupil is likely to be. Our present charge for those of other States, and those who are able to defray their own expense, is one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Judging from the comparative expense of living in this and other States, and also from an average of that, in other institutions, I do not believe that any number short of fifty can be supported at a less expense, while for any number below forty it would be greater.

Believing that the period has arrived, at which some decisive steps should be taken towards the more permanent establishment of our institution, I would suggest, that an address be pub-

lished, calling on the citizens of the State to aid in carrying out this benevolent enterprise. Also, that an efficient agent be appointed to travel and solicit subscriptions, for the purpose of erecting a building. I may here state, that south and west of this, the subject of educating the blind has not yet been agitated. If then we can offer equal advantages and on as favorable terms as the northern institutions, I see no reason why the neighboring States may not be induced to educate at least a portion of their blind in this school. In view of this, I would recommend that some of our advanced pupils, in charge of a suitable person, visit as many of the legislatures as practicable during the present winter.

E. W. WHELAN, *Principal.*

TRUSTEES

IN ACCOUNT WITH

E. W. WHELAN, PRINCIPAL.

Dr. *The Trustees of Tenn. inst. for the Instruction of the Blind.*

1846.	To cash expended during quarter ending Sept. 30, as follows:		
	Groceries and provisions - -	136 75	
	Fuel, - - - -	26 00	
	Servant hire - - -	30 50	
	Rent - - - -	100 00	
			$293 25
	To cash expended during quarter ending Dec. 31, as follows:		
	Groceries and provisions - -	200 25	
	Fuel - - - -	91 30	
	Servant hire - - -	30 50	
	Rent - - - -	100 00	
			422 05
1847.	To cash expended during quarter ending March 31, as follows:		
	Groceries and provisions - -	210 75	
	Fuel - - - -	108 05	
	Servant hire - - -	20 00	
	Rent - - - -	100 00	
			438 80
	To cash expended during quarter ending June 30, as follows:		
	Groceries and provisions - -	216 50	
	Fuel - - - -	40 30	
	Servant hire - - -	20 00	
	Rent - - - -	100 00	
			376 80
	To cash expended during quarter ending Sept. 30, as follows:		
	Groceries and provisions - -	219 05	
	Fuel - - - -	24 00	
	House rent - - -	100 00	
			343 05
	Servant hire - - - -		60 00
	Services of principal matron - -		750 00
	" Principal teacher - -		100 00
	" Female assistant teacher -		45 00
	" Teacher of music - -		250 00
	" Teacher of Segar making -		25 00
	Repairing piano - - - -		17 50
	Embossed books - - - -		38 00
	Lot of beads and wire for girls' work -		10 00
	Expenses of tour to West Tennessee, -		130 50
	Balance - -		269 10
			$2,569 35

In account with the E. W. Whelan, principal. Cr.

1846.		
July 1.	Balance in treasury at this date - -	$559 75
1847.		
Feb. 4.	State appropriation - - -	2,500 00
	From subscription committee - -	227 00
	" Eli S. McCampbell - - -	25 00
	Receipts for girls' work - - -	83 80
	From Richard Rives - - -	79 00
	Donations from Clarksville - -	26 50
	" fron Murfreesborough - -	15 15
	" at examination before the Methodist conference - -	31 50
	" in box - - - - -	2 85
	" at Somerville, Bolivar, Lagrange and Memphis exhibitions, in each place, total receipts -	18 50
		$3,569 05
	Balance - -	$269 10

This being the amount in the treasury at this date.
E. O. Ex.

E. W. WHELAN, *Principal.*

October, 1, 1847.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,

IN RELATION TO THE INVESTMENT

OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, January 4, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to resolution of the General Assembly, in relation to the investment of the common school fund in the stock of this Bank, &c., I enclose herewith a statement from our books, containing, as I believe, the information asked for.

I have the honor to be, &c..

Your ob't serv't,

JNO. M. BASS, *Pres't.*

To the Hon. the Speakers of the Senate
and House of Representatives
of the General Assembly of Tennessee.

The amount of the school fund of the State of Tennessee invested in the stock of the Union Bank of Tennessee is - - - - - - 38 894 00

In the following names, to wit:

R. P. Currin, Superintendent -	- 14,000 00	
R. H. McEwen do - -	- 18,244 00	
Carroll county school fund -	- 2.400 00	
Madison county " " - -	- 4,250 00	
		$38,894 00

Statement showing the amount of dividends declared on stock in the Union Bank of Tennessee owned by the school fund of the State, and the time when such dividends were declared.

Dividends when declared.	Number of Dividend.	Amount.
Jan. 6, 1834 - -	Dividend No. 1 -	608 86
July 1, " - -	" 2 -	758 00
Jan. 1, 1835 - -	" 3 -	931 20
July 1, " - -	" 4 -	1,069 86
Jan. 4, 1836 - -	" 5 -	1,165 20
July 1, " - -	" 6 -	1,603 15
Jan. 1, 1837 - -	" 7 -	2,155 20
May 25, 1838 - -	" 8 -	2,333 64
Oct. 1, " - -	" 9 -	1,166 82
April 1, 1839 - -	" 10 -	1,055 76
Oct. 1, " - -	" 11 -	1,555 76
July 1, 1841 - -	" 12 -	1,166 82
Jan. 1, 1845 - -	" 13 -	777 88
July 1, " - -	" 14 -	777 88
Jan. 1, 1846 - -	" 15 -	777 88
July 1, " - -	" 16 -	777 88
Jan. 1, 1847 - -	" 17 -	777 88
July 1, " - -	" 18 -	777 88
		$20,237 55
The Bank has paid out of the foregoing amount of dividends the sum of - - - -		19,439 55
Leaving in Bank subject to demand, as follows:		798 00
To Carroll co. school fund for 6 last divid's	288 00	
To Madison co. " " 6 " "	510 00	
		$798 00

J. CORRY, *Cashier.*

UNION BANK OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, January 4, 1848.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

COMMON SCHOOL CONVENTION,

HELD AT KNOXVILLE.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives
Of the State of Tennessee in General Assembly convened.

The undersigned, your memorialists, would humbly represent to your honorably body that, at a common school convention, composed of delegates from the counties of Greene, Cocke, Hawkins, Claiborne, Jefferson, Blount, Knox, Roane, Marion and Anderson, which convened in Knoxville on the 19th day of April, 1847, they were appointed a committee to memorialize your honorable body upon the subjects embraced in the proceedings of said convention. In discharging the duty assigned them, your memorialists would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the following resolutions adopted by the convention:

I. *Resolved by this Convention,* That it be recommended to the Legislature at its next session, to appoint a superintendent of public instruction for the State.

II. *Resolved,* That the duties of said superintendent, shall be,

1. To preside over a department called the department of public instruction.

2. To control, regulate and give life and efficiency to all the parts of the common school system.

3. To distribute the laws, instructions, decisions, forms, &c., through the agency of the board of education in the several counties.

4. To decide all controversies under any of the laws relating to common schools.

5. To keep up a constant correspondence with the several chairmen of the board of education.

6. To exercise a liberal discretionary power on equitable principles, in all cases of inadvertent, unintentional, or accidental omissions to comply with the strict requisitions of the law.

7. To report annually through the medium of ——, the condition, prospects, resources, and capabilities of the common schools, and such suggestions for the improvement of the system as may occur to him, and vigilantly to watch over, encourage, sustain and expand to its utmost practicable limit, the vast system of common school education throughout the State.

8. And lastly, to visit personally, all the counties in the State at least once a year, and as often as practicable, to lecture on the educational interests of the State.

III. *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the next Legislature, to provide for the appointment of a board of education for each county, to be composed of three gentlemen of known literary acquirement, whose duty it shall be to examine applicants for the office of teacher in our commun schools, and that no teacher shall be employed by the district trustees without a certificate of recommendation from said board, and that said board shall have power to recall, on just grounds, such certificate; that it shall moreover be the duty of the chairmen of said boards to make and transmit to the superintendant, at certain prescribed times, reports stating:—

1. The whole number of school districts and neighborhoods separately set off within their counties.

2. The district or districts from which reports by trustees have been made to them or their immediate predecessors in office.

3. The length of time a school shall have been kept in each of said districts or parts of districts, distinguishing what portion of that time the school shall have been kept by qualified teachers.

4. The number of children taught in each, and the number of children over the age of six and under twenty-one, residing in each.

IV. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, these boards of education should be chosen by the county courts of each county.

V. *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the Legislature, the publication of a monthly State Journal, devoted exclusively to the cause of education throughout the State.

VI. *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the Legislature at its next session, as a plan for increasing the common school fund, that they require each county to raise annually a sum equal to the amount of the present school fund appropriated to the respective counties, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the State and county taxes are assessed and collected.

VII. *Resolved*, That this convention recommend to the Legislature, to provide for the election of one trustee for each school district in the place of the school commissioners under the present law, whose duty shall simply be to take charge of the house and furniture belonging to the district school, and to provide such articles as fuel, &c., that may be necessary for the comfort of the school; to employ such teacher or teachers as he may think

will give satisfaction to the community: *Provided*, in all cases, that such teacher or teachers has been examined, or will stand an examination satisfactorily before the board of education for that county; and that this trustee shall make a report once annually to the county board upon the state of education in this district.

Your memorialists, after giving the resolutions, deem it entirely useless to invite your calm, serious consideration of the subjects upon which your action is invited, believing that you will properly appreciate the importance of extending to the rising generation an education that will fit them for the several stations they are destined to occupy in this Republic, and that you will be found ready and willing, in the capacity of Legislators, as well as private citizens, to co-operate in this great and important work. Your memorialists cannot believe that you will refuse your assent and cordial support to any measure or measures, the object of which is to perfect that system by which the rising generation is to be instructed in the elementary principles of education, and to make it more thorough and extensive in its operations, and they, therefore, approach you in the fullest confidence, not only in the justice and importance of the cause for which they plead, but in the belief of your willingness to hear and act as becometh men charged with guarding and advancing the interests of a great and growing State.

The first resolution recommends the appointment by the Legislature of a superintendent of public instruction, whose duties are prescribed in the second resolution. The duties of this officer make it a responsible station, and it will require to be filled by a man of no ordinary talents. He must be an able, intelligent, zealous and faithful officer, who will properly appreciate the importance and responsibility of his trust, and who will make it his business to traverse each county, inspect the schools, recommend improvement where his experience would suggest as necessary, address the people, and arouse them to action. Such an officer would impart great energy to the system. Much of the effective operations of any system of common schools, however perfect, depends upon the people, and it will be the duty of the superintendent to arouse them upon the subject of education, and to inspire in them a zeal worthy themselves and the cause, and to see to it that those whom the system is designed to benefit, are the recipients of its blessings. In other States, the superintendent of public instruction is considered of invaluable service in carrying out the provisions of the common school law, and in making the system what the wants of those interested demand. The appointment of a superintendent of public instruction cannot be too strongly urged upon your attention. Without supervision, active, zealous, and unremitting, as we have abundant evidence both in our own and other States, any system will gradually decline, and finally cease to be of service. Your memorialists would, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly recom-

mend to your consideràtion whether such an officer would not greatly facilitate the objects of common schools.

The third resolution recommends the appointment of a board of education for each county. The duties of this board are important, and will exert a healthful and invigorating influence upon the system. Upon them will devolve the duty of examining, as to the literary and moral qualifications, those who seek employment in the capacity of teachers, and it will be their duty to recommend to the people none except such as are fully qualified for that responsible station. It is essentially necessary to have *good teachers—men of undoubted moral character*, and of literary acquirements amply capacitating them for the responsible duties they assume in taking charge of the school in which the youthful mind is to receive that impress which will be its shape in age. To the want of good teachers, in a great degree, may be attributed the failure of those children who are sent to school to acquire a knowledge of even the elements of an education. It cannot be expected that incompetent teachers can impart instruction to youth, and yet it is too often the case that such men are employed in this vocation, and why? Because they will teach cheap, and interested individuals are ready to foist them upon the people. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the State, contributing as she does of her money to the education of her youth, to adopt such measures as will secure competent teachers. One good teacher is worth a score of such as are "fit for nothing else and willing to teach cheap," for his qualifications enable him to impart instructions to children with greater facility. Put a worthless, ignorant man to preside in a school, and you pay him nearly as much as if his qualifications were of the best order, while your children derive little or no benefit from his *attempt* to instruct them. Of the great importance of selecting good teachers and even of preparing them at the expense of the State, for that responsible office, you cannot fail to be satisfied that no laborious examination, no pecuniary consideration, should outweigh it. The matter of preparing teachers expressly for the work in other States, has proved highly beneficial, and it is earnestly recommended to the consideration of your honorable body, whether such a course should not be adopted among us. To secure such instructors, trained among us, accustomed to our people and institutions, and sympathising with those whose children they are to instruct and train for future usefulness, no effort, no pecuniary expense should be spared. The judicious selection of teachers, however, will entirely depend upon the board of education, and those, who compose this board, should be selected for their virtues and intelligence, and their devotion to the cause of education. Give us good teachers, and a higher and more perfect grade of education will be introduced into our common schools, and parents will imbibe greater confidence in them, and more cheerfully and promptly entrust their children to be educated in these schools. It is, therefore, earnestly but respectfully

recommended to your honorable body to give to this resolution that consideration its importance demands.

The fourth resolution recommends that the board of education be appointed by the county court, which is thought to be very judicious, and accordingly recommended by your memorialists.

The fifth resolution recommends the publication by the State, of a Monthly Periodical devoted to the cause of Education. Such a publication properly conducted, would be an invaluable auxiliary, and is very much needed in this State, inasmuch as the papers published in the State do not devote much of their space to this important subject. But whether it would not be best to leave it to private enterprise, with some encouragement from the State, is for your honorable body to decide.

The sixth resolution recommends a plan for increasing the common school fund. This fund ought to be increased, and largely, too, and it will devolve upon your honorable body to devise some measure whereby this desirable end may be accomplished. If the plan suggested by the convention bethe better one, adopt it; if not, let us have that which in the judgment of your honorable body, will the more effectually meet the wants of the people in this matter. In all countries where common schools have been successfully established, the principle of taxation has been adopted, and to that is to be attributed much of the efficiency of such schools. The experience of several of our States sustains this view of the case. In those where the common school system has accomplished the most good, the fund set apart for that purpose has been largely increased by taxes; while, on the contrary, in those where the aid of the government alone was depended upon, the common school system has accomplished comparatively little in educating the mass of the youth. The principle laid down by the convention in this resolution is that common schools being a common benefit, should constitute a common burden. It is for your honorable body to decide whether this be practicable. If not, it will be your duty—a duty you owe to your constituents—to increase the common school fund by some means, so as to place the operations of the system within the reach of *all*—the poor as well as the rich. The system was in its inception designed to benefit all, but the fund set apart for that purpose in our State is entirely too small to meet the wants of the people. There are large numbers in every portion of the State who are almost entirely dependent upon the provision made by the State for the education they receive, and under the present operations of the system, this must of course be limited. The experience of those States in which the common school system, is most efficient, goes to establish the fact that these schools ought to be accessible to every white child of proper age. This is the desirable end in our State, to the accomplishment of which your memorialists would earnestly invite your attention, in the fullest confidence that you will think and *act* as becometh men guided by wisdom and the most exalted patriotism.

The seventh resolution recommends the appointment of one trustee for each school district, in the place of the commissioners under the present law. In the event the other changes in the system, suggested by the convention, be adopted, this one will be desirable for several reasons.

Two of the other resolutions subsequently adopted by the convention, are also embraced in the duty assigned your memorialists. They are as follows:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Legislature the propriety of empowering the county courts so to district the several counties in the State, according to the scholastic population, as to embrace only one school house.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the next Legislature to pass a law providing that all fines collected for failure to discharge military duty, be added to the common school fund for the county where such fines are collected.

The recommendation in the first of these resolutions is worthy the consideration of your honorable body. One school house is enough in each district, and by this you will be the more apt to have a school in each neighborhood and within the reach of every child, and this is a consideration of no slight importance in this great matter.

The recommendation in the second is very good, and your memorialists sincerely hope it will meet the approbation of your honorable body.

In submitting to your honorable body the foregoing resolutions, and asking your favorable action thereupon, your memorialists cannot refrain from indulging in a few reflections upon the state of education in Tennessee.

At no period, perhaps, in the existence of our State, and by no event was the pride of our people, of all parties, denominations and classes, more deeply wounded than when the returns of the census of 1840 were promulgated. The revelations of that census relative to the ignorance of a large portion of our people, from which every one who feels an interest in the prosperity and elevation of our State, or is possessed of one spark of generous pride, must recoil with shame and dismay. That census exposed our ignorance in strong and humiliating contrast with the superior intelligence of other of our sister States, many of which have been admitted into our union since our own. Where is the Tennessean whose heart is not pained at the comparison? The humiliating fact that there were in the State 58,531 white persons over twenty years of age who could neither read nor write, was heralded over this broad union, and made the subject of sneering remark in almost every newspaper in the country. Our State stood within *one* of the bottom of the list in point of universal intelligence—the number of the ignorant in North Carolina being a fraction greater, according to population, than in Tennessee. It is with a view of calling the attention of your honorable body and of the people of the State at large, to these

facts that we now repeat them, hoping thereby to awaken in both legislators and citizens, an interest upon the subject of education that will not rest until it has accomplished what the character and position of the State imperiously demand—the education of her entire white population. That is a noble cause which imparts to the people a sufficiency of knowledge to enable them to discharge their duties to their country in the capacity of private citizens, with credit to themselves and honor to their State; and surely a recurrence to the educated condition in which the census of 1840 presented Tennessee, will have the desired effect of uniting all in giving life and activity to a cause upon which depends in so pre-eminent a degree the destiny not only of our own State, but of the whole union—the "paragon republic of the nineteenth century."

According to the last census, the total number of white persons in this State in 1840, was 640,797; of this number 249,008 were over twenty years of age. According to the same document, there were in this State, in the same year, 58,531 white persons over twenty years of age who could neither read or write, being one in every *eleven* of the entire white population, and one in *four and one-fourth* of those above twenty years of age. This is truly a gloomy picture of the intelligence of a State occupying the position that Tennessee does in point of population and wealth. Only think of it, that nearly one-fourth of the white population of our State above twenty years of age, are unable to read or write! And why is it that Tennessee is thus shrouded in ignorance? Has she no capital, no resources of wealth, no facilities for the education of her people? These surely are not the causes.—We have the wealth and we have the facilities, and it needs only the proper application of both to secure a desirable result. What a waste, what a deadly waste of uncultivated intellect there is in this State. What a loss to the present and to future ages!—Think of this, ye legislators of Tennessee, and blush for the pride of your State! How long shall we bear this reproach? It appeals to your pride, your State pride, with an eloqnence to which words can add no force, to arrest the dark tide in its onward progress, and roll back its turbid, sweeping billows, and leave the pure, unsullied stream of intelligence to roll on in moral grandeur and beauty. And shall the appeal go unheeded? No—spurn the very thought. Gather up, we pray you, all your energies and bring all your wisdom and influence to bear upon this important subject, and devise some means whereby all within the broad limits of our State shall receive the inestimable benefits of education—aye, make Tennessee a model, that she may say to other States of the Union—"FOLLOW MY EXAMPLE."

It is not at all improbable that 25,000 of those who cannot read and write, in this State, are legal voters—more than *one-fifth* of the voting population! What a field for political fraud and corruption! According to our constitution, the votes of these unlettered men will, in any election, have as great a weight as an

equal number of the most intelligent citizens of which our State can boast. How important then that all should be well informed. This is a consideration of no ordinary importance in a State where the voice of the majority is and ought to be the supreme law. But there are other and weighty considerations which urge upon your honorable body the importance of devising means for the education of all, and we can not believe you will permit them to pass unheeded.

We lay down as an axiom that the blessings of a sound and useful education cannot be too widely diffused among the people of our State. In our youth, those upon whom we desire to see the benefits of education bestowed with no sort of stint, are centred the hopes and destiny of our State, since upon them will devolve, in the course of a few years at farthest, the duty of guarding her sacred rights and maintaining her honor inviolate, and their education we deem worthy any cost. Our common schools stand pre-eminent among the agents to be employed in giving our youth that sort of an education which will enable them to discharge their respective duties to themselves and to their county with honor to both. They constitute the mighty engine which is to bear our country onward and upward in her career of glory, and they are to mould the moral and intellectual energies of the people. Upon no branch of our whole system of instruction depends so much as upon our common schools, and yet they are, in comparison with their importance, the least effective, the most wretchedly managed. Every effort should, therefore, be made to perfect this system, that its operations may be more *effective* and reach *all*. Place it within the reach of every one to furnish himself with at least elementary education, and if he does not properly exercise it, let all the blame rest upon his own shoulders, not upon the State. And your memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL B. BOYD,
WM. G. SWAN,
JOHN MILLER M'KEE.

REPORT

OF THE

PLANTERS' BANK OF TENNESSEE,

ON THE

SCHOOL FUND STOCK IN SAID BANK.

TO

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE CHAMBER, December 30, 1847.

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the cashiers of the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, be requested to report to the General Assembly, what amount of the common school fund of the State is invested respectively in said Banks; and to state an account current of all the dividends which have been declared and paid on said shares, to the present time."

In compliance with the foregoing resolution from the General Assembly of Tennessee, I hand you a statement of the amount of the common school fund invested in the Planter's Bank of Tennessee in shares of $100 each; the time of subscribing for the same, and by whom; and the amount of dividends paid on the same up to the adoption of the resolution. The investments stand as follows on the books of the Bank, in the name of the late Superintendent:

Date.	By whom subscribed.	Shares.	Amount.
1836.			
March 1	R. H. McEwen, Sup't Pub. Inst.	450	45,000
May 1	do do	350	35,000
June 1	do do	100	10,000
July 1	do do	50	5,000
" 23	Transferred from Henry county,	18	1,800
" "	do Wm. Davis, Lawrence co.,	16	1,600
Aug 1	R. H. McEwen, Sup't, &c.,	100	10,000
Sept 1	do do	50	5,000
Nov 1	do do	317	31,700
1837			
Jan 1	do do	100	10,000
March 1	do do	100	10,000
April 1	do do	120	12,000
May 1	do do	30	3,000
June 1	do do	100	10,000
" 30	do do	150	15,000
Aug 1	do do	100	10,000
Sept 1	do do	100	10,000
" 16	Transferred by George Hayle, Hawkins county	1	100
Oct 1	By R. H. McEwen, Sup't, &c.	100	10,000
1838			
Oct 27	By G. W. Pope, Wayne county,	6	600
1839			
Feb 26	By Alex. Black, Giles county,	87	8,700
		2,445	$244,500

Making twenty-four hundred and forty-five shares of one hundred dollars each; or two hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred dollars; from which deduct one hundred and eighteen shares, or eleven thousand eight hundred dollars, taken from the Governor of the State of Tennessee on the 31st January, 1845, and for which stock the Planters' Bank delivered to him an equal amount of Tennessee State bonds at par—leaving now on hand on the books of the Bank 2327 shares of one hundred dollars each, or two hundred and thirty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, at the par value of the stock. On which has been paid dividends to the amount of $99,174, as per statement annexed.

Divid'a.	Date.	To whom paid.	Shares.	Amount.
No. 4	July, 1836	R. H. McEwen, on -	900	1,950 00
5	Jan., 1837	do -	1451	5,428 50
6	Jan., 1838	do -	2352	11,872 00
7	July, 1838	do -	"	7,056 00
8	Jan., 1839	do -	2358	9,432 00
9	July, 1839	do -	2445	9,780 00
10	Jan., 1841	R. P. Currin, Sup't -	"	14,670 00
11	July, 1844	Wm. Ledbetter, Cash'r	"	7,335 00
12	Jan., 1845	do -	"	4,890 00
13	July, 1845	do -	2327	4,654 00
14	Jan., 1846	J. W. Horton, Cash'r -	"	4,654 00
15	July, 1846	do -	"	5,817 50
16	Jan., 1847	Daniel Graham, Cash'r	"	5,817 50
17	July, 1847	S. R. Anderson, Cash'r	"	5,817 50
				$99,174 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. HOBSON, *Cashier.*

January 4, 1848.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER

TO

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Dec. 4th. 1847.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

A copy of your resolution of the 29th ult., in the following words, was handed to me this morning, viz:

"1st. *Resolved*, That the comptroller of the treasury be requested to communicate to this House, at as early a day as practicable, the number of turnpike companies, in which the State owns stock, and which are paying dividends, and the amount of those dividends, and what they will probably be for the next two years.

"2nd. *Resolved*, That he be requested to furnish to this House an estimate of the probable amount of the aggregate receipts into the treasury, from all sources, for the next two years, under existing laws, and the different sources from which said receipts may be expected, and the probable amount from each source of revenue."

In answer to which, I have the honor to report, that the number of turnpike companies in which the State owns stock, is twenty-two; besides which, there are two turnpike companies, viz: the Livingston and the Fayetteville and Shelbyville, in which the State subscribed stock, but said companies have never organized or been put in operation.

Of the twenty-two companies, but ten have to this date paid any dividends. The aggregate amount of those dividends, on

the 1st Monday of October last was $41,223 57. The aggregate amount of State stock in the twenty-two companies, is $1,265,-056 66—including the two companies not organized $1,380,056 66. The amount of State stock in the ten companies paying dividends, is $729,166 66. At page 14 of the Comptroller's report of 11th October, full details with regard to these companies will be found.

Looking alone to existing laws, I am of opinion that the following receipts in the treasury may be reasonably expected, viz:

From taxes on property and polls - - -	$185,000
From taxes on licensed privileges - - -	130,000
From taxes on law and equity suits and forfeited recognizances - - - - -	35,000
From entries and sales of lands - - -	15,000
From Bank of Tennessee for schools - -	200,000
From Bank of Tennessee for academies - -	36,000
Bonus—Bank and Insurance Companies - -	30,750
Internal Improvement dividends - - -	40,000
From Miscellaneous sources - - -	2,000
Total estimated receipts for two years. -	$673,750

It will be seen that I suppose the revenues to be received from taxes on property and polls, will be slightly increased over the amount received within the last two years. I predicate this supposition upon partial returns already made to this office. I am of opinion, on the other hand, that the revenue from licensed privileges will be somewhat diminished, as indicated in the estimate. This opinion is predicated on the belief that sales of merchandize will not be so heavy within the coming two years as within the last. Forfeited recognizances producing more revenue than usual within the last two years, and this being an irregular and unreliable source of revenue, I have supposed there would be a falling off, as indicated, in the receipts under the head of "taxes on law and equity suits and forfeited recogniances." If a bill which is now on its passage before the general assembly subjecting lands South and West of the congressional line to entry at the fees of office, should become a law, the $15,000 estimated from entry-takers, will be cut off. The last semi-annual payment of dividends by internal improvement companies being a fraction under 3 per cent on the capital stock, justifies the belief that the revenue from this source within the next two years will reach the sum of $40,000, as stated.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, *Comptroller.*

MEMORIAL

OF THE

HIWASSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Tennessee:

The undersigned, a committee on the part of the Board of Directors of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, were directed to present to you the condition and prospects of the company, and to ask from your honorable body certain modifications of its charter, and an increase of its capital stock, which, in the judgement of the board was deemed essential to the success of its future operations.

In the discharge of this duty, the undersigned beg leave to say, that the present directory was elected on the first Monday of January, 1847. For four or five years previous to that time, there had been no board of directors elected. The company was considered disorganized, on the very verge of total bankruptcy, and involved in a controversy with the State, for alleged fraud and violation of its corporate franchises. In September, 1846, the suit with the State was honorably and equitably adjusted to the mutual advantage and satisfaction of the parties. A foundation was thus laid for the re-organization of the company, and an election of directors shortly ensued. Upon an investigation of its affairs, it was discovered that the company was indebted to the amount of $235,327 34, including interest. The first and most imperative obligation resting on the directory was the discharge of this heavy debt and a restoration of that confidence in the community so vitally necessary to success. Steadily and prudently pursuing this object, the directory has been enabled to discharge $193,273 39 of this debt, and with the means now at its command to pay some $14,000 additional; which will leave the comparatively trifling sum of about $23,053 95 yet due, with interest thereon.

The directory, at an early stage of their organization, resolved that they would not invite their fellow-citizens to a further in-

vestment of their means in this corporation, until the rubbish had been cleared from their path—until the company was prepared for a thorough re-organization—and until they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt, of the practicability of the undertaking. This determination has been hitherto adhered to. No inducements, on their part have been held out to procure additional subscriptions or further investments of money on the part of citizens or of stockholders, further than was absolutely necessary to discharge the debts of the company. The prudence of this course has already become manifest. Confidence in the operations of the company has been restored; and the undersigned hazard nothing in saying, that, when an appeal is made to the people to come forward and aid in the work, it will be met in such a manner as will insure its success. Before doing this, however, the directory have considered that further legislative action was necessary, and they have directed the undersigned to present these views to your consideration, and urge their adoption:

1. The first and most important modification of the charter which the directory have instructed us to bring to your consideration, is the necessity of an increase of the capital stock of the company to $2,000,000. The capital stock is now $1,300,000. This would require on the part of the State an increased subscription of $350,000, which is asked to be subscribed upon the same terms, and with the same limitations and restrictions, as the stock in the present company is taken. The present capital stock is found to be wholly inadequate to complete the work. From the report of the president and secretary, it will be seen, that about $936,329 23 has been already expended, and the sum of $28,053 95 will be required to discharge the remaining debts of the company, leaving of the capital stock available for the purpose of building the road, some $363,670 77. The length of the road, as surveyed, from Knoxville to the Georgia line, the southern terminus of the road is 98¼ miles, of which over 66 miles have been graded, and a bridge built across the Hiwassee river, leaving some 32 miles to be graded and the entire superstructure to be obtained and laid down. The undersigned believe that it will require seven or eight hundred thousand dollars to finish the road within its present chartered limits. But in order to make this road valuable or profitable to the community, or to the stockholders, it must necessarily join the Western and Atlantic Rail Road of Georgia. This point of junction is contemplated to be at Dalton, some twelve or fifteen miles from the southern terminus of the Hiwassee Rail Road, within the State of Georgia. Expectations are entertained that the State of Georgia will herself build this connecting link between the two rail roads. An agent of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company has been appointed to attend at the present session of the Legislature of Georgia, to make some definite arrangement for the connection of the two roads, either by procuring the pledge of the legislature that the State will do it, or a grant of a charter for the Hiwassee Rail Road

Company for that purpose. The whole increased capital stock may, therefore, be absolutely necessary. We also respectfully ask of you the amendment of the charter of the Hiwassee Rail Road Company, so as to authorize the extension of the road to the Western and Atlantic Rail Road upon the assent of the State of Georgia being first obtained, in the event that State should refuse to undertake it.

2. The directory have deemed it almost indispensable to procuring further subscriptions of stock from individuals, that the nominal value of the stock which has been paid in, should be reduced to something near its actual value—that is, to the actual value of the work which has been done; and they have instructed the undersigned to bring it before the legislature, and to urge its adoption. The reasons which have influenced the directory in making this recommendation to the legislature, are so obvious to those acquainted with its condition, that they need scarcely to be stated. The Hiwassee Rail Road Company was organized and commenced its operations in the years 1836 and 1837. No one can have forgotten the rash speculating spirit which then pervaded the people of the United States. Rail road building was then comparatively in its infancy. The experiment was new and unfamiliar to those who had charge of its operations. Like almost all experiments, it was a failure, and those who embarked in it were sufferers. It was to be expected, therefore, and it would have been only remarkable had it been otherwise, that expenditures wholly disproportioned to the work accomplished would be the consequence. A large portion of the capital stock of the company has thus been lost. By reference also to the report of the president and secretary of the company, accompanying this paper, it will be seen that the company sustained considerable losses in the sale of the State bonds, amounting to some $80,000; added to which, a very heavy item of interest on a long suspended debt have contributed to sink the capital without benefiting the stockholders. Whilst we cheerfully concede that these losses were the result of causes which could not at the time have been wholly avoided, we cannot shut our eyes to the effect it must have upon the future operations of the company. We cannot expect foreign capitalists, to whom we now look with some confidence, to invest their money in a company where dividends will be declared upon capital thrown away. Nor will our own citizens consent to stand upon a footing of equality with the old stockholders, and contribute from their own purses to make up for the losses which accident or improvidence may have cast upon them. The directory representing the individual stockholders, were so sensible of the importance of this recommendation, that it met with no dissenting voice among them. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully but earnestly urge upon the legislature the propriety of making some equitable provision for carrying this recommendation into effect.

3. The directory have also adopted a resolution, allowing to

individual stockholders the privilege of forfeiting a certain number of shares of their stock, and retaining the balance, where at least 25 per cent of the whole amount subscribed has been or shall be paid upon a call for that purpose. This resolution was adopted subject to the approbation of the legislature. It was dictated by an urgent sense of forbearance towards individuals, who, either from public spirit had subscribed for stock beyond their ability, or, from some casuality had become unable to fulfil their engagements after paying a large amount. The charter now requires an unconditional forfeiture of stock in such cases, and imposes upon the directory the necessity of selling such forfeited stock at public sale. The undersigned respectfully present for your consideration the propriety of leaving it discretionary with the directory to sell said stock at public or private sale, and of transferring it on their books, as in cases of original subscriptions. In this manner, through the agency of individuals in the several counties, the transfer of this stock would be greatly facilitated.

4. The directory have also instructed the undersigned to ask the Legislature to change the name of the Hiwassee rail road company to "The East Tennessee rail road company." As an almost entire re-organization of this company had become indispensable, it was thought expedient that it should be changed in name as well as in fact. It is eminently an East Tennessee measure, and is by no means confined to the local district from which it derives its name. We may also reasonably anticipate, that at no distant day, it will be extended to the Virginia line, and thus penetrate the valley of East Tennessee throughout its whole length.

We have thus briefly brought to your consideration such Legislative action as the directory, whom we represent on this occasion, have thought highly expedient, and indeed indispensable. Should the Legislature concur in their views, and consent to such modifications of the charter of the Hiwassee rail road company as are now asked, we do not hesitate to declare, that the obstacles to the successful opening of this great avenue of trade and commerce are at once removed. The directory may then safely appeal, as they will do, to the community interested in its success, to come forward to their help, with the confident assurance that such appeal will not be in vain. They can then offer to foreign capitalists a safe investment of surplus capital.

It would be unnecessary for us here to advert to the deep and pervading feeling which animates the community in which this road is located, for its speedy completion. The public meetings which they held, and the memorials which now lie upon your table, are evidences of this. Nor do we deem it necessary to urge upon the consideration of the Legislature, the high motives of patriotism and enlightened policy which would dictate to them the propriety of lending such aid as would be necessary to accomplish an enterprise of such moment to so large a class of their

constituency. The late and present Executives of this State, under the sanction of official responsibility, in just and forcible language, have adverted to the wants of East Tennessee for commercial facilities, and have pointed to this road as one deserving the fostering care of the Legislature. They have spoken in terms no less true than glowing, of a region of country blest with a fertile soil and salubrious climate, highly endowed for manufacturing purposes, and unrivalled in mineral wealth, but shut out by natural barriers from commercial intercourse with the world, and therefore poor in the midst of abundance.—The completion of Hiwassee rail road, and its junction with the Western and Atlantic rail road, opens the markets of the world to the rich products of this hitherto secluded valley. It will bring Knoxville, its northern termination, within twenty-six hours of the Atlantic seaboard at Charleston and Savannah. With roads which are now in progress, it will bring us in rail road communication with the Gulf of Mexico, with the Mississippi, and with Nashville, the capital of the State.

Viewed as a question of dollars and cents alone, the very lowest in which it can be regarded, and it can be shown that the State will gain by making the additional appropriation now asked. When finished, the annual dividend due to the State would far more than meet the interest on the $350,000, and would probably equal the interest on the whole sum expended by the State. The capital stock will furnish a fund to meet the principal when it becomes due, whilst the increased value of all taxable property along the whole line of the road can scarcely now be estimated. Will the Legislature consent that the large expenditure which has been already made by the State, shall be utterly lost, without an effort to make it available? This question is now presented and must be decided.

These considerations briefly adverted to, and conclusive with us, will doubtless occur with more force than they have been stated, to those to whom they are addressed; and we rely with confidence that they will not be without effect upon a liberal and enlightened Legislature.

THOMAS C. LYON,
T. NIXON VAN DYKE,
G. M. HAZEN.

REPORT

OF THE

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

OF THE HIWASSEE RAILROAD CO.

HIWASSEE RAIL ROAD OFFICE, ATHENS, 1847.

To the committee appointed to memorialize the Legislature:

The undersigned being requested to furnish you officially a statement, showing the condition of the Hiwassee rail road company, at the time the present board of Directors was organized, together with the present condition of the company—report:

That from an examination of the books of the company, it appears that capital stock has been subscribed for, on the part of individuals, to the amount of $650,000, and by the State of Tennessee for a like amount; making the whole capital stock subscribed for, amount to $1,300,000.

By the decree of the supreme court at Knoxville, in September, 1846, in the case of the State against said company, it was assumed, and so decided, that the individual stockholders and the State had, on the 3d day of October, 1842, paid, on account of their stock respectively, the sum of $357,000; making the whole capital stock paid in, up to that date, amount to $714,000. Since that date, and from the 1st day of January, 1847, to the 13th day of November, 1847, the individual stockholders have paid in the farther sum of $101,275 28, and the state has paid in the further sum of $92,000; leaving yet to be paid by the individual stockholders the sum of $191,724 72. and by the State the sum of $201,000, and making $392,724 72, as the total of unpaid capital stock.

When the affairs of the company were placed under the direction of the present board, in January last, it was ascertained that the entire amount of the capital stock paid in, up to the time of the organization of the new board of directors, had been expen-

ded, and that the then existing debt against the company, with the accumulated interest, amounted to about the sum of $235,-327 34. Of this indebtedness, the present board of directors have been enabled to satisfy and discharge the sum of $193,-273 39, and have means on hand to apply further thereto, amounting to $14,000; which will leave a balance of $28,053 95 of debt, to be provided for out of the unpaid capital stock; and thus leaving, after the debts against the company are paid, the sum of $363,670 77 of the capital stock available for the building the road.

The whole length of the road, from its southern terminus at the Georgia line to Knoxville, as surveyed and located, is ninety-eight and a half miles, of which distance over sixty miles have been graded, and a bridge built across the Hiwassee river; all of which has been done in the most substantial and durable manner, not surpassed, it is confidently believed, by any road or bridge in the United States; so durable, indeed, that, notwithstanding it has been eight or ten years since this part of the road was prepared for the superstructure, it will now require but a small expenditure to put it in a perfect state of repair.

It is deemed proper here to state, that, although it appears from the foregoing exhibit of expenditure, that the sum of $936,-329 23 of the capital stock has been exhausted in the grading and masonry of over sixty-six miles of the road, and the building of one bridge, (after the payment of the debt aforesaid,) yet the sum of about $80,000, the amount lost on the sale of the bonds, received by the company in payment on the State subscription of stock, and the further sum of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, paid for interest on moneys borrowed by the company, should legitimately be deducted from the amount stated as the apparent cost of so much of the road.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. NIXON VAN DYKE, *President.*

A. D. Kaynes, *Secretary.*

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS AND AGENT

OF THE

TENNESSEE PENITENTIARY.

To the General Assemhly of the State of Tennessee:

The Inspectors of the Penitentiary respectfully report, that during the last two years it devolved on the agent (agreeably to an act of the legislature,) to divert a greater portion of labor from the different mechanical branches to that of cutting stone for the State Capitol; this change was productive of considerable embarrassment, inasmuch as the appropriation of 120 hands to that purpose required the discontinuance of other profitable branches of labor—and hands who were skilled in the business in which they were employed—were necessarily taken to learn the art of stone cutting; but they have now become efficient in that department and are making good progress. We further report, that the managment of the agent, and the general bearing of all the officers, have met our approbation, and for the particular details we refer you to the report of the agent and physician.

W. B. SHAPARD,
JOHN N. ESSELMAN
JOHN THOMPSON.

REPORT

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

The undersigned, herewith respectfully submits his report as agent of the Tennessee Penitentiary, showing the operations of that institution for the two years ending the 30th of September, 1847, with various statements relative to the convicts thereof.

It will be perceived that the cash receipts, including balance on hand, September 30th, 1845, have been fifty-one thousand six hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents, and the total amount of expenditures forty-four thousand and twenty dollars and forty cents, leaving a balance of cash on hand, September the 30th, 1847, of seven thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

You will observe from one of the annexed statements that the profits arising to the institution from its last two years' operations is thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

It may be proper to remark that the operations of the prison were considerably embarrassed by the change of a larger portion of the convict labor from profitable branches of mechanism in which they were skilled, to that of preparing stone for the erection of the State Capitol—a new business in which they were almost totally inexperienced; indeed, the greater portion of them altogether so. Consequently, the profits are not shown to be as large as they would have been in the absence of any change from their former mode of labor.

The expenses have been greater than that of the two preceding years in consequence of the high prices of provisions, together with the necessary building and other improvements upon the prison property. So far as it regards the health of the convicts, I will refer you to the physician's report.

It is my desire that the members of your honorable body will visit the prison as often as the nature of your duties will admit, on which occasions it will afford me pleasure to give you any information in my power that you may desire.

JOHN McINTOSH, *Agent.*

Manufactures.

Dr.	
To finished work and materials on hand Sept. 30, 1845	24,157 32
To amount of tools and shop furniture, Sept. 30, 1845	3,850 00
To amount of steam-engine and machinery attached Sept. 30, 1845	3,242 00
To amount of stock since purchased	22,880 77
To balance	73,349 28
	$127,479 37
Cr.	
By amount received and charged, for work done and articles sold from Sept. 30, 1845, to Sept. 30, 1847	102,488 17
By finished work on hand Sept. 30, 1847	10,749 80
By amount of materials on hand Sept. 30, 1847	7,391 40
By amount of tools, shop furniture Sept. 30, 1847	3,850 00
By steam engine and machinery Sept. 30, 1847	3,000 00
	$127,479 37

Expense account.

Dr.	
To amount expended for fuel, clothing, Medicines stationary, &c., &c.	8,998 04
To amount paid convicts on their discharge	832 85
To amount paid for taking down and rebuilding brick house for deputy agent, and other prison improvements	2,015 26
	$11,847 15
Cr.	
By amount of convict clothing, jeans, linsey, woolen socks, &c., on hand Sept. 30, 1847	1,311 29
By balance	10,535 15
	$11,847 15

Agent and Keeper.

Dr.	
To balanee as per report, Sept. 30, 1845 - -	5,113 88
To cash received for articles sold and debts collected from Sept. 30, 1847 - - -	46,526 37
	$51,640 25
Cr.	
By cash paid sundries as per vouchers including all salaries of officers, materials, victualing convicts, and sundry articles for commissioners for building State House - - -	40,020 40
By cash paid Mr. M. Nelson, Treasurer, on account of commissioners of State House - -	3,000 00
By cancelling two of the notes given for stone quarry - - - - -	1,000 00
By cash on hand Sept. 30, 1847 - - -	7,619 85
	$51,640 25

Recapitulation.

Dr.	
To bills receivable - - - -	12,693 47
To accounts due prison - - - -	20,328 55
To Commissioners of State House - -	59,084 81
To cash on hand Sept. 30, 1847 - - -	7,619 85
To expenses - - - - -	10,535 86
To wages - - - - - -	13,074 19
To victualing - - - - -	7,379 33
To balance favor of prison - - -	13,798 00
	$144,514 06
Cr.	
By manufactures - - - - -	73,349 28
By interest - - - - -	694 35
By sundry accounts due - - - -	4,029 13
By bills payable - - - - -	596 00
By former balances to Sept. 30, 1845 - -	65,845 30
	$144,514 06

Statement of prisoners, Sept. 30th, 1847.

Whole number in confinement Sept. 30th, 1835 -	189	
		189
Since received, White males - - -	140	
Black males - - -	6	
White females - - -	1	
Black females - - -	1	
		149
		338
Discharged by expiration of sentence from Sept. 30th, 1845, to Sept. 30th, 1847 - -		
White males - - -	71	
Black males - - -	2	
White females - - -	2	
		75
Pardoned under the law of 1836 - -		
White males - - -	39	
Black males - - -	3	
		42
General pardons - - - - -		
White males - - -	13	
Black males - - -	1	
		14
Died - - - - - -		9
Writs of Error—White males - - -		2
Proved by master, Black male slave - -		1
Now in confinement - - - -		195
		338

The convicts were employed on the 30th Sept., 1847, as follows:

Cutting stone for Capitol	56	
Quarrying stone for Capitol	12	
Blacksmithing for do.	4	
Sawing stone for do.	30	
Turning grind-stone for stone-cutters	3	
Rubbing stone	6	
Waiting on stone shop and yard	3	
Working at carpentering for the stone-cutters and Capitol	1	
Sick this day	5	
		120
In the carpenter shop	9	
cooper shop	10	
blacksmith shop	12	
shoe shop	6	
wagon-maker's shop	4	
turning shop	3	
Making chairs	2	
Making harness	2	
Picking and carding wool	3	
Hackling shucks	1	
Painting	2	
Making band boxes	1	
Attending steam engine	2	
Cleaning cells and wings	2	
Waiting on shops	4	
Cooking	3	
Washing	2	
Hospital nurse	1	
Making convict clothing	3	
Sick (those who are) invalids.	3	
		75
		195

Crimes of which the convicts now in prison were convicted.

Murder in the 1st degree	10
Murder in the 2d degree	21
Negro stealing	7
Rape	8
Incest	2
Horse stealing	18
Bigamy	8
Shooting	3
Grand larceny	44
Forgery	6
Stabbing	7
False pretences	2
Burglary	3
Receiving stolen goods	3
Arson	4
Assault to murder	6
Petit larceny	13
Perjury	1
Counterfeiting	32
Harboring a slave	1
Voluntary manslaughter	1
Selling a free man of colour	2
Giving forged pass to slave	1
Seducing slaves	3
	195

Ages when convicted.

Under 20 years	18
From 20 to 25 years	54
25 to 30 years	38
30 to 40 years	46
40 to 50 years	29
50 to 60 years	5
60 to 70 years	5
Total,	195

List of sentences.

For Life - - - - - - -	10
21 years - - - - - -	6
20 years - - - - - -	3
18 years - - - - - -	1
15 years - - - - - -	4
12 years - - - - - -	2
11 years - - - - - -	1
10 years - - - - - -	17
8 years - - - - - -	4
7 years and 6 months - - - -	1
7 years and 5 months - - - -	1
7 years - - - - - -	2
6 years - - - - - -	6
Not specified - - - - -	1
5 years and 10 months - - - -	1
5 years and 7 months - - - -	1
5 years - - - - - -	32
4 years and 6 months - - - -	3
4 years and 5 months - - - -	1
4 years - - - - - -	12
3 years and 6 months - - - -	5
3 years - - - - - -	57
2 years and 6 months - - - -	4
2 years and 3 months - - - -	1
2 years - - - - - -	10
1 year and 6 months - - - -	1
1 year - - - - - -	8
Total,	195

Counties in which the convicts now in the penitentiary were convicted.

Davidson	20	Shelby	23
Fayette	4	Humphreys	1
Stewart	7	Giles	1
Montgomery	2	Sumner	1
Hardin	3	McMinn	8
Bedford	2	Blount	1
Madison	8	Polk	1
Marion	1	Hardeman	2
Wilson	3	Maury	5
Grainger	5	White	4
Lawrence	2	Greene	2
Coffee	2	Roane	2
Henderson	3	Washington	3
Hamilton	1	Anderson	3
Hickman	2	Lincoln	4
Johnson	3	Bledsoe	3
Obion	3	Rutherford	1
Wayne	3	Jackson	7
Weakley	2	Franklin	5
Haywood	1	Cannon	1
Tipton	3	Perry	1
Knox	3	Sevier	2
Carroll	5	Van Buren	1
Henry	2	Carter	1
Monroe	3	Campbell	2
Fentress	1	Dickson	2
Williamson	1	Overton	4
Macon	1	McNairy	1
Bradley	2	Cocke	1
Gibson	3	Marshall	1
		Total	195

Natives of the following States and countries.

Tennessee	79	Ohio	4
North Carolina	33	Delaware	1
Kentucky	19	New Hampshire	1
South Carolina	12	Ireland	4
Virginia	20	Wales	1
Alabama	2	Germany	1
Maryland	3	England	1
New York	5	Scotland	1
Georgia	3	Holland	1
Indiana	1	Canada	1
Louïsiana	2		
		Total	195

Statement of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence, from 30th September, 1845, to 30th September, 1847.

NAMES.	When received.	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
Azariah Parks	1837, Mar. 11	Negro stealing	Haywood	10 years	1847, Nov. 11
Wm W Ross	1840, Oct. 25	Robbery	Shelby	5	1845, Oct. 25
Charles Sherman	" 30	Negro stealing	Giles	5	" 30
Henry Smith	1841, Feb'r 7	Horse stealing	Fayette	5	1846, Feb. 9
Samuel Smith	1842, Jan'y 10	" "	McMinn	5	Jan. 10
Henry Harrell	Feb. 26	Grand larceny	Shelby	5	Feb. 26
John Simpson	"	" "	"	4	"
James Ward	"	" "	"	4	"
Philip Kasler	May 4	" "	Madison	4	1847, May 4
James Foster	July 20	" "	Bledsoe	5	July 15
Jesse Collins	Oct'r 13	Horse stealing	Lincoln	3	1845, Oct. 14
W C Brily, alias Frasier	" 28	" "	Knox	4	1846, " 28
Wm L Johnson	Nov. 20	Counterfeiting	Rhea	3	1845, Nov. 20
Spencer Oliver	"	Grand larceny	Washington	3	" 6
James Perry	Dec. 13	Forgery	Hamilton	3	Dec. 14
Richard Bradford	1843, Jan'y 4	Not specified	Davidson	3	1846, Jan. 4
James Allen	" 17	Counterfeiting	"	3	" 17
Abraham Briley	" 26	Bigamy	Henry	2 y. 6m.	Feb. 28
Richard Hudson	Feb. 27	Horse stealing	Dixon	3 y. 9½m	Dec. 8

Wm. Ferguson	May 8	Counterfeiting	Grainger	3 years	May 8
Bartholomew F. Cullan,	July 26	Grand larceny	Rutherford	3	July 25
Larkin Turman	Sept. 16	Harb'g runaway	Carroll	3	Sept. 16
Joseph C. Stobaugh	Dec. 18	Burglary	Henderson	3	Dec. 18
Wm. Webb	"	Grand larceny	Giles	3	" 15
Samuel B. Kenneday	1844, Jan. 24	Petit larceny	Cannon	1 y. 10m	1845, Nov. 24
John Craig	June 3	Horse stealing	Marshall	2 years	1846, June 3
Jesse B. Kirksey	July 12	Grand larceny	Shelby	3	1847, July 12
George Vance	" "	Petit larceny	Washington	2	1846, "
James H Tucker	Sept. 9	" "	Maury	2	Sept. 9
John Wilson, alias Vinson	Oct. 14	" "	White	1	1845, Oct. 15
John Forrest	" 15	" "	Robertson	1	" 12
Wm L Nail	Nov. 14	" "	Gibson	1	Nov. 12
John S Alexander	" 21	" "	Rutherford	1	" 21
James Cross	Dec. 10	" "	Hamilton	1	Dec. 4
Mahela Brewer	1845, Jan. 14	" "	Grainger	1	1846, Jan. 1
Narcissa Lemmons	" "	" "	"	1	"
Louis Stewart	Feb. 3	Larceny	Claiborne	2	1847, Jan. 15
Charles Amos	1844, Oct. 30	Petit larceny	Fentress	1	1845, Oct. 30
Cleveland Lane	Nov. 10	" "	Overton	1	Nov. 10
James R Johnson	1845, Feb. 12	" "	Blount	1	1846, Jan. 31
David Gilleland	May 5	" "	Jefferson	1 y. 6 m.	Nov. 3
Edmond Napper	" 31	" "	Claiborne	1 year	May 21
Elijah Farlee	June 12	" "	Wayne	1	June 12
James Lane	" "	" "	Hawkins	1 y. 6 m.	Nov. 3
P C Taylor	" "	" "	Lincoln	1 year	June 12
G W Brown	" 25	" "	Fentress	1	" 25

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

NAMES.	When received.	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
Robert McCoy	1845 July 13	Petit larceny	Shelby	1 year.	1846 July 12
Hugh McCoy	" 18	" "	Gibson	1	" 18
John Taggart	" 20	Obtaining goods under false pretences	Shelby	1	" 20
George L McElrea	" 24	Petit larceny	Obion	1 y. 1m.	Aug. 24
Henry Truett	" "	" "	Williamson	1	July 24
Wm Baily	Aug. 1	" "	Johnson	2	" 18
Robert Hansard	Sept. 10	" "	Franklin	1	1846, Sept. 10
Allen Emmet, colored	Nov. 3	" "	Knox	1	Oct. 25
Jesse M Banks	" 10	" "	Coffee	1	Nov. 10
James Clark	" 28	" "	Marion	1 y. 6m.	1847, May 26
Jordon Ridley	Dec. 8	" "	Hamilton	1	1846, Dec. 1
Wm King	" "	" "	"	1	" 3
Saulis Spooner	" 14	" "	Shelby	1	" 14
John A Woodruff	" "	" "	"	1	"
Matthew Nebus	1846, Dec. 14	" "	"	1 year.	"
James Temples	Jan. 10	" "	Marion	1	1847, Jan. 10
Geo R Langston	" 17	" "	Hardeman	1	" 18
Fountain Manning	" 27	" "	Maury	1	" 27
Abel Cook	Mar. 3	" "	Greene	1	Feb. 23
W Stephens, alias Sneed	April 14	" "	Cocke	1	Mar. 27
James Henry	" 20	" "	Shelby	1 y. 1m.	May 20

John Williams - -	" "	" " - -	"	1 year	April 20
James Felts - -	May 3	" " - -	McMinn -	1	"
Andrew Hill - -	July 20	" " - -	Rhea -	1	July 10
Charles Taylor - -	" 29	" " - -	Decatur -	1	July 29
Munroe Roberts - -	" "	" " - -	"	1	"
Micham Carrol - -	Aug. 15	" " - -	Bedford -	1	Aug. 13
Reuben Clark - -	1844, Sept. 7	Horse breaking -	Madison -	3	Sept. 7
Jacob Lacey, colored -	Oct. 2				

Convicts pardoned under the act of 1836, *from September* 30, 1845, *to September* 30, 1847.

NAMES.	When received.	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
Henry Norwood	1841, May 12	Buggery	Carroll	5 years	1846, Jan. 31
L Shepherd, al. Halcomb	Sept. 28	Grand larceny	Davidson	5	June 18
Theodore Demming	1842, May 21	" "	Monroe	4	Feb. 24
John Mitchell	Nov. 30	" "	Williamson	3	1845, Nov. 15
Thornton Brown	1843, Feb. 28	Horse stealing	Sumner	3	1846, Jan. 13
William Quimby	Mar. 11	Mule stealing	Davidson	3	"
T Wilkerson, al. Masters	"	Grand larceny	Tipton	3	"
Nathaniel Austin	" 15	" "	Roane	3 6ms.	July 17
Alexander Henry	April 22	Felony	Madison	3	Feb. 24
Nathaniel Bruce	June 24	Grand larceny	Shelby	3	April 18
George L Blawn	July 4	" "	Knox	4	1847, Mar. 30
James Spencer	July 9	Petit larceny	Tipton	3	1846, May 18
Wm Harris, colored	Aug. 15	Counterfeiting	DeKalb	3	June 18
Wm Poindexter	Oct. 13	Grand larceny	Hawkins	3	Aug. 12
Charles Matthews	Nov. 5	Counterfeiting	Coffee	3	Sept. 10
Paris Russel	" 22	Rec'g stolen goods	Washington	2 9ms.	July 1
Hiram Godsey	" 23	Larceny	Bedford	3	Sept. 24
Fielding Carter	"	Mal's stabbing	Johnson	3	"
George Thomas	Dec. 9	Grand larceny	Sullivan	3	"
Robert Thomas	"	" "	"	3	"
John Benningfield	" 13	Forgery	Davidson	3	Oct. 10
James Power	1844, Jan. 16	Counterfeiting	"	3	Nov. 16

Squire H Pope	Feb. 23	Assault with intent to commit murder	Lawrence	3		Dec. 18
Allen Henderson, colored	Mar. 19	Grand larceny	Knox	3		"
Wade H Trantham	May 1	Vol. manslaughter	McNairy	3		1847, Mar. 5
Wm Jones	" 22	Larceny	Warren	3	1m.	April 21
John Speck	June 14	Assault with intent to commit murder	Lincoln	3		" 8
Leander W Speck	"	"	"	3		"
Wm Balentine	" 23	Grand larceny	Shelby	3		" 22
Cornelius Burrus	July 17	Horse stealing	Bledsoe	3		June 26
Elias M Walker	Aug. 25	Felony	McMinn	3		"
P M Walker	1845, Jan. 21	Larceny	Davidson	2		1846, Dec. 18
Wm B Andrews	May 23	Mal's stabbing	Maury	2		1847, April 17
Samuel Hughes	1843, Dec. 7	Obt'g. goods under false prentences	Davidson	4		Sept. 17
Hiram Pogue	1844, Oct. 30	Petit larceny	Fentress	3		"
James Sartin	1841, Dec. 17	Murder	Coffee	6		" 23
Washington Nixon	1844, Nov. 12	Horse stealing	Knox	3		"
Josiah Jerlany	1845, May 5	Petit larceny	Jefferson	2	6ms.	"
Augustus Torbitt	1844, Sept. 18	Mal's stabbing	Bradley	2		1846, July 28
Wm Lastley	Nov. 10	Petit larceny	Roane	2		Oct. 21
Simon Williams, colored	1845, Feb. 22	Arson	Polk	2		1847, Jan. 12
Wm Fasting	1844, Nov. 23	Grand larceny	Shelby	3		Sept. 30

General pardons, from September 30, 1845, to September 30, 1847.

NAMES.	When received.	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
Nimrod Hooper	1836, Nov. 16	Negro stealing	Shelby	15 years	1846, Mar. 3
Joseph Ward	1838, July 17	Rape	Lawrence	10	Feb. 24
John Lawrence	1839, June 14	Grand larceny	Wilson	8	Jan. 2
Alexander Webb	1840, May 7	Murder	Bradley	14	Dec. 8
James E Rhea	1842, Nov. 30	Horse stealing	Williamson	3 3ms.	1845, Nov. 17
Henry Baldruff	1845, Dec. 14	Petit larceny	Shelby	1 6ms.	Dec. 12
Robert Gordon	" "	" "	"	1 6ms.	1846, Jan. 8
Weakly Chick	Feb. 3	Robbery	Davidson	5	1847, " 12
Thomas Harrison	" "	"	"	5	"
Osenburgh Harrison	" "	"	"	5	"
William Price	June 15	Larceny	Robertson	3	Aug. 28
Bryant Tittleton	Dec. 5	Invol. manslaughter	Henderson	1	1846, Dec. 11
Joseph Taylor	1847, Jan. 13	Grand larceny	Davidson	3	1847, Aug. 31
James E Baldwin	Feb. 12	Larceny	"	3	Sept. 20

Convicts delivered to the sheriff of Madison county, by order of the supreme court at Jackson.

NAME.	When received.	Crime.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
Jonathan H Hall - -	1845, July 20	Obtaining goods under false pretences -	Shelby -	3	Mar. 27
William C Covington -	1846, May 16	Slave stealing -	"	5	April 19

Proved to be a slave by his master, and delivered to him.

NAMES.	When received.	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Term.	When discharged.
John Brown - -	1845, Oct. 14	Grand larceny -	White -	4	1845, Oct. 19

Deaths from September 30, 1845, *to September* 30, 1847.

NAMES.	When rec'd	Crimes.	Where convicted.	Ages.	Date deaths.	DISEASES.
	1843				1846	
Andrew Eddington - -	June 24	Grand larceny -	Shelby -	29	Oct. 23	Chronic inflamation of the stomach and bowels.
Robert Wyatt - -	July 5 1844	Shooting -	Stewart -	30	Feb. 14	Injuries rec'd by a heavy stone falling on him.
Alexander McNichol -	Sept. 3 1845	Horse stealing -	Smith -	35	Aug. 14 1845	Chronic diarrhea.
Jesse Thomas - -	July 18	Petit larceny -	Gibson -	23	Oct'r 8 1847	Inflammation of the stom.
Baldwin Rowland - -	Aug. 31 1846	Murder -	Jackson -	40	June 13 1846	Rupture of a blood-vessel.
Isaac D. Dover - -	Nov. 6 1847	Seducing slaves	Roane -		Nov. 18 1847	Spasmodic affection.
John Brewington - - -	Jan. 13	Murder -	Jackson -	27	July 20	Billious cholic.
John Knight, alias J. Toney	July 22 1837	Counterfeiting -	Anderson -	24	Aug. 26 1846	Chronic inflammation of the brain.
William Dean - - -	Ap'l 18	Murder -	Bedford -	45	April 7	Inflammation of the blad.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *Davidson county:*

I hereby certify, that the foregoing accounts are correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me, October 14th, 1847.

BENJ. SHARP, J. P. of said county.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—During the past two years, very little has occurred in the medical department of the Penitentiary worthy of special notice. The health of the inmates has been gradually but regularly improving since the introduction some three or four years since of sanitory arrangements referred to in my last report. At present the health of the place is, perhaps, as good as it has been at any period. Nine deaths have occurred within the two last years; one man was crushed to death by the accidental falling of a heavy stone; one died in an epileptic convulsion, in his cell at night, the death probably being produced from the rupture of a small blood vessel in the lungs, producing suffocation; one was brought to the prison in a carriage, almost in the arms of death, and survived but a few days. Under existing circumstances it is perhaps unnecessary to urge the erection of a commodious and properly ventilated hospital room, and the extension of the general inclosure of the institution. Whilst so much of the labor of the convicts is required in the erection of the State Capitol those very necessary improvements cannot conveniently be made.

The confinement of the convicts on Sunday within their cells, exercises, I have no doubt, an unfavorable influence on their health, but whether or not this can be easily be avoided, I am unable to say. I have at all times observed in the keeper and the subordinate officers, a disposition to render every comfort to the unfortunate inmates which the nature of their situation would permit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIX ROBERTSON,

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9th, 1847. *Physician.*

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE,

IN ANSWER TO

CERTAIN INQUIRIES OF THE SENATE.

COMMUNICATION.

BANK OF TENNESSEE,
January 26, 1846.

To the Senate of Tennessee:

A copy of a resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 23d inst., calling for certain information from the Board of Directors was delivered to me on the 24th inst., and in obedience to your call, I beg leave to submit the following statement. Your resolution is in the following words, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the Bank of Tennessee report to the Senate the amount of the net profits as shown by the annual dividends of the institution each year during its existence from July 1st, 1838, to July 1st, 1845, embracing in the net profits the contingent fund and showing how said fund accrued; also, the disbursements made by the bank each year during the same period; how much disbursed each year for interest on bonds, and how much for schools and academies, and giving the aggregate of net profits, and of disbursements down to 1st of July, 1845: Also the amount of any deficit in the profits of the bank to meet its liabilities which had occurred on the 1st of July 1845, or prior to that time; and showing by estimate what will be the probable deficit on the 1st of July 1846, and 1st of July 1847."

In order to present at one view, and in most intelligible form the information sought by the foregoing resolution, I have caused to be made out from an examination of the books of the bank the table below, which is respectfully submitted.

A table showing the annual dividends of the Bank of Tennessee tingent fund for each year; also, the total dividends and con- also, the interest paid each year on the State bonds, and the pay- plus profits each year, and the deficiency which first occurred:

YEAR ENDING	Annual dividends.	Contingent fund.	Total dividend & contingent fund.	Profits received at branches.
1839				
July 1	129,319 76	99,810 49	229,130 25	9,615 82
1840				
July 1	189,436 02	53,009 71	242,445 73	70,770 02
1841				
July 1	209,650 97	19,806 39	229,457 36	90,204 53
1842				
July 1	191,305 81	15,542 20	206,848 01	104,458 80
1843				
July 1	175,034 61	5,802 81	180,838 42	102,264 06
1844				
July 1	*243,578 48	4,036 24	247,614 72	2,312 81
1845				
July 1	149,152 06	14,440 10	163.592 10	3,466 41
	1,287,478 71	212,447 94	1,499,926 65	

*This dividend was made so large on account of the calling in of the surplus profits received at the branches.

each year, from 1st *July*, 1838, *to* 1st *July*, 1845; *also, the contingent fund; also, the profits reserved annually at the branches; ments each year to schools and academies; also, the amount of sur-*

Interest paid on State bonds.	Appropria'n to sch'ls & academies.	Total payments.	Amount of surplus on hand.	Deficiency.
45,035 62	118,000	163,035 62	75,710 45	
92,443 39	118,000	210,443 39	168,866 99	
98,752 04	118,000	216,752 04	201,006 82	
121,207 14	118,000	239,207 14	182,896 26	
137,788 96	118,000	255,788 96	105,749 98	
134,934 91	118,000	252,934 91	478 54	
123,820 97	118,000	241,820 97		76,589 97
753,983 03	826,000	1,579,983 03		76,589 97

Upon examination, the foregoing table will be found to present the condition of the bank and its operations at the end of each year since its organization, as shown by the books, and to contain most of the information called for by your resolution. It will be seen that on the first of July 1845, the total dividends and contingent fund amounted to $1,499,926 65—to this add the amount of profits reserved on that day at the branches, viz: $3,466 41, and you have the total net profits made by the bank down to that period, $1,503,393 06. If this amount be taken from the total disbursements or payments down to the same period, viz: $1,579,983 03, it will appear that on the 1st July 1845, there was a deficit which occurred in the profits of the bank to meet its liabilities of $76,589 97.

It may be proper to remark, that in consequence of a loss sustained at the Columbia branch by the defalcation of Mr. Dale, the cashier, amounting to 33,800 17, that branch declared no dividend for several years, but retained its profits until they amounted to the sum so lost. If that amount should be called in from that branch as profits, it would diminish its capital to that extent and of course diminish the deficit that amount. In the same manner the surplus on the 1st of July, 1843, would be diminished by the same amount.

The contingent fund has been made up of the interest which accrued upon the surplus revenue whilst it remained in the Union and Planters Banks; of interest on school funds of different kinds paid into the bank, and from dividends on stock owned by the common school fund in other corporations, and until recently, or dividends on stock owned by the State in internal improvement companies. Under the operation of a law passed in 1844, these last named dividends have since that time been paid into the Treasury of the State.

In answer to so much of your resolution as calls for an estimate of the probable deficit on the 1st of July, 1846, and on the 1st of July, 1847, I beg leave to remark that the estimates below are made upon the supposition that the laws will not be altered by the Legislature so far as they affect the operations of the institution. The following estimates are respectfully submitted:

The liability for the year ending July 1st, 1846, will be about - - - - -	$265,000 00
Profits of the bank including contingent fund for same period - - - - -	185,000 00
Estimated deficit for year ending July 1st, 1846 -	80,000 00
Add deficit on the 1st July, 1845 - -	76,589 97
Deficit July 1st, 1846 - - -	156,589 97
Making the same estimate for the year ending July 1st, 1847, the deficit will then be - -	236,589 97

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, *President.*

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

In accordance with the directions of law, I beg leave respectfully to present to your honorable body a statement of the outstanding delinquencies due to the Treasury.

With pleasure I am enabled to report, that the total amount of delinquency, (the precise sums composing which are definitely ascertained,) has been reduced from $72,847 45. in October 1845, to $58,361 77, at the date of this report.

Delinquencies, the amount of which are not definitely ascertained, really increase the aggregate amount at both periods, but to what extent cannot be stated.

I will here explain a little more in detail:

The Treasury Report of October 1843, presented a list of ascertained delinquencies amounting (exclusive of interest or accruing damages) to -	$58,975 80
Prior to the Treasury Report of October, 1845, I had ascertained the existence of other delinquencies, which occurred prior to October, 1843, and had been lost sight of, amounting (exclusive of interest, &c.,) to - - - - -	8,110 61
Making total ascertained delinquencies from 1st March, 1836, to 8th October, 1843 - - or an annual average increase of $8,385 80 per year, for the eight years.	67,086 41
Within the last two years I have found (as already reported) delinquencies which arose prior to 1836, which had been lost sight of, amounting (exclusive of interest) to - - - -	4,835 54

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

To which add erroneous entries, recently noticed and reported, by which the Treasurer was not charged with cash received prior to October, 1843 - - - - - - -		300 35
And apparent discrepancy in Treasurer's bank account prior to October, 1843, already reported -		625 15
Making a total of delinquencies to the Treasury at the date of Treasury Report of October, 1843, (exclusive of interest,) of - - - - -		72,847 45
The whole amount of present outstanding ascertained delinquencies, which have accrued from 1st March, 1836, to this date, (exclusive of interest,) is on the part of collectors and others	$51,058 49	
Balance of Treasurer's delinquencies reported October, 1845, (principal,)	1,542 24	
		$52,600 73
Being an annual average reduction upon $67,086 41 for October, 1843, of $3,621 42 per year for the last four years - - - - -		
To this add erroneous entries reported 11th instant		300 35
Apparent discrepancy in bank account prior to October 1843 - - - - -		625 15
And delinquencies discovered to have accrued prior to 1836 - - - - - -		4,835 54
And there remains at present outstanding delinquencies, the amounts of which are definitely ascertained, exclusive of interest - -		$58,361 77

The following detailed statement of all cases of delinquency which have been placed in the hands of the respective attorneys, and which are yet outstanding, with the amount of each as far as ascertained, accompanied by a brief synopsis of the explanations and statements of the attorneys, is prepared in conformity to directions of law, to the end, that the General Assembly may, if deemed expedient, direct other or further measures to be taken.

Copies of all correspondence with Attorneys General, and with delinquents are preserved in the office, which it will at any time afford me pleasure to submit in any case in which it may be desired. The larger number of cases in which the precise amounts of delinquency are not known, are with clerks, in which the revenue commissioners have made no report, or where the attorney's correspondence does not indicate precise amounts of judgments, balances of which remain unpaid.

In the 1st Judicial Circuit.

Carter—A. M. Carter, circuit clerk - -	———
The attorney general reports, that he has not been able at any time to ascertain the amount of this liability - - -	
M. N Folsom, county clerk, 1837 - -	———
Do do 1838 - -	———
Amounts unknown; debts reported as lost by the attorney general - -	
M. N. Folsom, county court clerk, to May, 1840 - - - - -	$228 79
Reported by attorney general as lost -	
Abraham Tipton, sheriff, 1839, (balance,)	———
Believed by the attorney general to be lost - - - - - -	
Washington— —— ——, circuit court clerk, 1835	———
Attorney reports that he has never been able to ascertain the amount of liability: considers the debt lost.	
Greene—M. G. Fellers, sheriff, 1839 - -	$1,064 59
I am informed that this judgment, amounting to about $1,200, has been paid to James Britton, late sheriff of Greene, but the amount has not reached the Treasury - - - -	
Carter— —— ——, sheriff, 1843 - - -	———
No sheriff acted, and no revenue collected.	
E. Williams, sheriff, 1846 - - -	$403 41
Reported to attorney, 1st Aug. 1847 -	
Hawkins—J. P. McCarty, sheriff, 1846 - -	1,417 41
Reported to attorney, 1st Aug. 1847 -	
	$3,114 18

In the 2d Judicial Circuit.

Monroe—Mastin Henderson, sheriff, 1841, (part,) -	600 00
Do do 1842, - -	742 16
Executions issued—certioraried—bill filed in chancery to subject lands—claims reported very doubtful - - -	
Roane—H. H. Wyley, clerk county court, 1839 -	688 38
Judgment obtained—appeal by the defendant to the supreme court - -	
Morgan—W. C. Everett, collector, 1835 - -	108 57
Claim worthless, and abandoned by attorney general - - - -	
Monroe—Mastin Henderson, sheriff, 1843 - -	737 00
Abandoned by attorney general - -	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Abraham Dyer, sheriff, 1845, (balance,) -	———
Amount of this balance not precisely known at this office—supposed to be good - - - - -	
Morgan—Thomas S. Lea, circuit clerk, 1844 -	24 19
Do do from 1st Sept. to 19th Nov., 1844 - - -	———
No statement by attorney general as to progress - - - - -	
	$2,900 30
In the 3d Judicial Circuit.	
Hamilton—J. M. Anderson, sheriff, 1840, (small ballance,) - - - - -	———
J. M. Anderson, sheriff, 1841, (balance,)	———
Do do 1842, - -	429 23
Claim for 1840, issue joined on *supersedeas*—for 1841 and 1842, *fi. fas.* regularly issued, but returned "no sale for want of bidders." - - -	
Meigs—Wm Kerr, county clerk, 1839, (balance,) -	———
Latest information, execution issued and no property - - - - -	
William M. Rogers, county court clerk, 1840, - - - - - -	158 89
Latest report, *fi. fa.*, and no property sold for want of bidders - - -	
Marion—Wm. Jones, sheriff, 1837, (balance,) -	———
Do do 1838, do - -	———
Do do 1839 - - -	334 66
See resolution of 1846, No. 20 - -	
Hamilton—J. M. Anderson, sheriff, 1843 - -	397 89
No sale of property under execution for want of bidders - - -	
A. Rawlings, county court clerk, 1843,	348 13
Fi. fa. returned *nulla bona* - -	
Bledsoe—James Kelly, chancery clerk, 1844 -	25 00
No information - - - -	
McMinn—S. Workman, circuit clerk, 1844 -	109 25
In suit - - - - - -	
Hamilton—A. Rawlings, circuit clerk, 1844 -	90 65
Not yet prosecuted to judgment -	
Bledsoe—Bird Thomas, sheriff, 1844 - -	470 65
Fi. fas. regularly issued, and returned no sale for want of bidders - -	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

John Thomas, clerk county court to 1st Monday of July, 1845 $264 54	
Less by stoppage of pay as member of Legislature - - - 115 20	
	149 54
No judgment yet obtained - -	
Bird Thomas, sheriff, 1845 - -	475 25
No report of proceedings - - -	
Hamilton—James Goodman, collector, 1846 -	568 24
McMinn—William Lowery, chancery clerk to Dec. 31, 1845 - - - - -	———
No information - - - -	
Bradley—C. J. Price, sheriff, 1846, forfeited commissions - - - -	———
In this case, the commissions, $35 57, were forfeited by a delay of only 7 days beyond the limits of the law, and Mr. Price has since filed claim for insolvencies $20 95 - - - -	
	$3,557 65

In the 4th Judicial Circuit.

White—J. T. Bradley, sheriff, 1841, (notes of securities) - - - - -	641 08
Reported for suit—not heard from - -	
Jackson—John Scantland, sheriff, 1842 - -	743 11
Do do 1843 - -	529 54
Debtor absconded, and claims believed to be lost - - - - -	
Putnam—Thomas S. Elmes, sheriff, 1843 - -	236 27
——— ———, county court clerk, 1843 -	———
——— ———, circuit court clerk, 1843 -	———
There has never been received a dollar of revenue from the clerks or sheriff of the late county of Putnam, though for the year 1843 prior to its dissolution, revenue was regularly collected. I reported these cases to the attorney general in 1844, but his reply indicated that he thought motions should not be made, and I have had no report of progress since - - - - -	
Smith—W. W. Bailey, sheriff, 1843, (balance,) -	———
No recent report from attorney - -	
Jackson—John Scantland, sheriff, 1844, (part,) -	363 33
Judgment and execution—certioraried -	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Fentress—Jas. Grisham, and J. L. Kennedy, collectors 1846 - - - -	194 83
Strother Frogg, register - - -	231 73
The ground of action upon which this judgment has been obtained is, that Frogg was register in 1840, and received state tax on registration of deeds which should have been paid to the county court clerk - - -	
Claim believed to be good - -	
	$2,939 89
In the 5th Judicial Circuit.	
Wilson—B. S. Mabry, sheriff, reported lands, 1836.	22 94
No recent progress - - -	
Rutherford—J. G. Dickson, collector, 1846 - -	4,175 18
	$4,198 12
In the 6th Judicial Circuit.	
Sumner—Wm. Rice, sheriff, 1841, (small balance.)	———
Good, and will be collected - -	
Davidson—Smith Criddle, balance, 1839 - -	———
Proceeds directed by law to be paid to revisers of statutes and decisions -	
In the 7th Judicial Circuit.	
Stewart—H. H. Gorin, co. ct. clerk, balance 1829 -	———
Do do do 1840 -	———
Do do do 1841 -	393 13
Clerk absconded, and securities believed to be insolvent - - - - -	
Robertson—Wm. Shelly, county court clerk, 1839 -	62 72
Motion still pending—debt good -	
Montgomery—A. Vance, county court clerk, 1835–6	———
Bond defective, and statute barring—claim lost - - - -	
Upton Organ, sheriff, balance, 1838 -	———
Judgment obtained—claim doubtful	
Humphreys—B. B. Spicer, sheriff, 1841, balance -	———
Judgment obtained - - -	
B. B. Spicer, sheriff, 1843 - -	368 01
No judgment obtained - -	
Stewart—A. Wallace, sheriff, 1843, balance -	———

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

No report of progress - - -	
Montgomery—A. J. McCauly, reported lands, 1843	16 17
Stewart—Samuel Boughter, sheriff, 1845 - -	823 56
Motion on defective bond, failed in supreme court - - - -	
Suit at common law pending - -	
Montgomery—B. T. Bradley, county court clerk, 1846 - - - - -	
Robertson—Jesse Davis, clerk circuit court, for revenue collected of John T. Davis, collector for 1846 - - -	1,786 87
Stewart—Samuel Boughter, 1846, balance - -	
	$3,450 46
In the 8th Judicial Circuit.	
Maury—Tho. E. Ridley, collector, balance, 1846 -	566 41
Judgment obtained - - -	
	$566 41
In the 9th Judicial Circuit.	
Gibson—M. McLaurine, sheriff, 1838 - -	1,035 13
Do do 1839 - -	1,037 40
Abandoned as lost for both years - -	
M. McLaurine, reported lands, 1840 -	100 53
Judgment obtained - - -	
John C. Claiborne, chancery clerk, 1843 -	56 43
Judgment obtained - - -	
John C. Claiborne, chancery clerk, 1846 -	
N. J. Heiss, entry-taker, 1844 - -	215 58
Motion pending - - - -	
Henry—Jas. C. Gainer, reported lands, 1836 -	32 66
Claim totally lost by delay - -	
Weakley—Theo. Hall, reported lands, 1842 -	30 24
No suit instituted, case hopeless - -	
Obion—A. Crockett, sheriff, 1844 - - -	538 51
Judgment obtained - - - -	
H. J. P. Westbrook, for revenue received of A. Crockett, sheriff, taxes of 1845, -	527 74
Geo. Sheeks, county court clerk, 1846, -	172 31
Judgment obtained, - - - -	
George Sheeks, county court clerk, 1845, -	
Weakley—R. J. Glenn, collector, 1846, - -	973 91
J. R. McMeans, late Att'y General, collected from P. Terrell, sheriff, 1835, -	666 17
Benton—G. R. Kelsey, county clerk, 1842, (part) -	

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Execution issued—debt good.	
A. C. Presson, sheriff, 1843,	180 45
Judgment and appeal to the supreme court.	
Tho. H. Burton, E. T. 1843,	437 00
Judgment obtained—but believed to be insolvent.	
Geo. R. Kelsey, county clerk, part of 1843,	9 22
Judgment 9th Sept. 1845—execution in hands of coroner.	
Thomas Jones, reported lands, 1836,	5 91
Judgment obtained—bad debt.	
Thomas Jones, reported lands, 1838,	16 46
Judgment, will soon be collected.	
	$6,035 65

In the 10*th Judicial Circuit.*

Haywood—M. Ware, sheriff, 1838,	1,026 00
Judgment in supreme court, probably good.	
Henderson—F. W. Henry, entry-taker, 1846,	1,819 21
Madison—Wm. B. Miller, former attorney general, collections from various sources. Hopelessly lost.	10,874 18
	$13,719 39

In the 11*th Judicial Circuit.*

Shelby—John K. Balch, sheriff, 1835,	———
No evidence of indebtedness to be found—debt lost.	
Hardeman—E. R. Belcher, circuit clerk, 1840,	———
Attorney states that this claim was paid either to E. C. Crisp, circuit clerk, or to E. W. M. King, former attorney general	
Fayette—G. W. Adams, entry-taker, 1846, balance	———
Tipton—Samuel Glass, sheriff, 1838,	1,243 48
" do. do. do. 1839, (insovent)	1,204 37
" J. E. Clarke, reported lands, 1845.	148 86
Shelby—John Wherry, entry-taker. 1846, forfeited commissions,	36 12
In this case the entry-taker was delayed by having his funds deposited in the Farmers and Merchant's bank at Memphis.	
	$2,632 83

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

In the 12th Judicial Circuit	
Jefferson——— ——— sheriff, part, 1844.	———
Claiborne—T. L. W. Sawyers, collector, 1846, -	708 89
Sevier—John Bailey, collector, 1846, - -	397 39
Jefferson—J. Hamilton, county clerk, 1844, forfeited commissions, - - -	10 35
	$1,116 63
In the 13th Judicial Circuit.	
Warren—L. Ferrell, sheriff, 1835, - -	597 93
Judgment and execution—debt good, will soon be made. - - -	
P. Henderson, circuit clerk, 1834 to 1836.	———
No evidence to be found of indebtedness —parties all dead or insolvent. -	
W. Armstrong, county clerk, balance, 1838,	
Do. do. 1839,	———
Do. do. balance 1840,	605 35
In these cases in addition to $1,955, principal and interest paid into the treasury, the Attorney states that $50 has been collected, which has not reached the treasury; and besides, that over $100 has been applied to commissions of collecting officers and attorneys fees, which is authorized by law. But when, or by whom applied is not stated, nor is it stated who is liable for the $50 collected, the balances uncollected are believed to be lost.	———
Van Buren—Wm. Johnson, sheriff, 1841. - -	
Motion still pending, - - -	88 65
Coffee—Geo. W. Richardson, circuit clerk, 1838, -	———
Appeal to supreme court—believed to be good. - - - -	
Daniel McLean, sheriff, 1844, -	756 27
No report by attorney. - -	
Van Buren—— ——— sheriff, 1844, - -	25 70
In this case, the sheriff, by mistake of the clerk, was not furnished with a list showing the full amount of State taxes by the sum here reported.	
Warren—A. W. England, circuit clerk, 1846, -	———
	$2,070 90

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

In the 14th Judicial Circuit.	
McNairy—W. B. Terry, sheriff, 1835, - -	216 35
Suit in progress. - - -	
James Boyd, sheriff, 1837 - -	277 96
Benj. Jones, county clerk, 1836 -	496 28
Judgments, but insolvent - -	
Lawrence—James M. Bumpass, entry-taker, 1842, (balance) - - - -	
Samuel Dickson, county clerk, 1842 -	212 29
Appeal to supreme court—no further information - - - -	
Wayne—S. J. Alexander, sheriff, 1839, - -	333 13
R. W. Alton, county clerk, 1839 - -	
In these cases, judgments against the State in circuit court, appeal to supreme court—little hope of ever obtaining any thing, from probable involved condition of the records - - - -	
Hardin—Alexander Nevill, sheriff, 1838 - -	383 00
Do do 1839 - -	
Records defective, and no suits commenced	
Perry—W. Welch, sheriff, 1838 - - -	344 00
Do do 1839 - - -	355 95
Do do 1841 - - -	347 68
Remanded from supreme court—Welch runaway, securities (if not released) solvent - - - - -	
H. B. Hand, sheriff, 1845 - - -	451 11
Judgment obtained 20th Sept., 1845—no further information - - -	
W. F. Doherty, former Attorney General, various collections - - -	1,338 33
No statement of condition, but believed to be lost - - - - -	
	$4,756 08

In addition to the above claims there are balances outstanding and due the treasury by Miller Francis, late treasurer, as follows:

On the 9th July, 1838, he received of Philip Campbell, sheriff of Davidson county for 1838, $1,068, it being part of the State taxes of Davidson county for 1837, and which he failed to pay into the treasury. On the 1st August 1845, he paid $450, part of

this claim; the balance has been reported to the Attorney General of the 13th judicial circuit, but I am not informed of the progress in collection.

The balance of revenue received from entries in Sim's Survey, reported to your honorable body on the 11th inst. $924 24, with interest from 10th May 1843. Various errors in the cash book of this office (reported on the 11th inst.,) showing that Mr. Francis is also chargeable with moneys received more than he was charged with, the sum of $300 35.

The precise amount of discrepancy in the bank account of Mr. Francis as stated in my report of the 11th inst. is not known with absolute certainty, for the reasons there assigned, but is believed to be $625 15.

Recapitulation.

The whole amount of delinquency, definitely ascertained, is as follows:

In the 1st Circuit - - - -	$3,114 18
2d do - - - - -	2,900 30
3d do - - - - -	3,557 65
4th do - - - - -	2,939 89
5th do - - - - -	4,198 12
6th do - - - - -	
7th do - - - - -	3,450 46
8th do - - - - -	566 41
9th do - - - - -	6,035 65
10th do - - - - -	13,719 39
11th do - - - - -	2,632 83
12th do - - - - -	1,116 63
13th do - - - - -	2,070 90
14th do - - - - -	4,756 08
Total 14 Districts - - - -	$51,058 49
Other items before stated - - -	7,303 28
Total delinquencies - - - -	58,361 56

Of the above delinquencies the following amounts are believed to be totally lost, or extremely doubtful, as indicated in the following columns, most of which it will be perceived has been in this condition for years:

Lost and doubtful revenue.

Revenue due	Doubtful.		Lost.
1835 -	-	- - - -	534 85
1836 -	-	- - - -	38 57
1837 -	-	- - - -	277 96
1838 -	1,370 00	- - - -	2,661 61
1839 -	355 95	- - - -	3,177 25
1840 -	158 89	- - - -	228 79
1841 -	947 68	- - - -	393 13
1842 -	1,859 77	- - - -	773 35
1843 -	397 89	- - - -	2,051 67
1844 -	859 68	By attorneys prior to 1843	12,212 51
	4,949 86		22,349 69

Leaving $30,062 22 probably collectable.

I beg leave to add a few reflections, which arise on glancing at the above facts.

The whole amount of outstanding delinquencies from the organization of the State Government down to the time when the three treasurer's offices were abolished and the Comptroller's office was established, consisted of that which is now outstanding, - - - - -	$4,835 54
And that which has been collected as shown in my report of 11th inst., (tabular statement, page 27,)	1,173 68
	$6,009 22
It is a striking fact that from this small sum the total delinquency should now have grown to -	$58,361 77

The only radical change made in the law regulating the collection of delinquencies, consists in placing the claims in the hands of the 14 districts attorneys for collection, whereas the three treasurers were then authorized to take judgments by motion; and I would respectfully submit the opinion, that if the authority and duty then devolved on the treasurers were now vested in the Comptroller, the lists of delinquencies in after years would be greatly diminished.

The clerks of the circuit courts are now required to receive moneys collected from all delinquent revenue collectors in their respective counties, and pay the same into the treasury for which

no compensation is allowed them by statute. It is certainly proper that they be allowed by a law a reasonable compensation for this service. Instances have occurred in which the interests of the treasury have suffered from delays, on account of want of authority to allow compensation.

The act of 1844, chapter 103, section 5, forfeiting the commissions of collecting officers unless they settle with the Comptroller, within the time prescribed by law, frequently produces forfeitures by the delay of only a few days, when no loss accrues to the treasury. One or two cases of this character appear in the foregoing statement—other similar forfeitures have been paid into the treasury. I would suggest a modification of the act. As it stands I have no option as a mere ministerial officer —and am satisfied that cases of greater hardship than was originally intended have arisen, and will continue to arise under the law.

Respectfully submitted,

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nashville, Nov. 3, 1847.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE THE CONDITION

OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.

The joint select committee appointed to examine into the condition of the Bank of Tennessee, submit the following statement as exhibiting its condition on the 1st of January, 1848, as nearly as they can ascertain from all sources of information within their reach:

Liabilities.

Capital stock entire as paid into the Bank -	$3,226,976 82
Deposite by Treasurer of Tennessee - -	192,005 32
Deposite by Trustee of McMinn county - -	483 68
Internal improvement fund - - -	11,703 32
Common school land districts - - -	178,611 80
Due to Banks - - - - -	11,831 34
Circulation - - - - -	1,532,324 00
Deposites on certificate - - - -	1,950 00
Individual depositors - - - -	254,818 63
One-half next annual distribute to schools and academies - - - - -	59,000 00
Interest paid on bonds at Philadelphia, unaccounted 1st January, 1848, *about* - -	40,000 00
Total liabilities - - -	$5,509,704 91

Means.

Discounted notes		$1,554,976 75
Domestic bills		1,273,873 04
Bills and notes in suit; estimated good		343,325 39
State bonds discounted	$311,890 00	
Less by discount on purchase	45,143 17	
		266,746 83
Due from State of Tennessee		125,000 00
Real estate, cost $210,882 90, estimated to be worth		105,441 45
Due from Banks		159,838 48
Means *in transit* between Principal Bank and branches		61,593 29
Common school bonds		130,135 82
Bank notes		159,412 59
Specie		552,000 58
Total means		$4,732,344 22

Recapitulation.

Liabilities	$5,509,704 91
Means	4,732,344 22
Loss on banking means	$777,360 69

Funds created by banking operations.

Divideneds for schools and academies		$1,062,000 00
Dividend account		642,840 15
Contingent fund arising from Bank Capital		244,596 03
Exchange account	$41,995 72	
Discounts received	44,836 47	
Interest account	30,758 94	
Protest account, Trenton	993 18	
Damages	4,433 94	
Profit and loss	2,453 52	
	$125,471 77	
Deduct expense account	19,777 28	
		105,694 49
Total means created by the Bank		$2,055,130 57

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Funds furnished by State Treasury and other extraneous sources, to enable the Bank to meet its liabilities:		
Internal improvement dividend - - -		5,256 00
Contingent Fund from State Treasury - -		51,860 99
Total funds produced - - -		$2,112,247 66
Funds abstracted by legislative enactments:		
Schools and academies -	$1,062,000 00	
Interest on State bonds -	1,118,111 80	
Improvement of rivers -	169,344 75	
Refunded to Ocoee purchasers	10,480 37	
Interest paid at Phil'a, last 6 mos about - - -	40,000 00	
Schools and academies, one-half next dividend - - -	59,000 00	
		$2,458,936 92
By actual and estimated losses:		
E. W. Dale, defalcation - -	$33,800 17	
Hiwassee Rail Road Stock -	25,000 00	
Bills and notes in suit, estimated bad - - - -	264,469 00	
Estimated loss on real estate -	105,441 45	
		428,710 62
Loss of capital at Athens, unexplained, but supposed to be refunded to Ocoee purchasers -		1,960 81
Total funds abstracted - - - -		$2,889,608 35
Total Funds produced - - - -		2,112,247 66
Total on Banking means - - -		$777,360 69

In the above estimate, your committee have made no allowance for any losses which may accrue on the discounted notes and domestic bills arriving to maturity, amounting in all to $2,828,849 79, all being set down as good until the contrary appears.

Your committee have shown in the above exhibit the amount produced by Banking operations since its organization, being a period of nine years; but have not been able to ascertain the precise per cent. annually made, as the capital stock was paid in at different periods of time after it went into operation; yet the

average capital may be safely set down at $2,850,000 00; on this amount she has made (independent of expenses) $1,949,436 18, which would give six per cent. upon her real available capital, and leave $410,436 18 to cover losses incurred by Banking operations.

JOHN MUIRHEAD,
Ch'm on part of Senate.

REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY, &C.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Nov. 19, 1847.

To the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN:—By the 10th section of the act of 1835, chapter 12, it is made incumbent on the Comptroller of the Treasury to present to your honorable body, "such remarks on the finances of the State, as he shall deem proper for the consideration of the legislature." Being precluded, by the limited time within which after the meeting of the general assembly, I was required to prepare the various details of the regular treasury report, from adverting at proper length to a highly important defect in the operation of the revenue laws, I beg leave now respectfully to state a few additional facts in that connexion.

I have shown the steady falling off in the estimated value of property for the ten years, from 1836 to 1846; in which it has been seen that the average value of land per acre has receded from $4 in 1836 to $3 03 in 1846, and the average value of slaves from $584 in 1836 to $413 72 in 1846. And I now desire to pursue this subject so far as to enable your honorable body, at a glance, to perceive the full amount of loss to the treasury from a failure to return from taxation the taxable property of the State at its real value.

The number of acres of land listed for taxation in 1846, was 20,650,775, the average estimated value of which was $3 03 and the total value	$64,168,868	
Had this land been estimated at the valuation of 1836, that is, at an average of $4 per acre, the total valuation would have amounted to	82,603,100	
The difference or loss in valuation is	$18,434,232	
Which, at the present rate of taxation, would have produced a state tax amounting to		$13,825 67
The number of slaves listed for taxation in 1846, was 94,285, at an average value of $413 72, making a total valuation of - - -	$39,713,322	
Had these slaves been given in at the average value, $584, which obtained in 1836, total valuation would have been - - - - -	55,062,440	
The difference or loss in valuation is	$15,349,318	
Which, at the present rate of taxation, would have produced an additional State tax of - -		11,511 98
Total loss to the State on land and negroes -		$25,337 65
At the same rate, the loss on other taxable property for 1846, valued at $13,315,124, was - -		3,191 30
Thus producing a total loss of revenue to the State in one year, upon the whole taxable property, of		$28,528 95

Whilst it is conceded that the nominal value of property in 1836 was really higher than in 1846, yet it is believed that the valuation as returned on the tax lists for neither year exceeds the real value in 1846, and that a fair valuation of property in any one year would probably secure to the treasury an additional revenue of from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars.

From a cursory examination of the census returns of 1840, as compared with the tax lists of the same year, I am also driven to the conclusion, that great loss to the treasury arises from a failure to give in for taxation full lists of property. I will respectfully submit a few facts in support this conclusion.

The census returns for 1840 show that, in that year, there were in this State slaves between the following ages, viz:

SLAVES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Of ten, and under twenty-four - -	30,883	30,356
Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six -	15,068	15,635
Of thirty-six, and under fifty-five - -	8,665	9,021
	54,616	55,012
		54,616
Total male and female -		109,628

But deducting one-seventh of the first class for those between 10 and 12, and five-nineteenths of the third class for those between 50 and 55, as not taxable, viz:

NOT TAXABLE.	Males.	Females.	
Under 12 years - -	4,411	4,336	
Over 50 years - -	2,280	2,110	
	6,691	6,446	
		6,691	
Total male and female, not taxable - -			13,137
And it leaves taxable slaves in 1840 - -			96,491
Whilst the tax lists for 1840 return taxable slaves, but			76,639
Leaving apparently unlisted for taxation - -			19,852

Or, over one fourth of the whole number of slaves.

At an average of $584, the total value of these unlisted slaves is $11,593,568, producing at the present rate of taxation, a State tax of - - $8,695 17

And premising that in other descriptions of taxable property, omissions at like rate are made, the total loss of State revenue, on account of a failure to list for taxation the whole taxable property of the State, may fairly be presumed to amount to $25,000 per annum.

It may be worth the attention of your honorable body, also, to state, that by comparing the census returns of 1840 with the list

of free white polls returned for taxation in that year, I find the following facts, viz: The census returns show the free white males of the State to have been—

Twenty, and under thirty years old - - -	51,112
Thirty, and under forty years old - - -	31,333
Forty, and under fifty years old - - -	19,369
Total - - - -	101,804
Deduct one-tenth of first class for those under 20 -	5,111
And there should have been free white polls -	96,693
Whilst the tax lists for that year show but -	79,244
Leaving apparently unreported for taxation -	17,449
Or, about two-ninths of the whole list returned -	

The number of white polls returned for taxation in 1846 was 95,111, two-ninths of which is 21,135, the State tax on which would amount to $2,641. It is a fair presumption, therefore, that $2,000 per annum is lost to the treasury from a failure to return for taxation full lists of the taxable white polls of the State.

Recapitulation.

Probable annual loss on property, from under valuation - - - - - - -	$28,000
Probable annual loss on property, from failure to list it - - - - - - -	25,000
Probable annual loss on polls, from failure to list	2,000
Total probable loss of State tax per annum on the property and polls of the whole State - -	$55,000

To which may be added a large probable loss on taxes upon *licensed privileges*, the amount of which, however, there is no means of approximating with certainty. But if, in view of the above facts, or of other considerations, it should be deemed advisable by your honorable body to provide for the appointment of competent and faithful assessors, to take full annual lists of the taxable property and polls of the State, and to assess a fair and impartial value upon property, so as to cause all citizens to bear a just proportion of the burdens of government, according to their means and proper liabilities under existing laws, then I think it my duty to suggest, upon information communicated by

clerks of the county courts, that numerous instances are believed to have occurred, in which those who enjoy taxable or licensed privileges, have escaped the payment of taxes on said privileges, and that it might be well to add to the duties to be devolved on such assessors, the requirement to report to the county court clerks, full lists of all mercantile or store houses, tipplers, stallions and jacks, auctioneers, auction houses, toll gates and bridges, brokers, hawkers and pedlars, shavers, retailers of goods and liquors on steamboats and other water craft, &c., that they may not escape taxation from the inability of clerks, confined as they are to their offices, to search out and hold to accountability all persons enjoying such privileges in every part of their respective counties.

Respectfully submitted,
F. K. ZOLLICOFFER, *Comptroller.*

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TO

THE APPENDIX.

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